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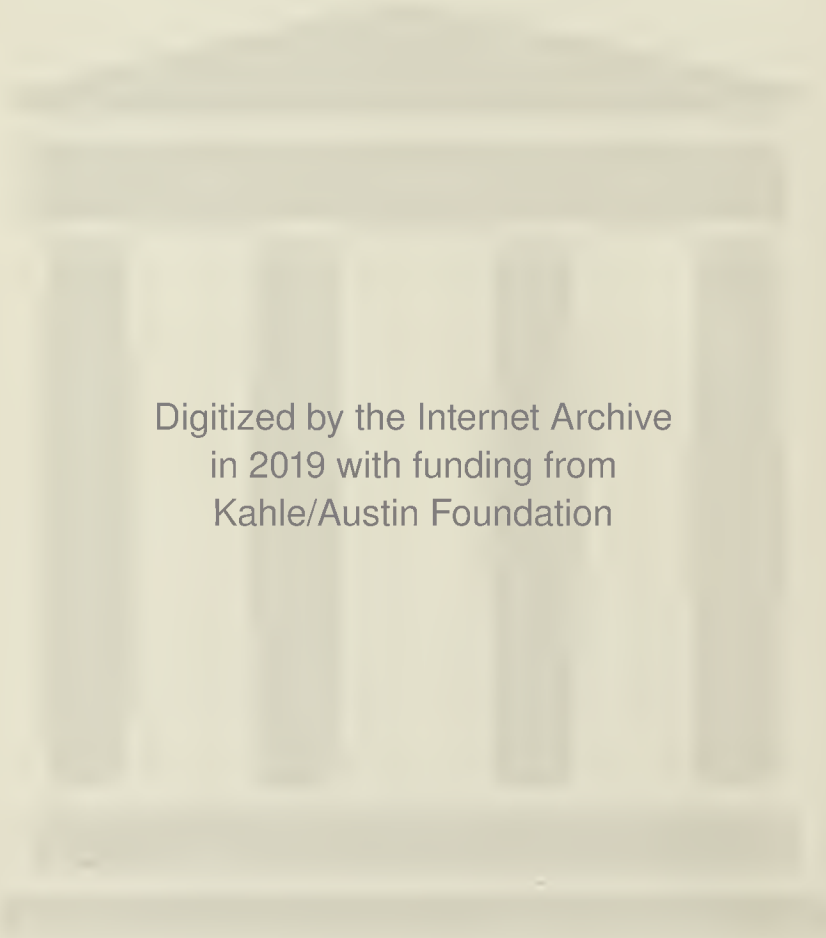

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The Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P.
Appointed Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1922.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

BY
J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L.

1922

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Author's Preface

In presenting the 22nd volume of *The Canadian Annual Review* to the public, I should like to express a word of sincere personal thanks to Governments and Ministers and Departments throughout Canada for practical support given, and for ever-open sources of accurate information. To public men in all our Provinces, to heads of Educational and Historical institutions, to leaders in political, industrial, agricultural and financial interests, to heads of public organizations, associations and societies of varied nature, appreciation and thanks are due.

I wish, especially, to thank the Press for an ever-sympathetic understanding and generous treatment of the work which has been helpful, from year to year, as well as pleasant. This year, I desire, also, to express appreciation for the personal co-operation and assistance given by Capt. G. G. Emsley Raley, B.A., M.C., in the collection, collation and preparation of the mass of material and data which has to be dealt with in writing a volume of this nature.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

007410

Sir Henry Worth Thornton, k.b.e.
Appointed President of the Canadian National Railways in 1922.

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HISTORY, POLITICS, BIOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS

Name	Author		Publisher
Report of the Public Archives	Arthur G. Doughty	Ottawa:	King's Printer
The British Empire and World Peace	Hon. N. W. Rowell	Toronto	Victoria College Press
Canadian Constitutional Studies	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Borden	London:	Milford
The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs, 1921	J. Castell Hopkins	Toronto:	Canadian Review Co.
The Story of Grenfell of Labrador	Dillon Wallace	Toronto:	McClelland
Correspondence of Sir John Macdonald, 1st Prime Minister of Canada	Selections by Sir Joseph Pope	Toronto:	Oxford Press
Canada (Perthes' Kleine Volker und Landerkunde)	Louis Hamilton	Gotha:	F. A. Perthes
The Last Law-Brotherhood	Peter McArthur	Toronto:	Thomas Allan
The Friendly Arctic (1921)	Vilhjalmur Stefansson	Toronto:	Macmillan
The Northward Course of Empire	Vilhjalmur Stefansson	Toronto:	Goodchild
The Miracle Man of Montreal	George H. Ham	Toronto:	Hodder-Stoughton
The Province of Quebec	T. C. Sutherland, B.A.	Montreal:	Renouf
Mélanges Historiques Vol. 8	Benjamin Sulte	Montreal:	Ducharme
Mélanges Historiques Vol. 9	Benjamin Sulte (Collaboration with Gerard Malchelosse)	Montreal.	Ducharme
Mélanges Historiques Vol. 10	Benjamin Sulte	Montreal:	Ducharme
A Book of Remembrance of Annapolis Royal	(Edited) M. L. Fortier	Toronto:	U. of T. Press
Works of Samuel de Champlain (Vol. 1.)	(Edited) H. P. Biggar	Toronto:	Champlain Society
The Making of a Premier	Owen E. McGillicuddy	Toronto:	Hodder-Stoughton
Constitution of Canada	Prof. W. P. M. Kennedy	Toronto:	S. B. Gundy
Herbert Symonds: A Memoir	Compiled	Montreal:	Renouf
Laurier: A Study in Canadian Politics	John W. Dafoe	Toronto:	Thomas Allen
Histoire des Soeurs de Sainte-Anne (1850–1900)	Abbé E. J. Auclair	Montreal:	Fréres des Écoles Chrétiennes
Bibliographie de la Question Universitaire LavalMontreal	Univ. of Montreal	Montreal:	Arbour & Dupont
Éclairons la route à la lumière des statistiques, des faits, et des principes:Réponse à "The Right Track"	C. J. Magnan	Quebec:	Garneau
Les Gerbes Canadiennes	Senator L. O. David	Montreal:	Beauchemin
Memorial of the Great War, 1914–1918	Compiled	Montreal:	Bank of Montreal
The War Memorial of Trinity College, Toronto	(Edited) A.H.Young,W.A. Kirk	Toronto:	Printers' Guild
Historical-Statistical Survey of Education in Canada	S. A. Cudmore and M. C. MacLean	Ottawa:	King's Printer
Victoria County Centennial History	Watson Kirkconnell	Lindsay:	Watchman-Warder
Transactions, Part XI	London & Middlesex Hist. Society	London:	The Society
Historical Sketch of the County of Wentworth	J. H. Smith	Hamilton:	Wentworth Hist. Society
Waterloo Historical Society, 9th Annual Report	Historical Society	Kitchener:	The Society
Transactions, Vol. VIII: Personal Recollections of Bytown and Ottawa	Women's Hist. Society of Ottawa	Ottawa:	The Society
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The Author of *The Canadian Annual Review.*

THE
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INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS OF 1922

The World Situation; Problems and Progress of Reconstruction.

Unrest, in 1922, remained the key-note of the world's condition—an unrest which was in the mind of the nations, in the very spirit of the peoples. It was subsiding, in a distinct and appreciable degrec, but it still was potent, in all international relationships and in a multitude of individual manifestations. Canada shared financially and in other ways in this condition. The Great War had passed, the 25 or more little wars of 1920 had lived their brief but troublous lives, the Red Terror in Russia had rolled over the corpses of nearly 2,000,000 victims and of millions more who had died of starvation, the restlessness of the Near East and of the Further East had had its fling and was, apparently, settling down after a terrible toll of Greek and Armenian lives. The individual influence of Bolshevism, the almost insane propaganda of two long years which had been financed by the robbery of everything in Russia—from the homes of the well-to-do to the cherished shrines of an essentially religious people—was lessening with the destruction of Russian wealth, the abolition of Russian credit, the mutilation of Russian production, the evidences of Russian collapse.

Labour, everywhere, and the feelings of advanced or radical sections of Labour, in particular, had been tremendously influenced for a time by this propaganda, but the progress of events in 1922 showed a distinct improvement. The chief United States working organization, aside from such outbursts as the Illinois murders, set its face sternly against the extremists, and Italy, in the Fascisti triumph, showed Socialism that the great mass of its people were sane and sensible. In the British Empire the Labour Party of Great Britain repudiated violent forms of agitation and refused association with the 3rd (Russian) Internationale; South Africa subdued by force the Johannesburg ebullition of Bolshevistic feeling and the Smuts Government stood by the law and by its

sentenees upon those convieted of rebellion; Australia defeated two Labour State Governments at the polls though the Soeialistie element remained dominant in the Labour Party, and won a measure of sueeess in the Federal elections. Canada had no trouble of violent character and only the direct Communist activity of a small party and its organ (*The Worker*); it had few strikes of a serious nature, except in Nova Scotia and, upon the whole, moderate action and sentiment prevailed amongst its workmen.

Although the fever of war in the veins of men, the spirit of unrest in the air of the world, were still powerful, this year had, nevertheless, shown appreeiable betterment. Not a little of this was due to the pacifie and eoneiliatory attitude of the British Empire—backed by a known will and power to act when necessary. The spirit of peaee expressed by British diplomacy had held Europe together in the years following the Great War and given many of its troubled States a breathing-spell of rest; the essential faetor of force shown at Constantinople and Chanak had prevented Kemal from setting the Balkans and the Near East in a flame of war and beginning a conflagration whieh would have reaehed the farthest confines of Moslem power and Eastern thought. With every known diplomatic device, with soft words and politic eompromises stretched to the limit but always backed by the iron-hand under the glove of silk, Britain had striven to preserve peaee and, with her back to a wall of incessant difficulty—without the support of her War Allies or the more natural and hoped-for aid of the United States—had seen improvement slowly develop and the approach towards normality grow visible over all the feverish ebulitions of a war-tossed world.

United States policy was neither eo-operative nor positive; it was that of an observer and essentially passive. With American support—given at this time in the only form which Europe and the Orient understood as support—British peoples everywhere believed that the paeification of the world, the settlement of unrest, the revival of trade, the reconstruction of the whole fabrie of international operation, polity and finanee, could have been aehieved within no very distant period. But, within its rights as a Nation the United States preferred to stand aside; the League of Nations, which might have been a great practical power for peaee instead of only a benefieial organ of gradual edueation, received no support from the nation whieh had been largely responsible for this rainbow of hope; the 12 Conferences of these troubled years reeeived no helpful guidance or authoritative diplomatie pressure from the richest country in the world and the final gathering of 1922 at Lausanne saw the Mesopotamian oil-fields, in whieh the United States were interested through the Standard Oil Company, as one of the chief instruments in Kemal's traditional Turkish policy of dividing the enemy in order to divide the spoils.

The greater elements of evil in the world in 1922 were (1) the spirit and policy of Bolshevism or Communism represented by sueh men as Lansbury and Meynell in England and Foster in the United

States, Lenin and Trotzky in Russia, Radek and Zinovieff and Krassin in Russian diplomacy; (2) the spirit of Asiatic unrest and hatred of European power and progress—as interpreted by Gandhi in India, Zaghloul in Egypt and Kemal in the Near East; (3) the sentiment of extreme Nationalism interpreted by Hertzog in South Africa or De Valera in Ireland. They all received vitality and force from the spirit of unrest arising out of and following the spirit of war; they all came under influences of modification and control during the year. Lenin was compelled by National starvation and non-production to repudiate some of the essentials of Communism and appeal for capitalistic help—though retaining autocratic power by means of military force; the British Labour party repudiated Communism though largely supporting a National levy on capital which might mean a long step in that direction; Egypt was settling down and India, at the close of 1922, was quieter than she had been for years—while Zaghloul was in forced exile and Gandhi in prison; Kemal was resting on his oars and Hertzog had, nominally and for the time repudiated Independence, while De Valera was fighting a seemingly hopeless fight against his former friends. The Monarchists were active and powerful in Germany and the Fascisti dominated an Italian reaction against Socialist and other vagaries.

Germany and the Reparations Issue. Canada was directly concerned in the German situation through her own claims for Reparations and the very distant and doubtful hope of realizing something out of the claims. She was more vitally concerned—and in this the civilized world shared—in the possibility or otherwise of a reconstructed and stabilized Germany with organized finances and a return to business conditions. She took little share in the British diplomacy which strove to this end in a succession of Conferences; except to Genoa and the League of Nations, she sent no delegates; like the United States, though in lesser degree, she held aloof from these European problems. Unlike the United States, however, Canada was technically associated with all of them through her Empire relations; unlike the United States, also, she recognized how greatly her own prosperity and progress depended upon the settlement of Europe and the recuperation of its purchasing powers.

The situation of France at this time was well understood in Canada—its sacrifices, its losses in men and money, its destroyed industrial areas, its financial confusion, its budget deficits, its political difficulties. Not so clear was the position of Germany. Its Debt for Reparations was originally put at $32,000,000,000 or 31 times more than the indemnity exacted from France in 1871; its ability to meet this huge amount was problematical from the beginning and the burden of interest alone upon the total was so great as to disorganize finance and render the outcome doubtful; its foreign investments had all been called back during the War though, during the next few years, they grew again through individual action; its shipping was largely confiscated and had to be re-created and some of its most productive areas—Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar Basin and the Polish Provinces—had passed into other hands.

Of this 32 billion War liability, about 2 billion dollars had been paid by the close of 1922*; the payments included ships, coal, property in ceded territories and payments to Armies in occupation, with $375,000,000 in cash and a large additional amount in stolen articles returned to the owners in France and Belgium. According to a British official statement, Germany paid in gold mark values up to Sept. 30, 1922, a total of 7,578,000,000; the German claim was much larger and ran to a total of 37,299,000,000 gold marks which included the value of the German merchant fleet, of German property liquidated abroad, and the cession of certain claims on German Allies. At the beginning of 1922, Great Britain had received £46,000,000 in Reparations and expended £53,000,000 upon her Army of Occupation. Canada was the only British Dominion, except Australia, which received anything and, according to Hon. A. B. Copp, Secretary of State, in the Commons (Mch. 27, 1922) she was paid by Great Britain $6,314,500 on account of the Canadian cost of the original Army of Occupation.

The other side of the story was the French claim that Germany could have paid much more than she did, that the mark was being purposely driven down by the issue of unlimited paper money in order to nominally bankrupt the country, that arms were being shipped into Russia and much money into the Banks of England and the United States, that the Army was again in secret existence with secreted armament. A Treaty of amity and trade and co-operation was made at Rapallo between Soviet Russia and the Government of Germany, while the Krupps negotiated huge concessions in South West Russia for development of a great wheat-growing area with 250,000 fertile acres as a first installment. Production was known to be considerable in Germany although the actual export trade was small. France claimed Germany's poverty to be political and artificial; more than one British authority declared hopelessness of meeting the huge indemnity to be the worst aspect of the situation; both Lloyd George and Asquith were disposed to wipe out Britain's war claims altogether and would have developed this policy had the United States shown an inclination to reciprocate.

As to internal conditions in Germany, they were very complicated. There was a Conservative, Chauvinistic party which was essentially militaristic and monarchist in type with Hindenburg, Ludendorff and others as leaders; a moderate Liberal party, industrial in character, monarchist in principle, with men like Stinnes predominant; a Central party with no definite political platform but strongly influenced by the Catholic Church and inclined, also, toward monarchy; a second and considerable Liberal group including, very largely, Jewish capitalists and democratic republicans and in favour of private as against public ownership of utilities, etc. These divisions were separately organized with distinctive German designations. The Socialist organizations included the old Socialist-

*Note.—Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna before the American Bankers' Association, New York on Oct. 5.

Democratic Party which was not extreme in view but was republican in policy and the Independent Socialists who originally were opposed to the War and of whom about half had joined the above party; the other had joined the Communist party affiliated with the 3rd Internationale at Moscow and rejected democracy for a centralized dictatorship of its own leaders; the Communist Labour Party, stood for a sort of Bolshevist anti-Parliamentary policy with the "dictatorship of the masses" as its platform plus opposition to the "centralization of dictatorship." In the Reichstag of 1922 there were 469 seats with an estimated 194 votes pledged to the existing Republic, 161 votes pledged to restoration of the Monarchy, 112 votes which were non-committal on these two essential points and which really held the balance of power.

All these conditions were part of the general financial situation —part of the general instability and insecurity of the situation. At the close of 1922 the position in Germany was bad with the mark nearing the foot of the hill and the establishment of a strong Monarchist Government and a re-organized currency and war liabilities as the only apparent hope; the position of France was one of aggressive effort to collect by force some part of what could not be obtained by diplomacy; the attitude of Britain was non-intervention except by advice and suggestion and that of its leading business interests was modification of the Treaty of Versailles with smaller and more practicable Reparations. Meantime, the German mark issue which, at the Armistice of 1918, had totalled, 17,500,000,000 marks, had risen to 100,000,000,000 marks and at the end of 1922 to 10 times that uncountable total; the value of the mark in 1922 fell from 200 to the dollar to 9,000 at the close of the year and was still leaping downwards.

The Position and Policy of France. The attitude of France in 1922 was not only of importance to Canada as vitally affecting the whole international and financial situation, but was of special interest to the large French-Canadian population of the Dominion. Just as the Reparation question was at the root of financial and other disorders in Europe, so the non-payment of France's just claims— to say nothing of the extreme demands embodied in the Treaty of Versailles—were at the base of the restlessness, military expenditure, political aggressiveness and uncertain international alignments of France at this time. It was claimed on her behalf that the devastattated regions of France still lay like a great wound in the side of the nation; that most of the restoration work so far done at a cost of $7,500,000,000 had been done by the French people; that the War had cost Germany nothing in injured soil, smashed factories and buildings, ruined villages, towns and cities, destroyed coal mines or railways; that in France there were, in 1918, 4,000 destroyed villages, 20,000 destroyed factories, 500,000 ruined homes; that the Germans had destroyed 21,000,000,000 francs worth of personal property and killed 3½ per cent. of the entire French population; that 12,884 square miles of land, or one-sixteenth of the area of France, had been rendered unfit for habitation; that France's reasonable, legiti-

mate Bill for the War and Reparations was 122,566,067,704 francs for direct devastation and 218,541,596,120 francs if Pensions and personal losses and damages were included. The French Government's internal Debt on Mch. 31, 1922, was 242,108,637,993 francs and external Debt 74,870,351,000 francs. The comparative rates of national taxation at this time—according to elaborate calculations by Harvey E. Fisk published by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York—were (in 1921), per capita, $36.00 in France, $8.00 in Germany, $72.00 in Britain, $26.00 in the United States, $17.00 in Italy and $40.00 in Belgium.

The claim was frequently made that the German mark was being purposely depreciated to produce bankruptcy and that the increase in note circulation from 113,639,464,000 marks on Dec. 31, 1921, to 970,202,013,000 on Dec. 15, 1922 was a wanton and deliberate inflation of the currency—the floating Debt increasing, according to Reichsbank returns, in the week ending Dec. 15, 1922, by 102,055,981,000 marks! Another side of the subject was presented by Mr. Lloyd George in a speech on Aug. 7. He pointed out that the British Empire War-debt was $49,000,000,000, that of France $37,000,000,000 and that of Italy $14,500,000,000; that Great Britain had, in addition to its Debt, raised $15,000,000,000 by taxation during the War; that British trade and shipping had been devastated or deranged and the whole population of the country affected by unemployment and the heaviest of all international levies of taxation; that Germany was largely disarmed and had surrendered 33,478 guns, 38,000,000 of loaded shells and 458,000,000 small arms ammunition; that the German Navy had been destroyed and an army of 5,000,000 reduced to 100,000; that Germany had paid 10 milliards of gold marks in Reparation or about £500,000,000 sterling; that the condition of German exchange showed a situation radically unsound.

The essence of French policy at this time was (1) Reparations and (2) Security. In the latter connection the United States had refused the Anglo-American guarantee of France against aggression; this agreement being to the French a most essential part of the Versailles negotiations. Britain remained willing to stand by its policy in that respect and a draft Treaty between Great Britain and France was made public after the Cannes Conference on Jan. 13, 1922. By it Article I provided that: "In the event of direct and unprovoked aggression against the soil of France by Germany, Great Britain will immediately place herself at the side of France, with her naval, military and air forces." Article III provided for similar concerted action in the event of German measures "inconsistent with the Treaty of Versailles" while Article IV had the condition that this Treaty should "impose no obligations upon any of the Dominions of the British Empire unless and until it is approved by the Dominion concerned."

Great Britain asked in return, for (1) the co-operation of France in reducing naval armaments and, especially, submarines; (2) joint action as to the economic and financial reconstruction of Europe

with Russia and Germany as the elements of chief consideration; (3) mutual agreement as to Near East policy. As the year passed it seemed evident that this co-operation was impossible. At the Washington Conference France blocked the proposed submarine settlement; at Genoa and the Hague she refused to support Britain in the Russian negotiations; in Germany she insisted on the full letter of the contract and in the Near East made a separate and conflicting Treaty with the Turkish Nationalists while refusing co-operation with Britain against Kemal. Hence the failure of the Defence Treaty to become a fact. It was simply a matter of inability to agree upon the vital issues of the moment. Strong objection, also, was expressed (Feb. 2nd) by the Council of the British Trades Union Congress, the Executives of the Labour Party and of the Parliamentary Labour Party; this would not have been enough to reject such a Treaty in itself but it made the need of harmonious co-operation between the two countries in other matters more essential. Meanwhile, and during the whole of the year, the French press and a smaller portion of the British press were interchanging expressions not exactly conducive to sympathy and friendship.

The visit of M. Clemenceau to the United States in November presented the French view of Reparations and other European issues to the American people; there was no lack of force and French *verve*, or American ginger, in this series of addresses and there was a noticeable absence of friendly reference to England. A vigorous appeal was made to the United States for aid and support to France; history was told in some decidedly new forms. The ex-Premier told the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Nov. 22, that France had to "bear the whole brunt of the shock of war for two years"; that 57 per cent. of all the Versailles Treaty conceded to France had been given back under pressure from England; that the Versailles Treaty was one-third American through the influence of Mr. Wilson. In other speeches—Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, etc.—he pointed out that the United States had joined in guaranteeing peace in the Pacific during the Washington Conference and asked why it could not have joined Britain in guaranteeing France? He summarized the issues in Europe as "Turkish barbarism, German revenge and Russian anarchy." Everywhere he urged the United States to join the European Conferences; to assume responsibility in the settlement of affairs. At the close of the year France threatened to take possession of the Ruhr for reasons variously stated:

1. In order to impose taxes or embargoes on coal shipped to other parts of Germany.

2. In order to check the operations of Stinnes, Kloeckner and other German magnates of finance who had refused to pay taxes for Indemnity purposes.

3. In order to further check these operations and the inflation of German paper money by the substitution of French francs for the mark in the Ruhr region.

4. In order to control the State forests of this region and enforce timber deliveries under the Versailles Treaty.

5. In order to make direct and efficient collection of Customs duties in the Rhine and Ruhr areas and apply them on Reparation payments.

6. In order to establish a Tax on Coal for the same objects—yielding an estimated 400 million gold marks or $100,000,000 a year.

7. In order to collect the existing German tax on exports from the Rhine and Ruhr territories and apply the proceeds for Reparation payments.

British Financial Conditions and Progress. Upon British action and policy, upon British conciliatory and peaceful diplomacy, there turned in 1922—as in the three preceding years—the peace and progress of the world. Whatever were the faults of Mr. Lloyd George, his optimistic spirit and outlook, his cheery efforts at compromising obstacles out of the way; his holding up, temporarily, of critical conditions with oft-shown successful results, did much in this period to soothe the over-strained nerves of the nations and of his own people. Financial and commercial arrangements which would make a return to more normal trade conditions possible was the greatest need of Britain; she did her best to convince Europe and the United States that it was their vital need also.

The British external Debt on Mch. 31, 1922*, was £1,090,184,000 and it showed a reduction in the past year of £71,379,000 and in the past three years of £274,666,000 or about $1,200,000,000. The internal floating Debt on the above date was £1,029,515,000 or a reduction in the year of £246,000,000; other internal Debt maturing in the next 4 years totalled £626,830,000 or a reduction of £260,127,000 from a similar 4-years maturing Debt in 1921. This remarkable total reduction of £578,000,000 or $2,800,000,000 in one year compared favourably with the United States reduction of $3,600,000,000 in the previous three years. The total of all British indebtedness on Apr. 1st, 1922, was £7,634,148,332 compared with £707,654,110 on Apr. 1st, 1914. The British external Debt and the Exchange situation were dealt with by Sir Robert Horne in his Budget speech (May 1st, 1922) as follows: "Our total Debt to the United States of America is $4,166,000,000 which, valued at $3.20 to the £—the figure to which the exchange fell two years ago—is equivalent to £1,301,875,000. At an exchange of $4.40 to the £—it is rather better than that to-day—the sterling equivalent is about £946,820,000 representing a saving of £355,000,000 odd. When the exchange is restored to par, as I hope it will be before very long, the sterling equivalent will be £856,030,000."

The re-assertion of Britain's place in the Financial world was well illustrated by the recovery in British exchange during 1922 and the course of this change in the New York market may be followed in the local stock quotations: Feb. 4, 1920, 318; Jan. 1, 1922, 401½; Nov. 1, 1922, 445⅝; Dec. 1, 1922, 451½; Dec. 13, 1922, 469¼. This Financial success was not achieved without sacrifice. The Income dealt with by the Taxing officers totalled £3,000,000,000 in 1921 as against £1,111,000,000 in 1913; the total net product of a tax which grew from 1s 2d. in the pound to 6s was £350,000,000 as against £41,574,277†. According to a Government statement in the Commons (May 23, 1922) there were in 1913–14 a total of

*Note.—Cmd. 1648 British Treasury Return.

†Note.—Financial Secretary in Commons, Feb. 27, 1922.

14,008 persons assessed for super-tax as having incomes of £5,000 or over; in 1920–21 the number was 72,385, including 46,886 persons whose incomes ranged from £2,000 to £5,000. The Income-tax from lands, houses, etc., rose during this period from £9,627,000 to £50,350,000. In the 1922 Budget this tax was reduced by 1 shilling in the pound. Meanwhile there had been a steady and large reduction in Expenditures since the last year of war as follows:

1917–18 (Mch. 31)	£2,697,000,000	1920–21 (Mch. 31)	£1,195,000,000
1918–19 "	2,579,000,000	1921–22 "	1,079,000,000
1919–20 "	1,666,000,000	1922–23 " (estimated)	910,000,000

This financial recovery of Great Britain had a strong though indirect result upon American and Canadian conditions. It corrected the rates of exchange, improved the British position in asking for stabilized arrangements of its Debt to the United States, bettered trade conditions with Canada and would have done so with the United States if higher tariffs had not interferred. It improved the position of the best outside market for the natural products of the whole American continent.

The Position of the United States. The American position of this time was one of non-interference in European or world affairs —except by unofficial advice and upon occasions in which United States interests were involved. Politically, the Republican party had defeated President Wilson and his League of Nations' policy, had repudiated the idea of responsibility or concern as a nation in the European situation, and had carried the country into a distinct condition of International isolation. Financially, it was still in 1922 accumulating gold, still vigorously checking imports by fiscal regulations and still trying, without great success, to increase exports, still demanding eventual payment of European Debts to the United States, still pouring millions of generously-given gold to alleviate individual distress in countries like Russia. According to careful calculations of E. M. Patterson, Professor of Economics in the University of Pennsylvania, the U.S. Government, on Aug. 21, 1922, was the creditor of 20 European Governments to the amount of $11,524,951,869. European securities privately held in the United States at the same date totalled $1,500,000,000 while, from various estimates, $1,000,000,000 of this may be taken as the total due to private individuals and corporations in the United States who shipped goods abroad during the War and were not paid.

The United States, at this critical period, stood absolutely by the bond of its war-time financial transactions; the money had been lent to Europe and must, at some time or other, be repaid. But it refused to enforce this demand, to use the authority of its powerful position and great wealth to promote its settlement or a solution of the general problem, to join with Great Britain as another creditor to Europe, and the only one able and willing to meet its own debts to the United States, in organizing collection or compelling the German Reparations upon which, in fact, the whole European situation hinged. Many of its financial leaders recognized that American prosperity and trade depended upon European reconstruc-

tion but its political rulers did not admit this and would not oppose the traditional spirit of American aloofness by which President Wilson had been defeated and overthrown. It was accepted, however, by both financial men and politicians, that no detailed step at financial reconstruction was possible without a reduction in the Versailles total of German Reparations. This reduction the French refused to consider, while the British were willing to throw the whole matter upon the table. The International Bankers' Committee appointed to consider the situation, and of which J. P. Morgan was an unofficial but dominating member, on account of the possible attitude of the United States, were unable to recommend a Loan to Germany, financed by private bankers in the United States and elsewhere for a payment on account of Reparations because of the impossible extent of the obligation.

Had this matter been a purely financial one, the United States might have intervened but it involved acute issues of German and French animosity, British diplomatic and trade policy, European rivalries of great complexity, obvious possibilities of war. There was no question of United States financial opinion. The American Bankers Association meeting in New York on Oct. 4-5 heard T. W. Lamont of the Morgan firm plead for "unselfishness" in the policy of his country—a more active participation in European financial stabilization—and a great majority of the 10,000 delegates, representing 23,000 banking institutions, approved his speech while cheering Mr. McKenna, recently British Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he addressed them upon "Reparations and International Debts," and stated that: "Notwithstanding her immense sale of securities to the United States in the second and third years of the War, England still owns sufficient foreign securities to cover her Debt to the United States two or three times over. But neither France nor Italy has similar reserves of wealth or sufficient to meet more than a trifling part of their foreign Debt. The inevitable conclusion is that these International Debts are far too great for the capacity of any of the debtor countries except England. She alone in her accumulated foreign investments has adequate resources with which to discharge her liability to the United States." A Declaration was issued by the Association stating that:

> This country is inseparably concerned in the International economic situation produced by Reparation payments. America has a vital and direct interest in the speedy and practical scttlement of this problem so that the commerce and finance of Europe may be re-established upon a firm basis. Only then will a safe foundation for credit exist to make possible a resumption of International business relationships throughout the world. Without this we cannot hope to find normal markets for our surplus products, and we therefore believe it is vital to our national welfare that we have a part and lend our efforts in working out solutions to this problem. As the world's creditor to-day in the sum of over $15,000,000,000 we are inextricably concerned in the affairs of European nations, whether we will or not, and cannot, in protection to our own interests, sit idly by without lending a hand to the solution of the problems in which our own welfare is so intimately involved.

Toward the close of the year the U.S. Government was said to favour a new International Conference and a Resolution presented

and pending in the Senate would have authorized the President to take this action; there were all kinds of rumours as to a changed policy which one writer summarized as involving a new and golden A.E.F. to save Europe. But the financial part of this was only talk and the *Wall Street Journal* joined Morgan, Lamont and others, in declaring any kind of German Loan as utterly impossible: "Germany's bankers are doing the financing of business from points safely outside Germany. If they choose they can put the country in a fair way to meet its obligations. But they have moved every pfennig of German floating capital out of the country. They are financing imports of raw material from the Scandinavian countries and America and any other necessary point. They are selling German products abroad and returning to Germany only that part of the price which is necessary for maintenance and renewals of machinery. They are getting the cheapest possible labour and feeding it at the best exchange rates where it is necessary to import food."

In this view, French action and policy found much support while Great Britain renewed its claim that only co-operation between it and the United States, as joint creditor nations of Europe, was necessary—a point which the United States would not accept. Meanwhile, American trade was so greatly one-sided as to add to the difficulties of European nations. In the fiscal year of June 30, 1922, the Exports to Europe were $2,067,027,605 compared with $830,-473,712 of Imports; in the fiscal years 1914-22 the totals had been $29,498,205,711 of Exports to Europe as against $6,468,954,016 of Imports. Higher prices and war-time profits had brought great prosperity to the United States; lower prices and steadily-declining Exports to an exhausted Europe had brought the inevitable reaction in which only a great internal market and demand had made the slight business improvement of 1922 possible. With a reconstructed Europe it would have been vastly greater. The trade with Europe in 1914 had been a greatly growing one—62 per cent. of the whole American Exports and 47 per cent. of the Imports; in 1922 the percentage was 52% and 30% respectively. During the year following the War, European demand for American—and Canadian—agricultural and other basic products became very fluctuating and doubtful; they had neither the money nor the credit (outside of Great Britain) for assured payment. It was this situation—in other words non-settlement of the Reparations question and the currency problem—which caused low prices for the bountiful American and Canadian crops of 1922.

Meantime, the Public Debt of the United States (gross) was being slowly reduced—from $26,596,000,000 on Aug. 31 1919, when it reached the highest war level, to $22,963,000,000 on June 30, 1922. According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Research—an authoritative body—American National wealth had increased from 34 billions in 1913 to 61 billions in 1918 or 77 per cent. in five years. Against this increase there was, of course, the lessened purchasing power of the dollar; in 1919–22 decreasing values and prices com-

bined and re-adjusted this development in part, but with, still, a big margin of increased wealth and accumulated gold reserves. The general attitude of American aloofness at this period was much criticized abroad, in Europe and, also, in Canada; there was, at least, an arguable position in favour of this policy.

While there was no question of the desirability of intervention or of the possibilities of an Economic Conference backed by American willingness to act along practical lines, there was an obvious *impasse* in the attitude of France and Germany; there was a real difficulty in the curious idea expressed by France and Italy and Belgium at the London Bankers' meeting in April that they could reform their own currencies and re-establish and stabilize their own exchanges without taking into account the position of other countries; there was a serious block to all re-adjustment in the Russian menace of instability and anarchy; there was an obvious American difficulty in its increased Tariffs. Most of these obstacles could have been overcome by the united action of Britain and the United States; this combination was one, however, which, at the close of 1922, was made impossible for the moment by the attitude of prominent Senators and other leaders on both sides of the American party system. Despite all these difficulties and many of a purely internal nature, conditions in the United States slowly improved during 1922, and its close revealed a distinct growth of optimistic feeling.

Inter-Allied Debts and the United States. What has already been said indicates the vital need existing in 1922 for a settlement of this problem. The issue turned primarily upon German Reparations and the United States attitude. The attitude of this nation was that of wanting payment or some assurance as to ultimate payment by Europe of the Debts due with, however, aversion to any participation in the reconstruction of Europe as either too difficult to be worth while or as fatal to the traditions of United States' aloofness from Foreign entanglements. The War Debts owing the United States by European countries—excluding Great Britain—on Aug. 21, 1922, was $6,026,322,582*. The British Debt to the United States Government was officially stated by a British Treasury Return as £856,093,000 on Mch. 31, 1922, and the indebtedness to the American public in 3, 10 and 20 year bonds as £64,397,000. Taken at par of sterling, this was a total Debt of $4,500,000,000 in round figures of which £16,792,000 had been paid in the fiscal year 1921–22. Most of this money had been re-loaned to her Allies by Great Britain; much of it, also, had come back to the United States in purchase of munitions or supplies. The outstanding British Loans to Allies for War Purposes† on Mch. 31, 1922, was £1,834,000,000 and to Dominions and Colonies £150,432,000. Of this amount, according to the Balfour Note, £650,000,000 was due from Russia with £1,450,000,000 additional to the Allied total

*Note.—Prof. E. M. Patterson, University of Pennsylvania: *The Annals* of the American Academy of Political Science.

†Note.—British Budget White Paper (No. 77.)

owed by Germany. Other special British Loans associated with the Reconstruction of Europe, the relief of stricken, or struggling, or almost bankrupt peoples, were as follows:

Austria	£12,100,000	Other States	£ 1,000,000
Poland	3,900,000	Belgian Reconstruction	9,000,000
Roumania	2,200,000	Armenia	829,000
Serb-Croat-Sloveues	2,000,000	Czecho-Slovakia	2,000,000
Total			£33,029,000

The total of all British loans (including accrued interest) based upon the War was, therefore, £3,467,461,000 or approximately $17,000,000,000. Summarizing these varied figures, it appears that in 1922 Europe owed Great Britain 17,000 millions of dollars and the United States 6,000 millions, while Great Britain also owed the United States 4,500 millions. On Feb. 23, there became law in the United States a World-War Debt Funding Commission which authorized the President to nominate two persons, in addition to three members of his Cabinet, as a Commission to refund or convert or extend the term of payment of principal or interest, or both, of any obligation of any Foreign Government then held by the United States. The members appointed were C. E. Hughes, Secretary of State, A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, H. C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Senator Reed Smoot and Hon. T. E. Burton. The Commission was bound by the following vital condition, "That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize or empower the Commission to extend the time of maturity of any such bonds or other obligations due the United States of America by any foreign Government beyond June 15, 1947, or to fix the rate of interest at less than 4¼ per centum per annum."

The appointment of this Commission and other events evoked a widespread discussion as to American action upon the Inter-Allied Debts. When the War ended there was a school of thought in the United States described by Prof. Parker Willis of Columbia University* as follows: "It was felt that the enormous Debt which we ourselves had contracted was not nearly so great in proportion to our capacity to bear it as that which had been incurred by European countries; while the War— as we had admitted by engaging in it —was our quarrel quite as much as that of Europe We might, therefore very properly gain our own consent to a voluntary cancellation of our claims upon Europe, thus once more vindicating the alleged idealism and desire to lift up the suffering peoples of the earth which had been instrumental in bringing us into the contest." This feeling in 1922 was not publicly expressed but there was quite a large section of opinion in favour of some such cancellation; a somewhat stronger section favoured the cancellation if Great Britain cancelled a similar amount; another body of opinion favoured the policy of waiting for a real economic revival in Europe; a very vocal and expressive section would have nothing to do with any policy which might aid Great Britain or help the alleged militaristic aims of France. This element was strong in Congress and the press; it put the refunding rate at the high figure of 4¼%; it would have

*Note.—*Journal* of the Canadian Bankers' Association, April, 1922.

nothing to do with European Conferences or British efforts at reconstruction. Another section in raising the Tariff raised further bars against Europe paying its Debts with goods or products.

Such was the situation when Lord Balfour as British Foreign Secretary (Acting) addressed his famous *Note* of Aug. 1st to the Governments of Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Portugal and Greece. In this much-discussed document a reference was first made to the £3,400,000,000 owing to Great Britain on account of War Debts and £850,000,000 owing by Great Britain to the United States. The need of a settlement which would go to the root of the matter was emphasized and the fact that, so far, the British Government had "silently abstained from making any demands upon their Allies, either for payment of interest or re-payment of capital." As to the future: "The British Government are prepared, if such a policy formed part of a satisfactory international settlement, to remit all the Debts due to Great Britain by our Allies in respect of loans or by Germany in respect of reparations." Recent events had made such a policy difficult of accomplishment:

> With most perfect courtesy, and in the exercise of their undoubted rights, the American Government have required this country to pay interest accrued since 1919 on the Anglo-American debt, to convert it from an unfunded to a funded debt, and to repay it by a sinking fund in 25 years. Such procedure is clearly in accordance with the original contract. His Majesty's Government make no complaint of it; they recognize their obligations and are prepared to fulfill them. But evidently they cannot do so without profoundly modifying the course which, in different circumstances, they would have wished to pursue. They cannot treat the repayment of the Anglo-American loan as if it were an isolated incident in which only the United States of America and Great Britain had any concern. It is but one of a connected series of transactions in which this country appears, sometimes as debtor, sometimes as creditor, and if our undoubted obligations as debtor are to be enforced, our not less undoubted rights as creditor cannot be left wholly in abeyance.

Lord Balfour proceeded to argue that the present world situation could not be looked at from "a narrow financial standpoint"; that the Allies had been partners in a great international effort in the cause of freedom and were still partners in dealing with its results; that the Debts were incurred and Loans made for a great purpose common to all; that the monetary aspect of this great event should not be torn from its historic setting and treated as an ordinary commercial dealing between traders. There were other reasons of a different order which increased the distaste of the British Government to any fundamental difference in the method of dealing with these Loans: "The economic ills from which the world is suffering are due to many causes, moral and material, which are quite outside the scope of this despatch, but among them must certainly be reckoned the weight of international indebtedness with all its unhappy effects upon credit and exchange, upon national production and international trade. x x x x x In no circumstances do we propose to ask more from our debtors than is necessary to pay to our creditors, and, while we do not ask for more, all will admit that we can hardly be content with less, for it should not be forgotten, though it sometimes is, that our liabilities were incurred for others, not for ourselves. Food, raw material and munitions, required by

the immense naval and military efforts of Great Britain and half of the 2,000 million sterling advanced to the Allies were provided, not by means of foreign loans, but by internal borrowing and war taxation."

These conditions, it was added, were beyond the power of other European Allies and an appeal had been made to the United States. In succeeding negotiations the American Government refused to lend the money to European Powers, except upon British security. This was agreed to by Britain, and the Allies spent the money which Britain was now asked to pay. The Foreign Secretary then pointed out that though "His Majesty's Government were thus regretfully constrained to request the French Government to make an arrangement for dealing with the Anglo-French loans they desired to explain that the amount of interest and re-payment would depend not so much on what France and other Allies owed Great Britain as on what Great Britain had to pay America." The conclusion was as follows: "This country would be prepared, subject to the just claims of other parts of the Empire, to abandon all further right to German reparations and all claims to re-payment by the Allies, provided that this renunciation formed part of a general plan by which this great problem could be dealt with as a whole and find a satisfactory solution. A general settlement would, in their view, be of more value to mankind than any gains that could accrue even from the most successful enforcement of legal obligations."

The Americanized cables to the United States and Canada which followed laid stress upon a few British criticisms of the Balfour Note; the comments of *The Times*, *Morning Post* and other opponents of the Government figured conspicuously. American opinion, as expressed by the press and politicians was hostile from the start and even organs so friendly to Great Britain as the New York *Tribune* and New York *Times* criticized the proposal and declared it impracticable. The U.S. Treasury Department promptly issued a statement that no cancellation was under consideration and that a postponement of the payment of obligations would be a more probable arrangement. Financial interests such as the American Bankers' Association and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and leaders such as J. P. Morgan and Otto H. Kahn remained favourable to some generous adjustment; Congress and the Executive looked upon the subject as a political one and as unpopular with the people. Dr. B. M. Anderson of the Chase National Bank, New York, P. D. Cravath, another financier, and D. F. Houston, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, united in proposing cancellation of $5,500,000,000 of the amount owed to the United States by Governments of Continental Europe and the co-operation of the United States and Great Britain in offering help under certain specific conditions. They claimed that Europe owed the United States not only 11 billions by its Governments but 2 billions to private investors and 4 billions on "open war credits."

Mr. Mellon, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, stated on Aug. 24, that "the whole proceeds of the United States Government's

advances to Great Britain were applied towards meeting Great Britain's expenditures in the United States." The British Government's informal reply through the press quoted the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement of Oct. 20, 1921, that "after the entry of the United States into the War this country borrowed from the U.S. Government $4,277,000,000 (£876,000,000 at par) and that during the period in which the country was borrowing from the U.S. Government the British Government advanced to its Allies £897,-000,000." It was added that "early in 1918 Great Britain pressed the U.S. Government to relieve it of the responsibility of financing the Allies, and offered in return to finance all its own expenditures in the United States without borrowing from the U.S. Government, but the American Government declined to agree to that proposal."

On Oct. 15, $50,000,000 and on Nov. 15, following, another $50,000,000 in gold arrived at New York as payment of interest on the existing unfunded British Debt. At New York on Oct. 28 Sir George Paish, the eminent statistician, estimated the foreign investments of Great Britain at 5,000 millions sterling and those of the United States at 3,000 millions; of the former 2,000 millions were doubtful and of the latter 1,000 millions. As to the general Debt situation and the current U.S. Tariff increases, he added: "It is clear that whatever method is adopted of repaying the Debt of Great Britain to America, the difficulties will remain until America is willing to accept payment either in goods or services for the interest and principal due to her. It is not essential that America should buy British goods. It is, however, essential that she should buy the products of some nation; it may be rubber or tea, or wool, or gold, or silver, or tin, or something that she requires, the purchase of which would give the seller of the goods the power to buy the goods which Great Britain would need to sell in order to make payment of the same to America."

Canadian opinion on this issue was frankly expressed during the year. The Toronto *Globe* of Aug. 3rd declared that: "Europe needs an ending of uncertainty, a ground to hope, an impulse to productive energy. But the policy of the British Government, directed to that end, is dependent for its success on the attitude of the United States. Will that country have the same vision and show the same spirit?" T. B. Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada—one of the great business interests of the Dominion—urged by voice and pen a generous solution of the problem. Writing to a number of United States Insurance journals in August, Mr. Macaulay expressed this view: "How did these Debts arise? For a year after the entry of the United States the tension was at its height. Each nation had to utilize to the utmost every resource it possessed. The United States required time to raise, equip, train and transport her armies. During that terrible year the Allies had to hold the enemy back with little assistance from her in man-power. France, the British Empire and Italy kept 6,500,000 men in the field, and of these one million were killed. The Allies could supply men, but were already bled white financially. The United States could not yet supply men, but had a plethora of

wealth. Each contributed what it could—the Allies men, the United States military supplies and food or, rather, funds to purchase them."

He argued from this that the Allies had in that period given their men freely to a common cause; the United States had given supplies paid for by the British Debt of to-day; that Debt ought to be treated as a gift as were the men of 1917–18! In a further letter to U.S. Senator Borah* Mr. Macaulay pointed out that: "These monies did not leave the United States and were expended in purchases there at war-time prices; an American writer estimates that, apart from the wealth which this brought to individuals, the United States Government itself received back in excess profits and other taxes over $2,000,000,000, reducing the actual advance by that amount." A little later (Dec. 27) a British Financial Mission sailed for the United States headed by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer and including Montagu C. Norman, D.S.O., Governor of the Bank of England, for the purpose of attempting a Refunding arrangement and negotiating a reduction in the Congressional requirements.† Meanwhile, the continued accumulation of gold in the United States had raised a most serious financial situation and, at the close of 1922, threatened a new inflation in prices and values. Congestion of gold and continued accretions in the event of British payments being maintained, together with a Tariff adjusted to keep out all possible products and goods of Great Britain in particular and Europe in general, constituted a problem which had become serious and must grow more so unless a change of policy took place. According to *The Federal Reserve Bulletin*, an official Washington journal (June, 1922) the gold holdings of the nations at specific dates were as follows:

Country	Dec. 31 1913	Dec. 31 1918	Latest Data in 1922	Percentage 1913	1922
United States	$691,514,000	$2,245,720,000	$3,170,007,000	20·4	40·3
Great Britain	170,245,000	523,632,000	765,875,000	5·0	9·0
France	678,856,000	664,017,000	690,600,000	20·0	8·8
Japan	64,963,000	225,821,000	608,170,000	1·9	7·8
Spain	92,490,000	430,072,000	486,742,000	2·7	6·2
Argentina	224,989,000	269,628,000	450,057,000	6·6	5·7
Netherlands	60,898,000	277,155,000	243,593,000	1·8	3·1
Germany	278,687,000	538,861,000	238,407,000	8·2	3·0
Italy	288,103,000	243,566,000	212,604,000	8·5	2·7
Canada	142,517,000	190,688,000	153,971,000	4·2	2·0
India	72,780,000	63,842,000	118,341,000	2·2	1·5
Australia	21,899,000	104,143,000	113,876,000	·6	1·5
Switzerland	32,801,000	80,041,000	105,149,000	1·0	1·3

Other countries than these held fractions of one per cent. and the total holdings of all nations were $3,391,000,000 at the end of 1913, $6,319,000,000 at the close of 1918, and $7,850,000,000 in 1922—with 40 per cent. of the latter total in the hands of the United States. The gold production of the world in 1921 was $320,639,000 of which, however, more than one half was produced within the British Empire. The year closed, so far as the United States was concerned, in an International sense, with the renewal of the agitation for reimbursement of costs in maintaining certain forces in Germany at the request of the Allies.

*Note.—Toronto *Mail and Empire*, Dec. 7, 1922.

†Note.—The arrangement finally made and approved by the U.S. Senate was at 3% for 10 years, 3½% thereafter, sinking fund ½% and a payment of, roughly, $147,000,000 annually.

CANADA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS IN 1922

General Environment of the Subject; Canadian Discussions and Foreign Policy.

Canada in 1922 had a foreign policy without a Foreign Office or Ambassadors or National independence; its peculiar position in the British Empire and the unique world position and power of that Commonwealth of Nations made this possible. Only Commercial Treaties had, up to the time of the World War, been negotiated directly by Canadian Ministers but the Dominions had since then shared in making and signing the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations' compact; Canada had signed as a Dominion of the Empire a large number of treaties arising out of the World War. At the same time it was excluded from British commercial treaties unless an express request came to London for inclusion; at Cannes in 1922 it, and the other Dominions, were for the first time, expressly excluded from a general international arrangement—in the case of the Franco-British Defence agreement which afterwards failed of ratification. Its people shared, to a considerable extent, in the American atmosphere of aloofness from European interests; the same cable news and journalistic literature and international viewpoint constituted the daily, weekly and monthly food of Canadians as of Americans—outside of editorial comment and a growing local literature. The only difference was the incalculable and apparently ineradicable British feeling which somehow, in critical periods, overcame the United States' press and other influences upon public thought.

It was a difficult situation from any logical standpoint but, as a matter of fact, the British Empire and its varied peoples had never been characterized by logic in their policy toward each other and in their attitude to the rest of the world; notably, also, the power of the Empire as a unit, in many phases of its peculiar organization, was so great as to enable it to enforce illogical or unprecedented constitutional conditions of international policy upon other nations—as at Versailles and Genoa. Technically, and by the laws and practices of nations in the past and present, the Dominions were at war when the head of the Empire was at war; practically, they claimed the Parliamentary right to say when, where and under what conditions they would take part in any such war. Obviously, as in the World War, the measure of such action would be dictated by the power of the enemy, unless a declaration of Independence, such as would be recognized by international law, was issued. Sir Clifford Sifton, the Manitoba *Free Press*, J. S. Ewart, K.C., and others who appeared to travel on the road toward this end were not yet prepared to announce such a policy as the end of their journey; the people as a whole had no thought of such a thing.

Meanwhile, Canada was taking part in Foreign affairs as issues arose which its Government deemed important to the Dominion;

the British Foreign Office and Prime Minister kept in constant touch by wire and letter with the Dominion Premiers as to current diplomatic development; according to Mr. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, in his local Parliament, an elaborate letter came to him every two weeks. But there was no direct representation in the Imperial Cabinet as during the War; the Dominions had refused an Imperial Council to control the Foreign policy of the Empire when Mr. Lyttleton was Colonial Secretary in the Balfour Government of 1905; representation in an Imperial Peace Cabinet was apparently declined by the Meighen Government in the years following the War. In 1922, so far as can be stated now, Canada had only to express the wish to be represented in European Conferences as she was at Genoa; this statement would equally apply to the Lausanne gathering, as to which London despatches in the Autumn stated that no invitation had been sent the Dominions. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, speaking in London on Nov. 8, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the following comment:

> In former days the policy of Great Britain was the foreign policy of Great Britain alone. Now it is the foreign policy of the British Empire. The initiative and, to a large extent, the executive action must necessarily remain in the Foreign Office, but in the various Imperial Conferences held in London full statements were made to the Ministers assembled from all the Dominions on foreign affairs. Every aspect of them was discussed, a foreign policy for the whole Empire was framed, and in the intervals, when the Dominion Ministers were not here, full papers were sent to them, and on no matter of first-class importance was a decision taken without their being informed.

Canadian Relations with France. Canada has always had a sympathetic feeling for France; the population of Quebec treasures its French traditions and language as a part of its national sentiment and intellectual strength; all Canadians approved the *entente cordiale* of King Edward's day and the practical alliance with France during the War. The rift between England and France which began in 1921 and culminated in 1922; which destroyed the efficacy of the Treaty of Sèvres by a separate French Treaty with the Turks; which helped, with the Russo-German Treaty of Rapallo, to break up the Genoa and Hague Conferences without a Russian arrangement; which had a deterrent influence upon the united Allied action so essential at Lausanne—was deplored by all thinking Canadians. France was rightly worried over Reparations and concerned over the failure of the United States to implement the defensive Treaty negotiated at Versailles with Britain and France; was influenced by the fact that she was left to face a future powerful Germany on land while Britain was free from the German Naval menace of the past; was affected by the undoubted fact that the removal of the German Merchant Fleet had eliminated a British trading competitor and that so many of the German Colonies had come under British control.

Naturally, perhaps, she forgot the world-wide responsibilities of British foreign relations, minimized the continuous and vital efforts of Britain to appease the War-unrest of the world and promote peace, failed to realize that the British Mandates brought

more expense and trouble than return in either power or money. At all events she did not respond to British offers of defence in war, and Debt abolition in peace, as part of a real co-operation in diplomacy and European re-construction. France at this time was an intimate part of a world where, as Mr. Lloyd George put it, the nerves were all on edge; Canadians found the situation a little hard to understand with distance in space and the strong, unseen, arm of the British Navy as factors in producing a local calm which at times touched indifference.

During the January Conference of the Allied Supreme Council at Cannes, arrangements were made for calling an economic and financial Conference of the Nations to include Russia and the late enemy Powers as well as the United States, if willing, and to meet in March at Genoa. Anglo-French relations were keenly discussed and M. Briand, French Premier, stated on Jan. 10 that: "The only question was whether, in order to preserve the peace of Europe, it would not be useful for France and Great Britain to associate themselves and guarantee the general interests of the Franco-German frontier, and whether, in the event of Germany trying to avenge herself, it would not be well if she knew she would be faced by the combined forces of France and Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd George and I thought it possible and desirable." The result of these *pour-parlers* was an Anglo-French pact or draft treaty which has been referred to elsewhere*. M. Briand fell and was replaced by M. Poincaré; France decided to work for its own hand, its own policy, its own conception of things; the British *entente* was temporarily suspended, the Alliance fell into abeyance for the time, the Defence pact was not completed.

Had this latter Treaty come up for definite action the Dominions would no doubt have been invited to accept or stand out from its terms and such an issue as a British Empire guarantee of the French frontiers against Germany would have raised serious problems in Canada and made an exact definition of its Foreign responsibilities essential. The only precedent would have been Canada's acceptance of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and Alliance of years before. Under the circumstances the Canadian Government's decision to effect a re-adjustment of trade agreements with France was a wise and timely action; the greater the commercial relations between this part of the Empire and France the greater would be Canada's influence for good in the wider field of Imperial diplomacy. The Franco-Canadian Treaty of Commerce negotiated and signed in 1907, and amended in 1919, had been denounced by Canada in June, 1920; a temporary re-arrangement was made in January, 1921, and in July, 1922, it was stated at Ottawa that the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine, who were representing Canada in several Missions abroad, would undertake negotiations for a new Treaty.

At this time Canada came under the general French tariff rates which had been largely increased in 1921 and the United

*Note—See Pages 21-5 of this volume.

States under a minimum tariff which, normally, was about 50 per cent. lower than the general tariff—with a resulting decrease in Canadian exports to France which even the *modus vivindi* could not check. French exports to Canada in the year of Mch. 31, 1922, totalled $13,482,005 as against $19,138,063 in 1921. In 1919 Canadian exports to France were $96,103,142 and then had fallen rapidly to $61,108,693 in 1920, to $27,428,398 in 1921 and to $8,-208,228 in 1922. Since 1907, also, many new Canadian industries had grown up, and Canada had become interested in foreign markets in a much wider form.

On Nov. 21 the British Foreign Office announced the practical completion of a Commercial treaty with France; the Canadian Ministers having had a series of satisfactory conferences with the French Minister of Commerce—M. Diot. Other discussions followed and on Dec. 15 a Franco-Canadian Commercial Convention was signed at Paris by M. Poincaré, Prime Minister, M. Diot, Minister of Commerce, Lord Hardinge, British Ambassador, and Messrs. Fielding and Lapointe, Canadian Ministers. The Convention included 27 Articles and six Schedules; its duration was indefinite but terminable at 6 months' notice by either party. Under its terms Canada granted to France and to the French Colonies and Protectorates the Canadian intermediate tariff and favoured-nation treatment generally. There was, as in the old Treaty, a special Schedule granting to France fixed rates of duty on a limited list. The number of tariff items in this schedule was 30. There was provision for light wines being admitted into Canada at the rates of the old Treaty.

Canada also gave to France on 90 tariff items a discount of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty payable under the intermediate tariff. Another schedule, containing only 3 items, allowed a still higher discount on the rate; France was assured as to any tariff changes made by Canada upon these items. France granted to Canada on 128 Tariff items and 14 Chemical sub-items the benefit of the minimum tariff and of the lowest rates of duty granted to any foreign country. On 222 tariff items and 93 Chemical sub-items to which the French minimum tariff did not apply, France agreed that Canadian products should be entitled to reductions from the general tariff—such reductions taking the form of certain percentages of the difference between the French minimum and French general tariff—and that on all articles mentioned Canada should receive as favourable treatment as was granted to the United States. If, at any time, concessions were made in this list to the United States they would forthwith apply to Canada. The advantages granted by France to the United States in respect to certain products by the French Decree of March, 1921, would thereafter apply to like products of Canada so long as the arrangement with the United States continued.

If the existing tariff arrangements between France and the United States were terminated, Canada was assured that on items

other than those specially dealt with in the schedules above mentioned the Dominion would have the benefit of a reduction of 25 per cent. on the difference between the French minimum and general tariffs. In the case of French Colonies having their own tariffs, Canada was assured of most-favoured-nation treatment. Provision was made for special treatment for Canadian products in St. Pierre, Miquelon, the French West Indies, and French Guiana. The Canadian Ministers issued no statement as to details but a French official statement described the principal French articles accorded Tariff reductions as including wines (up to 70 per cent. reduction) perfumery, books, printed matter, motor cars, locomotives, lace, silks, furs, rubber goods, gloves, feathers and cinema films; the three items receiving a special discount on the intermediate tariff and appearing in a separate schedule were said to be Alsace-Lorraine products, namely, cotton, linen and woollen clothes.

During the year there were other incidents calculated to promote the *entente cordiale* between France and Canada. Quebec, Saskatchewan and Ontario had in 1921 entered into the plan for creating a limited number of Scholarships, worth $1,200 each, for the purpose of assisting qualified Canadians to continue in Paris their study of the French language. Other Provinces had the matter under consideration in 1922 and in March Miss Dora H. Stock of Tavistock won the Ontario Government Scholarship of the above amount while in September Miss Honora Cochrane received that of Toronto University. During the year Prof. Hourticq of the National School of Fine Arts in Paris and M. Louis G. Jaray, Director of the Franco-Amerique Club at Paris, visited Canada and were warmly welcomed in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and other centres. At Calgary, for instance, the new Club's Committee included the Catholic Bishop, Dr. G. D. Stanley, Rev. Dr. A. D. MacRae, President of the Canadian Club, and Mme. Roussay de Sales. In many of these places, France-Canada Clubs were formed, composed of representative citizens and, for the purpose, chiefly, of facilitating friendly personal intercourse with French people visiting Canada and Canadians visiting France. It was, also, proposed to facilitate an exchange of Professors between Canadian and French Universities, to increase the number of Scholarships already awarded to Canadian students going to the French Universities and to make better known to Canadians the best French productions in the world of art, music and literature.

Canada and the Genoa Conference. This International gathering was held at Genoa and lasted from April 10 to May 19, 1922. It was largely the result of Mr. Lloyd George's patient, persistent effort to find some way out of the financial and commercial quagmire into which Europe had fallen; it was, technically, the outcome of a Resolution passed by the Supreme Council of the Allied Governments meeting in Conference at Cannes on Jan. 6 and was, formally, called by the Italian Government. Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Germany, Russia, Switzerland,

Sweden, Roumania and Poland were represented on the Inner Council of the Conference with the British Premier, M. Barthou, Signor Schanzer, M. Theumis, Viscount Ishii, Dr. Rathenau, M. Tchitcherin, M. Motta, M. Branting, M. Bratiano and M. Skirmunt as the Delegates selected, respectively, to be members of this body under the modest title of a Drafting Sub-Committee. There also was a Finance Commission of which Sir Robert Horne, British Chancellor of the Exchequer was Chairman, an Economic Commission and one on Transport; 23 other countries were represented and the Delegates numbered 690 all-told. The bases for consultation were in the three Cannes Resolutions—prepared chiefly for Russian consideration—and were in the following terms:

1. The nations cannot claim the right to dictate to each other the principles according to which they must organize, within their frontiers, their *regime* of property, their economy and their government;

2. Nevertheless it is not possible to place foreign capital in order to help a country unless the foreigners who provide the capital have a certitude that their property and their rights will be respected and that the fruits of their enterprise will be assured.

3. This feeling of security cannot be re-established unless nations or their Governments desiring to obtain foreign credits freely engage: (a) to recognize all public debts and obligations which have been contracted, or will be contracted or guaranteed by states, municipalities, or other public organizations, and to recognize also obligations to restore or, in case of default, to indemnify all foreign interests for loss or damage which has been caused by the confiscation or sequestration of property; (b) to establish legal and juristic punishment and assure the impartial execution of all commercial or other contracts.

4. All nations ought to engage to abstain from all propaganda which is subversive of the political systems established in other countries.

The Agenda based on these principles was necessarily a wide one. Russia was the central subject of conference and the chief element of discord. The United States declined to take part on the grounds stated in a despatch by C. E. Hughes, Secretary of State, (Mch. 8) that (1) the Conference was of a political as well as economic character; (2) that Russia had not yet shown evidence of productive revival; (3) that "the resources of the Russian people should be kept free" from any exploitation at the hands of other nations. In Canada little was known about the Conference except from the American despatches which came to the Dominion and the United States after it had started. Many of the Newspapers then commented upon its importance and, notably, the Ottawa *Journal* which, on Apr. 12 and 17, had able studies of the situation. So with the Halifax *Herald* of Apr. 12.

Canada and the other Dominions were represented at the Conference through invitation from the Government of Italy which was first cabled to Canada from the British Foreign Office; on Feb. 9 it was announced that Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., a well-known Montreal financier, and Prof. Édouard Montpetit, LL.D., of the Université de Montréal, had been appointed. Sir Charles was President of Penman's Ltd., of the Dominion Glass Co., of Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd., and Vice-President Bank of Montreal, Montreal Cotton Co., Dominion Textile Co., etc.; he had been, during the

War, Vice-President of the Imperial Munitions Board and Vice-Chairman of the British War Mission in the United States. Professor Montpetit was head of the Faculty of Political Economy at Université de Montréal and was a capable authority on economics. On Feb. 20 it was officially stated at Ottawa that the Delegates would have plenipotentiary powers and the right to sign Treaties "for and in the name of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada."

Full instructions were given in correspondence tabled in Parliament (May 22) including a letter from the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) to Sir Charles Gordon dated Mch. 20 in which it was said: "The Government has been considering their view as to the general attitude that you and Prof. Montpetit should adopt as Canadian delegates at the Genoa Conference. We feel that you should not actively intervene in questions that are of purely European concern, but that you should interest yourselves in such questions as are of economic concern to Canada." Australia, it may be added, was represented by Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner in London, and South Africa by Sir Edgar Walton, High Commissioner in London, Sir Henry Strakosch and Hon. R. H. Brand, C.B.; India and New Zealand also sent Delegates. The Canadian Delegates arrived at Southampton on Apr. 2nd, and, in an interview, Sir C. Gordon made this statement: "It seems to me that it is sound policy that Canada should take a share in the conduct of the Empire's affairs. In view of Canada's great interest in the export trade to Europe, it is of considerable importance to her that she should be represented at such a Conference as that to be held at Genoa. So far as business interests in Europe are concerned, the positions of the United States and Canada are practically identical. Canadians are gratified at the Dominions being represented at the Conference, because, otherwise, any arrangements made by Great Britain might bind Canada against her own approval." On May 11, following, it was stated at Ottawa that $25,000 had been appropriated in advance for expenses but that, actually, the Italian Government was defraying the expenses of the Delegates.

At the opening Signor Facta, the Italian Premier, presided and Mr. Lloyd George made a strong, dominating speech: "This is the greatest gathering of European nations which has ever assembled on this continent. We meet on equal terms, provided we accept equal conditions. We are not here as allied or enemy states; we are not here as belligerents or neutrals; we have not come together as Monarchists or Republicans or Sovietists. We are assembled as the representatives of all the nations and peoples of Europe, to seek out in common the best methods for restoring the shattered prosperity of this continent. The conditions, inviting the Powers, were laid down at Cannes. They apply to all alike; they are the conditions which heretofore have been accepted by all civilized communities as the bases of international good faith." The British Premier was the Dictator of the Conference but he was a very conciliatory one. To harmonize the Communism of Litvinoff and Joffre with

the financial views of Sir Robert Horne; to combine the opposing policies of Chancellor Wirth of Germany and M. Barthou of France; to unify the multidudinous discords of unorganized Europe and its panorama of new States and unsettled, restless opinions; made up, however, a greater task than even Lloyd George could achieve.

Russia was the great stumbling block; the demands of the London Experts' report, submitted as a result of the Resolutions under which the Conference was called, failed to win Bolshevist acceptance and, practically, all the Cannes' bases were repudiated while a Loan to an unregenerate Soviet Republic was pressed; the secret Treaty of Rapallo was signed in the midst of the negotiations and a practical alliance of Germany and Russia thrown as a bombshell into the gathering; France and Belgium failed to support Britain on certain vital points and that end of the Conference collapsed with a British salvage from the wreck of a new Conference at The Hague to be made up of Commissions of Allied and Russian Experts upon the points at issue. As to the rest, the Economic Committee's Report was accepted covering various general points as to trade, tariffs, equal commercial treatment, most-favoured-nation clauses, transport charges, etc., while Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Poland, Roumania, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland agreed to appoint a Commission to meet, as above, at The Hague—the French, Belgian and Germans abstaining from support.

The Financial Committee's Report was accepted on May 3rd and dealt with the great need of stability and a common standard in currency, freedom of Banks from political pressure, ultimate establishment of a gold standard, avoidance of artificial interference with Exchange or the secrecy of Banking relations with customers in the international transfer of capital, restoration of conditions making private credits and investments possible in certain countries, establishment of an International Financial Corporation to deal with credits. Then the Conference ended and the special Correspondent of the London *Chronicle* summed up the situation (May 18) as follows: "So ends the great Genoa Conference, in all but a formal sense. Its achievement is threefold: (1) It has definitely and finally broached the Russian problem, the greatest problem before Europe since the French Revolution; (2) it has etched out, clearly and unmistakably for all the world to read, the characters, aims, and policies of the various nations of Europe; (3) it has made the pacification and reconstruction of this war-shattered Continent the primary and urgent aim of practical statesmanship."

Canada's active participation in the Conference was slight. Sir Charles Gordon told the London press, however, on May 20, that: "I think it was a good thing that Canada was represented. We met people from all countries of Europe. We all got to know each other and to appreciate each other's point of view. Not only were there politicians present, but also experts and advisers in finance and economics. The gathering of people of all nationalities tended to break down feelings of suspicion that existed between various countries represented at the Conference. The inter-

dependence of the nations of the world in trade is so great that it was just as important to Canada as to any other country that the European situation should be straightened out."

In other interviews he stated that Canada had no special views to press at the Conference and voiced great admiration for Mr. Lloyd George. It was stated in *Canada*, the London weekly, (June 3rd) that the Canadian Delegates were recommending their Government to endorse the final decisions of the Conference "on the ground that they were eminently calculated to produce peace in Europe; to support the creation in Canada of a National corporation to form a part of the International Corporation projected at Genoa; and to endorse the representation of Canada at the International Banking Conference, to be held in London to discuss the stabilization of exchange and, also, Canadian representation at The Hague Conference. On May 25 the British House of Commons supported Mr. Lloyd George and his Genoa policy by a vote of 235 to 26. Professor Montpetit was present at the abortive Hague gathering.

The Japanese and Chinese Immigration Question. This much-discussed subject was, locally and chiefly, a British Columbia matter; nationally, it was a continuous and irritating politico-labour question; internationally, it would have been a serious question if relations between Japan and Britain had not been so close and cordial and China so weak from a military and national point of view; racially, it was a natural product of proximity to the intense anti-colour sentiment of the Americans; economically, it was a matter of Orientals working longer hours and with more effectiveness, for less wages, and competing with white labour and enterprise in varied elements of work and production. There was an Imperial phase in connection with Hindus at the Coast but as they only numbered a few thousands and as there was at this time a friendly arrangement with India, through the Imperial Government, involving a practical cessation of emigration to Canada, the matter was not an issue.

The general problem was based upon the fact that there were, (in 1910) 8,587 Japanese in British Columbia and 434 in the rest of Canada and, in 1920, 16,867 in that Province with 824 in the rest of Canada; that in British Columbia during 1910, according to figures compiled by the Asiatic Exclusion League, there were 20 Japanese births to a total of 5,005 or 1 in 252 which, by 1920, had increased to 657 out of 11,532 or 1 in 17; that the Chinese population of Canada was growing and competing seriously in many lines with white labour—especially so at the Coast where, the 1910 Census showed 19,568 Chinese with 27,774 in all Canada and an estimated increase in 1920 to 38,000 in British Columbia and 57,133 in all Canada; that in 1920, according to W. G. McQuarrie in the House of Commons on May 8, 1922, 5,492 Japanese were engaged in the Fishing industry of British Columbia to the almost complete exclusion of white men; that in that Province, also, "the truck gardening industry was controlled by the Chinese who owned or

leased practically every acre of land in the Ashcroft district and monopolized the Ashcroft potato industry, the truck industry at Lulu Island, and the celery and truck industry in the Okanagan valley;" that in British Columbia, there were 1,080 Japanese and Chinese farmers employing large numbers of Asiatic farm help, that Orientals owned or leased or cultivated 26,919 acres of the most fertile truck and orchard lands in the Province, while 60 logging camps were owned and operated by Japanese. This economic phase of the question was further discribed by Hon. A. M. Manson, B.C. Attorney-General, in the Legislature, on Nov. 14:

> In the employ of 2,275 Provincial industrial firms reporting to the Ottawa Department of Labour, there were 5,691 Chinese, 3,288 Japanese and 784 Hindus and seventy Japanese women. 7½ per cent. of the industrial workers in the logging industry were Asiatics, 41 per cent. in the lumber industry, 39 per cent. in the sawmills, 54 per cen t. in the shingle mills, 16 per cent. in the baking industry, 39 per cent. in the fish canning industry and a like percentage in fruit canning, 15 per cent. in coal mining, and 37 per cent. in the pulp and paper industry. In 1920, out of a total of 2,334 trades' licenses issued in Victoria, 330 went to Orientals; in 1921 Chinese held in that city land, including improvements, totalling $1,517,940; Japanese, $30,360, and Hindus, $45,450. The Chinese produced 55 per cent. of the Provincial potato crop and the Ashcroft potato, which has held the highest rank in its class, deteriorated under the cultivation of the Oriental.

It was claimed in British Columbia, as it was throughout the Pacific Coast of the United States (1) that Asiatics were divided by intangible but insurmountable barriers from white people and could and should not be assimilated; (2) that if "peaceful penetration" was allowed to continue it would lead with certainty to racial conflict and international unpleasantness; (3) that the Oriental standards of living were lower than those of Canadians and Americans; (4) that white people at the Coast could not, in certain lines, compete with Japanese or Chinese and that exclusion would mean an increase of employment and perhaps better wages for the white labourer; (5) that the Oriental element in British Columbia were largely responsible for the increase in the Drug habit; (6) that these people were not good citizens because they retained a sort of dual citizenship. Summed up, the essence of the above arguments was an economic or Labour problem with an added element of racial feeling. Both were voiced in the debates of the Legislature and of Parliament at Ottawa during 1922. Moved by Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, a Resolution was unanimously passed by the Provincial Legislature on Nov. 20, in the following terms:

> Whereas the Immigration Act of Canada and regulations thereunder have failed to stem the tide of Asiatic immigration into Canada; and whereas the industrial and economic life of Canada, and, particularly, of British Columbia, is threatened by competition forced by a growing foreign population with a lower standard of living than that necessary for the well being of Anglo-Saxon civilization; and whereas there is a strong and compelling sentiment developing in Canada, especially marked in British Columbia, at present most affected, that effective protective measures must be adopted;
>
> Therefore be it resolved that this Legislative Assembly places itself on record as being in favour of the enactment of such amendment to the Immigration Act of Canada as is necessary to completely prohibit Asiatic immigration into Canada.

The Hon. W. J. Bowser, Conservative Leader in the House, moved an amendment which touched the whole question of Canada's national and Imperial position: "That the Government of the Dominion of Canada be petitioned to grant its assent and accord its active assistance to the obtaining of amendments to the B.N.A. Act, giving British Columbia, at present most affected, and the other Provinces of Canada, the power to make laws prohibiting Asiatics from acquiring proprietary interest, in any form whatsoever, in agricultural lands, in the timber lands, in the mineral lands of British Columbia, or in the fishing or other industrial enterprises carried on within the Province, and from obtaining employment in any of the above-mentioned industries; Be it further resolved that the Government of the Dominion be respectfully requested to grant adherence on the part of Canada to no Treaty or binding International obligation in any form whatsoever, having the effect of limiting the authority of Provincial Legislatures, as set out by the terms of this Resolution." This was defeated by a Party vote of 29 to 14, and the Opposition then supported the above Resolution of Mr. Sloan's. During the discussion J. W. Jones of South Okanagan claimed that conditions in British Columbia were more serious than in California, which had taken drastic action to prevent Orientals from securing control of the cultivated land of the State. In California the Asiatics were but one to 32 whites. In British Columbia there were 54,000 Orientals in a total population of 523,000, or one Oriental to nine whites. In one fruit district of his own riding, Mr. Jones said there were 248 fruit growers, of whom 120 were Orientals. R. H. Pooley, of Esquimalt, stated that 39 per cent. of the labour in the lumbering industry and 54 per cent. in the manufacture of shingles was Oriental.

Meanwhile, on Feb. 7, 1922, the Supreme Court of Canada had declared to be *ultra vires* a 1921 Act of the Legislature validating certain Provincial Orders-in-Council of 1902 which forbade the employment of Japanese or Chinese in Government contracts of work. Chief Justice Sir Louis Davies stated that: "This legislation is *ultra vires* the Provincial Legislature (1) because by Sec. 91 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, it is within the exclusive legislative authority of the Dominion to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada with relation to naturalization and aliens, and (2) as conflicting with the Japanese Treaty of 1913." In another case, however—Brooks, Bidlake and Whittall, et al, with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C. representing the winning contention—decision was given that "the Government, like any private owner, has the right to impose the condition that licenses to cut timber should become invalid if Chinese or Japanese labour is employed." The difference appeared to lie in direct as against indirect action by the Government. This latter case was carried on appeal to the Privy Council in London and was heard there at the close of the year.

At Ottawa on May 8, W. G. McQuarrie, a British Columbia member, moved the following Resolution: "That the immigration

of Oriental aliens and their rapid multiplication is becoming a serious menace to living conditions, particularly on the Pacific coast, and to the future of the country in general, and the Government should take immediate action with a view to securing the exclusion of future immigration of this type." Mr. McQuarrie claimed that this did not apply to Hindus or other British subjects; he pointed out that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1911 which was assented to by Canada in 1913—subject to the terms of its own Immigration Act —would expire on July 16, 1923, and urged its abrogation so far as Canada was concerned; he also criticized the "Gentlemen's Agreement" negotiated by Hon. R. Lemieux in 1908 and suggested its cancellation; he quoted Resolutions against Oriental immigration by the G.W.V.A., the Trades and Labour Congress, the United Farmers of British Columbia, the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, and various lesser organizations. As to the Japanese Government's attitude to Foreigners in Japan, a statement had been made by the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) in the Commons on May 5 to the following effect:*

> They may not become shareholders of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Korea, the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Oriental Development Company and certain other companies, or of shipping companies in receipt of a Government subsidy. They may not become members or brokers of the various Exchanges in Japan. They may not, as individuals, become members of Japanese Chambers of Commerce. They may not engage in the emigration business or hold shares in any company so engaged.
>
> Foreign unskilled labourers may not pursue their callings in Japan outside the limits of the former foreign settlements or the mixed residence areas without the express permission of the administrative authorities. Labourers for this purpose are defined as being persons engaged in labouring pursuits in connection with farming, fishing, mining, public works, building, manufacturing, transport, hauling (of vehicles), stevedoring and other forms of manual labour, but not persons in domestic service or persons following the calling of cooks and waiters.

The Premier added that Canadians as individuals could not own or lease land in Japan but could do so in organized Companies under certain restrictions; similar conditions prevailed as to mining while Canadian ships were forbidden the Coasting trade except as members of certain partnership and joint stock companies. Other speakers upon Mr. McQuarrie's motion followed and Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, moved a Government amendment replacing "exclusion" with the words "effective restriction"; Mr. Meighen, Conservative Leader, proposed "abolition of Oriental immigration for residence purposes" but did not make it an amendment and Hon. T. A. Crerar supported the Government motion; J. S. Woodsworth, Radical-Labour member for Winnipeg, made a rather notable speech.

In it he urged a sense of international responsibility: "We remember that Japan remained a hermit nation for years, and Japan stagnated because of that; we remember that it is centuries since China tried to put a wall around herself and exclude other nations,

*Note—The Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa made one correction, as to this statement, to the effect that under an 1899 Ordinance: "All Aliens in Japan may reside, move or pursue their callings in any place outside the former foreign settlements or the 'mixed residence' areas."

and China remained static for many centuries. I maintain it is impossible in this day to do anything of that kind. We are trading in all parts of the world; goods from the Orient as well as from other parts of the world are coming into Canada; and if we maintain our trading and financial interests, I cannot see how we are to adopt a rigid policy of exclusion of the people who are coming here. Some people say that this ought to be a white man's country. What about South Africa or India to-day? We claim the right to go in and dominate India, and yet at the very same time refuse to let the races of India come into Canada in any numbers at all." The Government amendment passed by 120 to 36. During 1922 Government negotiations, along lines of restriction, proceeded at Ottawa with M. Ohta, Japanese Consul-General, and Dr. Chilien Tsur, Chinese Consul-General.

There were some directions in which Canada benefitted by this Oriental immigration, but this side of the subject was very slightly discussed. The Chinese laundries in all the larger centres undoubtedly were a convenience to a large part of the public; the Chinese and Japanese as servants, cooks, etc., had filled a useful and much-needed place in many homes during a decade or more; the Japanese, as truck-farmers in British Columbia, produced earlier than the white men and sold at cheaper rates and this production in a Province importing so much of its supplies was important; Chinese labour in the canneries was much resented but, in at least one phase, was beneficial as they did work that no white man would do and that Indians did not do as well; in places the Chinese would rent or lease fields full of thistles or stumps and clear them for a nominal rental. As to the British Columbia canneries, W. R. Lord, a Vancouver Island Canner, told the Commons Committee on Fisheries (Apr. 22, 1922) that "the average white man on that Coast would not fish and the Canneries had to have labour." It must, also, be admitted that both these classes of aliens were peaceful in character, disinclined to agitation or unrest in their labour, or political relations and, apart from an occasional "drug" crime in Vancouver, very free from criminal offence.

They were not disinclined to naturalization though not much encouragement was given and, up to 1920, 7,723 Japanese, alone, became citizens while between 1915 and 1919, 3,692 were born in Canada. From an economical standpoint the Chinese contributed to the Canadian revenue in the years 1906-20 a total of $17,048,000 in Head Tax. Against these advantages the people of British Columbia almost unanimously placed (1) the competitive labour issue specified above in detail; (2) the biological or social or racial issues of inter-marriage and co-education or association of children; (3) questions of hygiene and sanitation and (especially as to Chinese) of a Foreign language press and alien ideals; (4) the religious question and the moral evils resulting from the undoubted import and sale and use of quantities of opium and other Oriental drugs amongst the Chinese and the growth of the habit amongst the white people at the Coast—as well as of a gambling evil in forms additional to

those normally favoured by whites. In all of these matters there was, however, a distinct difference between the Japanese and the Chinese and many of the Hindus—though it often was not specified. Japanese lived upon a higher plane, occupied better houses, endeavoured to establish homes and desired to live as Canadian citizens—except in the religious sphere where very often (in Vancouver) special instruction was given to children outside of school hours in Buddhism, etc.

The international aspect of the question—especially in relation to Japan—was important. That country for years had played the game of diplomacy and alliance with Great Britain in an honourable and straightforward manner; its "gentleman's agreement" with Canada had, upon the whole, been lived up to with honesty and fairness; its attitude in the World War had been one of adherence to obligations and of extending rather than restricting their technical scope—with both the Pacific Coast of Canada and the Pacific interests of Australia greatly benefitting from the co-operation of the Japanese Navy; at the Washington Conference and in respect to the abrogation of the British alliance, the attitude of the Government of Japan had been one of high character and of great benefit to the cause of peace; the subsequent voluntary surrender of Kiao-Chow to China after 24 years of occupation and the withdrawal of its troops from Manchuria and Siberia indicated the non-aggressiveness of its Imperial policy.

The peacefulness of Japanese action or inaction at this time was well illustrated in its toleration of the anti-Japanese attitude of the American people shown, during 1922, by such incidents as the deportation of Japanese labourers from California districts and the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court (Nov. 10) that Japanese were not eligible for naturalization in the United States. The British feelings of Japan were illustrated in the reception given the Prince of Wales during April of this year. Incidentally, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand more or less excluded Japanese emigrants during this period and, at the same time through the American Government and sections of thought and effort in the British countries concerned, objected to Japanese expansion in Manchuria or in China proper, in Siberia and even in Korea! Yet Japan had 60,000,000 of a population crowded into a region about as large in area as Southern Alberta or the State of Montana! As to Korea or Chosen there was much mis-representation in the United States and some in Canada regarding Japanese policy and administration—though C. H. Sherrill, a well-known American writer, in *Scribner's* for March, 1920, had described at length an enormous number of improvements and reforms—educational, industrial, economic and hygienic—effected in Korea under Japanese rule.

In addition to these and other reasons for international friendship with Japan, Canadian trade was rapidly increasing with that country—the Imports for Canadian consumption in 1922 (year of Mch. 31) being $8,192,238 compared with $2,179,936 in 1910 and

the Exports from Canada $14,831,520 as against $659,118 in 1910. Japan was, in fact, the 4th best customer for Canadian products—chiefly wood and paper, zinc, lead and metals, fish, wheat and wheat flour. This condition was important to British Columbia and, equally so, was the obvious fact that much of its future prosperity would lie with the vast populations of the Orient in shipping, in tourists and travellers, in trade and intercourse of many kinds. An illustration of this was to be seen in the fact that United States trade exports to Asia had grown from $11,645,703 in 1880 to $771,748,562 in 1920. As to China, in particular, the U.S. Department of Commerce stated at this time that: "The direct purchasing population of China is only about 8,700,000 people (the estimated population of its 46 Treaty ports) out of a total estimated population of 445,873,000. It seems evident that sooner or later China must come into its own, and when that time arrives the possibilities are beyond present contemplation."

Russian Propaganda and Bolshevism in Canada. The upheaval in Russia and the Communistic propaganda of its rulers during 1917-22 had some important effects in Canada and these continued well into the latter year. Much of the labour unrest of this period, such local disturbances as the great strike in Winnipeg, some part of the business uncertainties of the time and even a portion of the restlessness which expressed itself in popular elections, had a far-off, fundamental basis in Russian conditions. There were no direct relations between the Governments. Canada, like Great Britain, and the rest of the Empire and the United States, did not recognize the Soviet Government of Russia; at the same time, it adhered to the British Commercial treaty with the Soviets under which trade could be carried on if other conditions permitted.

There was, however, no real chance of such a thing because (1) the paper money mills had worked under the Soviets until the total in circulation (1922) was the inconceivable, uncountable sum of 271,000,000,000,000 roubles—with a rouble not worth the paper it was printed on, and (2) because a total foreign trade which, in 1913, was $1,500,000,000 or about 2,900,000,000 gold roubles, had fallen to a total of 160,000,000 gold roubles. Up to 1921, the One Big Union—which incorporated and included the I. W. W. in Canada, as in the United States—was the centre in this country of extreme labour views, of Communism, of Bolshevist policy and propaganda; its protagonists were active and powerful throughout the West, and its literature for distribution ample and some of it clever; its journals, such as the *B. C. Federationist*, were able in argument and unscrupulous in statement while funds—whether from Russia or elsewhere—appeared to be sufficient.

By the end of that year, however, the movement had collapsed in Canada though it still was a factor in the United States. As Walter Mill, Secretary of the Saskatoon Unit of the

O. B. U., put it in a letter of resignation published in *The Canadian Trade Unionist* of Toronto on Oct. 14, 1922: "Some years ago I, along with many others, formed the O. B. U. for the purpose of presenting a more efficient machine against the employing class. For a time it seemed as if our efforts would prove succesful as some 45,000 workers came into our organization. Time has shown, however, that the accession to our ranks was only a temporary manifestation of disgust and despair against the reactionary leaders and their machine rule, and that when that wave subsided our ranks began to dwindle and are thinning every day. x x x The decline of the O. B. U. and its failure to function and represent the masses of workers leaves its members without a means of fighting the master class." He concluded by urging one Union for each Industry and vigorous effort for "the overthrow of the capitalist class, the establishing in its stead of the dictatorship of the workers, and the setting up of the Workers' Republic."

Charges, freely and strongly made, that the O. B. U. movement was aided by Bolshevist gold as part of a world-wide system of propaganda were difficult to prove—as much so as the London *Times*' statement that Zinovieff, of the Soviet Central Committee, had spent 30,000,000 gold roubles in India and Ireland. In the same journal on Jan. 6, 1922, it was stated that Communist organs in Canada were being supplied with Soviet propaganda from an office at 15 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, and that the Bolshevists were exploiting the Russian famine for Soviet purposes. There was no doubt of the influence attempted, and really exerted in Canada as in other countries, by the 3rd (Bolshevist) Internationale at Moscow, with its "general staff of the World Revolution" and expert agents in all countries. As Louis Fraina put it in the *Communist Internationale*, the organ of this body: "Revolutionary Russia may make compromises or concessions, but she never ceases to call the world to the standards of the proletarian revolution. World revolution has now become transformed into a mighty duel between bourgeois America and Soviet Russia." A despatch from Stockholm to the Chicago *Daily News* and Toronto *Star* of Apr. 15, 1922, stated that:

> Six months before this time conservative bankers in Sweden believed that the Russian Soviet authorities had shipped to foreign countries as much of their country's gold reserve as they dared; it is now interesting to record that since Jan. 11, the American Consulate here has issued permits of shipments to the United States of Russian gold valued, upon mint declarations, as equivalent of $34,345,500. Ostensibly, these shipments of gold mean credit in New York for Swedish Banks but, indirectly, the Soviet Government is piling up a credit which in the last two years has reached a sum close to $200,000,000. Furthermore, there is no sign of a cessation of the flow of treasure from Russia. Since Apr. 6 two cargoes of gold have been unloaded at Stockholm amounting at the present rate of exchange to $21,200,000. A portion of the last consignment is already on the way to the United States and the remainder is awaiting shipment. At least half of the recent shipments consist of French gold pieces of unknown

origin. The gold cargoes unloaded here last week (from Russia) weighed more than thirty tons."

Meanwhile, the O. B. U. and I. W. W. had organized a successor in the United States and Canada, respectively, in the Workers' Party of America and the Workers' Party of Canada. Both were formed in 1921 and the former, at its 1st Annual Convention in New York on Dec. 25, 1922, claimed a membership of 30,000. The speakers and founders of the organization were frankly Bolshevistic and the platform presented at the New York meeting* began by the statement that "the capitalist world, which in 1914 boasted of its great wealth, of its gigantic powers of production, of its smoothly-running systems of business, of the power and security of its government, is sinking into decay." It then described the European Governments as falling into collapse, the lot of the workers of the world as of growing suffering and misery and alleged the following moral: "In Soviet Russia the foundation has been laid for the new social order and there is being erected that structure which will forever free mankind from the suffering, bloodshed and destruction of the capitalist system."

At the close of the discussion this statement was made: "The Workers' Party will carry on propaganda to bring to the workers an understanding of the necessity of supplanting the existing capitalistic Government with a Soviet Government. The existing capitalist Government is a dictatorship of the capitalists —the Soviet Government of the workers will, because of the same necessity—the necessity of suppressing the capitalists—be a dictatorship of the workers." In order to carry out its objects the platform then set forth that the organization should enter election campaigns, endeavour to win over the Labour unions from the American Federation by "boring from within" tactics, and put forth especial efforts to capture the "Working farmers" and the negro for the cause of the Soviet. The Convention delegates largely had European names with Adolph Bittelman as Chairman; a cablegram was sent to the Bolshevist Internationale at Moscow declaring that "the Convention devoted itself to the constructive work of building a powerful revolutionary movement in America"; a Resolution was passed urging United States recognition of, and a long-time Loan to, Soviet Russia, and another urging the "political unity of all the revolutionary elements" under the standard of the Workers' Party. According to the New York *Tribune* this new Party was under the direction of about 50 paid organizers with class hatred and Communism as its watchwords.

The Canadian organization was formed in Toronto on Dec. 11, 1921, at a meeting in the Labour Temple, with Socialists present from all industrial centres between Montreal and Winnipeg and including representatives of Finnish, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Jewish organizations. John Macdonald, a Com-

*Note—New York *Tribune*, Dec. 26, 1922.

munist in close touch with the Moscow Internationale, presided and was, a little later, a visitor to Russia. Amongst others appointed to the Provincial Committee was Mrs. Florence Custance who had, recently, arrived from that country. Joseph Knight, a noted O. B. U. member and avowed Bolshevist, sent regrets from the West, where he was engaged in Russian "Relief" work. Mr. Macdonald's speech was explicit in its terms: "The Workers' Party shall lead the workers in the struggle to the establishment of the Workers' Republic of Canada; to help educate trades unionists to appreciate the possibilities of their organizations as definite factors in carrying on the class battles caused by capitalist oppression; to initiate a movement to expose the tyranny and treachery of the reactionary Labour bureaucrats and definitely to create real, fighting, working class units. The party shall be composed of militant class-conscious workers who shall be subject to the discipline and direction of the National Executive Committee, which shall be the highest expression of the party between Conventions." The policy of the new organization was quickly developed. Its platform as issued by the Central Executive Committee in Toronto included a brief study, along lines of Marxian Socialism, of the alleged class hatreds of the world and of the supposed cruelties and crimes of capitalism. The Platform was frank in its terms:

1. To consolidate the existing Labour organizations and develop them into organs of militant struggle against capitalism; to permeate the Labour unions and strive to replace the present reactionary leadership by revolutionary leadership.
2. To participate in the elections and the general political life of the country.
3. To lead in the fight for the immediate needs of the workers, broaden and deepen their demands, organize and develop out of the everyday struggles a force for the abolition of capitalism.
4. To work for the overthrow of capitalism and capitalist dictatorship by the conquest of political power, the establishment of the working class dictatorship and the Workers' Republic.

In further expressions of opinion, embodied in the official publication, it was stated the Workers' Party must bring the Trades Unions into alignment with the Red International at Moscow: "The membership of the Workers' Party will assist in the consolidation of the Labour Unions on militant lines by permeating these organizations with a revolutionary spirit." Cessation of all interest payments on War Bonds of over $500,000 in amount was demanded and trade with Soviet Russia was to be promoted by Canadian Government credits. As to the Farmers, the argument was explicit: "We recognize, however, that our common interests, as workers, are shared chiefly by the lower middle-class farmer, the poor farmer, and the agricultural labourer, and that the class of wealthy farmers possess capitalistic ideas and ambitions which make it our enemy."

The next point was the establishment of a journal called *The Worker*, which was started early in 1922 with John Kavanagh,

the well-known Western Bolshevist and O. B. U. advocate, M. Spector and F. J. Peel as an Editorial Board, and Trevor Maguire, D.C.M., as Business Manager; W. Moriarty was also associated with the paper. J. S. Woodsworth, Labour M.P. for Winnipeg, contributed the Ottawa notes. Final organization of the Party was effected on Feb. 18 at a Convention in Toronto attended by 60 Delegates, amongst whom were Robert Russell of Winnipeg strike notoriety and one from the United Mine Workers of Western Canada. The National Executive Committee was given absolute powers and was composed as follows: John Kavanagh, Vancouver; John Macdonald, W. Moriarty, T. Buck, T. Maguire, A. Brown and Max Armstrong, Toronto; J. G. Smith, Vancouver; H. Gilbert, Winnipeg; Michael Buhay, Montreal, and Malcolm Bruce, Regina.

Mr. Maguire, early in this period, got into trouble with the authorities through a speech delivered on May 1st in Toronto. Others also spoke on this occasion. James Simpson declared that full recognition of the Russian Soviet Government was the only possible solution for the industrial chaos now existing—*The Worker* report, May 15. Mrs. Custance, as Secretary of the Canadian Friends of Soviet Russia, which was a branch of a Bolshevist organization in the United States, denied that Relief Funds were being used for Communist purposes. Mr. Maguire was emphatic in his language. He said that those who felt thrilled when they thought they were members of the great and glorious British Empire, would have a different feeling if they considered the untold atrocities that were almost a monthly occurrence in some part of the Empire; in Egypt, India, Ireland and South Africa, workers had been slaughtered and oppressed. For the last century the British capitalist class, with a gunboat under one arm and a Bible under the other, had been going around the world among savage peoples, and if the poison of the Bible did not reduce the savages to wage-slavery, the gunboat was used! The British Empire should be called the "British Vampire." He closed by calling for cheers for the Soviet Revolution and was shortly afterwards arrested.

He was baled out at once and the trial proceedings dragged on to Oct. 31st when a jury found him guilty of seditious utterances but with a recommendation to mercy added. The Judge (Hon. W. R. Riddell) spoke to the prisoner as to the seriousness of the offence but, in view of his military services and an understanding that he would not repeat the offence, discharged him. Meanwhile, however, Maguire had been a candidate in the Ontario bye-election in South East Toronto with a published platform which included the statements that: (1) "Labour refuses to believe that it is necessary for the Canadian workers to be sacrificed in Capitalist interests in the Near East," and (2) "That the millions slaughtered and maimed during the last War were not enough and, to increase their profits, so that they and theirs may live in luxury, the capitalists of the world are

prepared to slaughter millions more in a struggle over the ownership of oil fields of Mesopotamia." He only obtained 488 votes against nearly 5,000 for Colonel Currie but he was not discouraged and in a Sydney, N.S., speech (Dec. 19) urged the formation of a Canadian Soviet as "the only permanent remedy for economic and political ills" while predicting, also, the break-up of the British Empire.

Meantime, branches of the new Party had been formed at Ottawa and other points, with, at the close of 1922, a claim of over 100 branches and 4,500 members; at the same time the hostility of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the organization was openly expressed. *The Canadian Congress Journal* for July denounced the movement and its affiliations amongst the Cape Breton Miners; the Congress itself, on Aug. 22nd, endorsed an Executive statement that the Workers' Party was "a Propaganda agency of the Red International at Moscow." The Congress also refused to adopt the proposal pressed by John Macdonald and James Simpson of Toronto for a $15,000,000 Canadian Loan to the Soviets. *The Worker* did its work thoroughly during the year. Writings and speeches of Lenine and Trotzky, of Zinovieff and Radek, of Tom Mann and other British Communists, were reprinted.

Editorials were frequent along lines such as that of May 13, which declared that "the Workers' Party is firmly convinced that the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery, and the realization of the programme of social ownership can come not from any labour majority in any legislature or parliament, but from the establishment of a Workers' Republic, based on the principle of 'all power to the workers.' " A rather notable article by Lean Trotzky (issue of Nov. 22) declared that: "If our problem is the abolition of private property in the means of production, the only road to its solution lies through the concentration of State power in its entirety in the hands of the proletariat, and the setting up, for the transitional period, of an exceptional *regime*—a *regime* in which the ruling class is guided by considerations of revolutionary policy. The dictatorship is necessary because it is a case, not of partial changes, but of the very existance of the *bourgeoisie*. No agreement is possible on this ground. Only force can be the deciding factor."

The chief practical development of Bolshevism or Communism in Canada during 1922 was at Sydney, N.S., where the Miners of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America had for years been radical in thought and quick and frequent in its strike expression. They were told, and believed, that the capitalists who controlled the British Empire Steel Co. and its subsidiaries were making millions while the miners were barely earning a living wage; statements of this sort were easy to make and difficult to disprove; class-hatred was cultivated and under the leadership of J. B. McLachlan, Secretary of District 26, a strong Soviet-Communist propaganda was initiated and District control

finally and completely captured. The men had decided not to accept the wage-cut of December, 1921, and a U. M. W. meeting in Glace Bay on Feb. 1st passed a Resolution declaring that Mr. Mackenzie King and the Hon. James Murdoch, Minister of Labour, were servants of the British Empire Steel Co. and that it would be their fault and that of "frenzied financiers" if "Bolshevism spreads and gets a firm hold on the mining regions of Nova Scotia." Mr. Murdoch replied at Chatham, on Feb. 17, criticized the formation of the Workers' Party, as promoted by "foolish and hare-brained Theorists," denounced the advice of McLachlan and other agitators to "restrict production" without actually striking, and declared the differences between Labour and Capital "largely a state of mind, and only too often an imaginary state of mind." He held up the principle of a fair day's work for a fair rate of pay as the only principle which would rectify the existing unfortunate conditions.

This limitation of production idea became a strong weapon and by March, 1922, was being acted upon under direct orders from the U. M. W. Executive Board of the District—under McLachlan control. The policy was denounced by the Toronto *Globe* (March 25) as "a form of sabotage as immoral as the destruction of property." As an illustration, the Toronto *Star*—a journal of a distinctly pro-Labour policy—stated (March 27) that "for the week ending Dec. 16, before the wage cut, Caledonia mine produced 16,861 tons of coal at a labour cost of $2.02 per ton. After the wage cut the labour cost on the coal produced in the week ended Jan. 13, 1922, was $1.62. Since the men have been acting on Mr. McLachlan's advice, the mine produced 2,322 tons for the week ending Jan. 27, at a labour cost of $2.25 per ton." Meanwhile, McLachlan was making all sorts of charges and statements. For instance, he charged that Mine No. 24 of the Dominion Coal Co. was dangerous owing to gas. The evidence went to show that there had never been any gas in the mine since it was opened. He stated that Mine No. 11 was unsafe, as also was the Princess mine. Both allegations were found to be baseless. He challenged the Dominion Coal Company to produce proof that any miner in its employ earned over $1,000 during the year 1921 and the Company produced a list of 118 men who had, during that year, earned from $1,550 to $3,686 with proof that hundreds of miners earned upward of $1,000 during the period named.

At miners' meetings on Mch. 27 Resolutions were passed putting aside the constitution of the United Mine Workers and naming J. B. McLachlan as "Chief Dictator" of the miners of Nova Scotia for the period of the fight with the operators. On Apr. 27 Mr. McLachlan cabled to Lenine of the Russian Soviet Government this query: "Will Russian people guarantee repayment, when possible, of 15 million dollar distress loan by Canadian Government; loan to be spent in Canada for purchase of wheat, feed and food for Volga; distribution under the Nansen

agency?" The reply was equally interesting and was signed on behalf of Lenine: "In reply to your telegram, we welcome your offer of a loan of 15 million dollars for relief of peasants of the famine-stricken provinces. The need for this assistance is immense; the reconstruction of rural industry and agriculture will require large means. The Government will give guarantees for the fulfilment of the loan."

Meanwhile, the Reports of two Conciliatory Boards had been turned down by the miners and a strike call approved but not actually issued. By June the District was well in hand and under control of the extremists. At a U. M. W. Convention, Truro, June 24, a Report was passed stating that "we proclaim openly to all the world that we are out for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and the capitalist state, peaceably if we may, forcibly if we must, and we call on all workers, soldiers and minor law officers of Canada to join us in liberating labour." A large majority decided to accept no reduction of wages under the 1921 schedule; affiliation with the Red International Trades Union of Moscow—a subsidiary of the 3rd Internationale (Bolshevist) organization—was approved as well as the appointment of a Delegate to the next meeting at Moscow.

On Aug. 14 the miners of District 26 struck, with nearly 15,000 men in Nova Scotia affected, and there followed a season of violent speech and action with all protective mine elements also on strike and the flooding of the mines imminent; Dominion Government troops, for protection of property, were despatched under requisition from local authorities and relieved this part of the situation. Mr. Baxter was defeated in August as President of District 26 and McLachlan re-elected Secretary with Dan Livingstone—a man of similar views—as President. Negotiations followed with the B. E. Steel Corporation and, on Aug. 31, its employees by vote accepted an increase in contract and minimum day rates and returned to work on Sept. 5th. Other arrangements followed in due course. Later on the U. M. W. in the United States refused to allow the proposed affiliation with Moscow and the matter was held up for the time. Meeting at Sydney Mines on Nov. 16 the Executive announced a platform of Labour action agreed upon with the miners of the Porcupine in Ontario, and called for the organization of a new Party of Workers, based upon a platform of which the chief planks were as follows:

1. That we demand full wages for all unemployed workers, men and women, whose unemployment is caused by the closing down of mines, mills, factories, railways, etc.

2. That we demand a five-day week and a six-hour day for all workers in mines, mills, factories, etc.

3. That every organization joining in these demands shall appoint a member to a joint committee of action and Central Council, which Council shall have the power to institute any measures that in their judgment shall result in the realization and fulfillment of above demands.

Mixed up with this Russian influence amongst the workers of Canada and the United States, was an appeal during the year, vigorously and variously expressed, for financial aid to the starving populations of Russia—irrespective of the well known Soviet conditions under which the peasant products had been previously requisitioned and seized by the State until the peasants practically refused to produce more than enough for their personal needs. The Relief matter was taken up on a huge scale in the United States with a statement by the Chairman of the American Relief Administration (Hon. H. C. Hoover) that up to July 1st, 1922, 788,878 tons of material had been shipped and $59,498,000 contributed. A Canadian Committee of the Save the Children Fund was organized on behalf of 10,000,000 children said to be threatened with starvation—following upon the action of Great Britain where Lord Weardale was Chairman of the Fund and with assurances as to safe distribution under Dr. Nansen, International High Commissioner of Relief, and Mr. Hoover on behalf of the United States.

The Canadian Premier was Hon. President, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. T. A. Crerar and Hon. R. Lemieux Hon. Vice-Presidents, Chief Justice Sir Louis Davies was Hon. Secretary and Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, Hon. Treasurer, while Hon. T. A. Low represented the Government, officially, on the Executive. The active President of the Committee was Col. Herbert J. Mackie and the Treasurer Sir George Burn of Ottawa. On Feb. 9 it was announced that, as a result of the first week's work of this Committee, 18,500 children would be fed for one month. Committees were appointed elsewhere with representative men acting, and co-operation by the Canadian Red Cross under Col. Noel Marshall was given in various forms. A Provincial organization in Regina had the Lieut.-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, as Chairman, and in a short time raised $6,400; the Toronto Committee, with C. D. Gordon as Secretary, advertised in May that Canada was feeding 75,000 Russian children.

There was, of course, criticism of the movement and the opposition was led by the *Financial Post* of Toronto. Colonel Mackie was a Pembroke contractor and military man of varied experiences whom this journal described as a big, good-natured, kind-hearted man; it asserted that he had recently returned from Russia where he had been deliberately deceived and imposed upon by the Soviet chiefs. However that may be—and it would appear that some of his speeches throughout Canada were rather sympathetic toward Lenine and Trotzky—there was no charge made that moneys or gifts collected for this Fund had been misdirected and there was no doubt of the efficiency of Mr. Hoover's Russo-American arrangements. But there were other and unauthorized agencies. In the United States there were at least four Communist organizations camouflaged under Russian Red Cross and similar names; something of the kind was at-

tempted in Canada but it did not get very far, although Mrs. Custance of the Friends of Soviet Russia and the Workers' Party claimed to have collected $25,000 in the early months of the year. The cause, as a whole, however, appealed to all kind-hearted people, the funds collected were undoubtedly used for good objects, the obvious dangers of diversion were carefully guarded against.

Miscellaneous Bolshevist incidents in Canada were numerous. General Gregory Semenoff, the Cossack anti-Bolshevist leader in Siberia, was at Victoria, B.C., on Mch. 15, *en route* to New York, where, later, he had some very unpleasant experiences; Mrs. Florence Custance, the Workers' Party leader in Toronto, was in Berlin, Germany, during July attending an International Conference of Socialists and Soviet supporters; John Macdonald, of Toronto, attended the 1922 Conference of the 3rd Internationale at Moscow as a Delegate of the Canadian Workers' Party, addressed a number of Bolshevist meetings and attended a review of 100,000 Soviet troops by Trotzky; William Z. Foster, the American Bolshevist leader of the Steel workers and of the policy of "boring in" to the Labour unions, visited Toronto in January, as did George Harvey, ex-Secretary of the American I. W. W., who addressed the Workers' Party on Apr. 9 as to his recent experiences in Great Britain, Germany and Russia. Communism, or Bolshevism, or Sovietism had all kinds of supporters at this time.

At a meeting of Socialists in Hamilton, on Nov. 9, J. L. Counsell, K.C., presided and was reported by the Toronto *Globe* as stating that: "Soviet Government as we have seen it operate in Russia is a wonderful and beautiful experiment. Russia is one country where exploitation has been abolished." J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., of Winnipeg, said he hoped Labour in this country had for its goal the complete change of the present economic system; the experiment in Russia had captured the imagination of the workers of the world. James Simpson of Toronto said he was more certain than ever that Russia would come victorious out of its present experiment; one of the most fascinating pages of history was the story of benefits the Soviet Government had given the people of Russia. H. G. Fester and George Halcrow, M.L.A., also addressed the meeting. At the close of the year Winnipeg elected a leader in the Extremist element of that city as Mayor.

An incident of the year was the alleged spread of Bolshevism amongst the Ukrainians of Canada. The Rev. Paul Crath, Presbyterian missionary to these people in Toronto—of whom there were 8,000 in the City—told *The Globe* of July 29 that the children were learning English before they learned their home language, and that their parents, therefore, lost touch with them; that in order to avoid this danger the latter were sending them to Ukrainian language schools (of which there were a number in Toronto) and that these schools were falling into

control of teachers and speakers of the Ukrainian Workers' Party. These views were later confirmed from various Western sources and it was claimed by Mr. Crath in *The Globe* of Sept. 26 that: "The Ukrainian primer in use in the schools is supplied by the Educational Department of the headquarters of the Workers' Party in New York which is in close touch with, and follows the precepts of, Nicholai Bucharin, Russian Soviet Minister of Education; that all references to God and the Christian religion have been studiously deleted from the textbooks, in conformity with the Soviet Minister's ruling that 'religion is the opium of the people'; that the Christian virtues taught to children the world over are not taught in the 'Red' schools of Toronto."

Canada at the League of Nations. By taking an active part in the operation of this League, Canada had taken its first really independent part in European affairs. Its war-time action had been through, and in, an Imperial War Cabinet; its Versailles Treaty participation had only been possible through British Empire influence and power. Believers in closer Imperial unity had differed at first as to whether this departure would be injurious to inter-British co-operation or not and it, still, remained a moot point. The following statement by the clever Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Star*—whose views as to Imperial unity were usually, to say the least, cold and critical—put the whole issue (Sept. 29) in rather a clear light:

> We are confronted with different choices. We can take the American position and by declaring our Independence withdraw from all participation in European affairs. But no one seriously contemplates this avenue of escape and even America cannot shake herself clear of European complications. We can demand the establishment of political mechanism which will give us a real control over Foreign policy, but we must remember that this will probably entail the institution of some sort of permanent Imperial Cabinet. The third alternative is to insist that the League of Nations may be made a really effective organ of International action. But, heretofore, our delegates have usually appeared in the role of critics of the constitution of the League. They have agitated and are still agitating for a revision of Article X, which involves us in very heavy responsibilities.

There were no politics in Canada's attitude toward the League. Sir Robert Borden had helped to create it, Mr. Meighen and Mr. Mackenzie King supported it; the wider issues involved were not closely discussed and the general Canadian impression of the League, in 1922, was that it had great possibilities as a factor in promoting world peace and international education. Membership at this time included 53 countries (without, however, the United States, Germany or Russia) and the avowed policy of the leaders was (1) prevention of the outbreak of war by consultation, conference and conciliation and (2) helping the nations to pursue a constructive policy of friendly relations in times of peace. Out of it had already come a Permanent Court of International Justice meeting at The Hague and of which the

opening took place on Feb. 16, 1922, with Queen Wilhelmina present and Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and Sir Herbert Ames, Financial Director, in attendance. Of the members of the Court there were 9 present including Lord Finlay of Great Britain and John Bassett Moore, of the United States.

A curious fact, illustrative of another phase of League conditions, was the statement in the British Commons on Mch. 12 that 21 nation-members had not paid their dues for 1921. Sir Herbert Ames was back in Canada for a visit during the year and told the Canadian Club, Toronto, on June 13 of three concrete cases where the intervention of the League had prevented war—namely, the disputes over the Aland Islands, Albania and Upper Silesia. It was constantly at work removing, or trying to remove, causes of irritation: "It had separate organizations for dealing with Health, Finance, Transit, Labour, etc. By rebuilding Europe it was furthering the prosperity of Canada. Then, there was much humanitarian work. The League was the custodian of the Saar Basin and of the City of Dantzic. It had oversight of the Mandated areas consequent on the disruption of Germany and Turkey. The League was the repository of all the Reports dealing with these matters, and it was the registry of all Treaties made during the past three years." He concluded by declaring that the Dominions had a full vote in the League and that Great Britain was glad they had that vote. It was a great help to her: "The success of the League depends more on the British Empire than on any other nation in the world."

On July 6 it was announced at Ottawa that Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Hon. P. C. Larkin, Dominion High Commissioner in London, would represent Canada at the 3rd Assembly of the League of Nations, which was to open at Geneva, Switzerland, on Sept. 4. It was understood that the Canadian Delegates would take the same action as to a proposed excision of Article X of the Treaty of Versailles as had Mr. Doherty and Sir George Perley on previous occasions; the Government, like that of its predecessors and the existing United States Administration, did not like the pledge to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League." At the opening, Augustin Edwards of Chili was elected President and, of five Committees named to carry on the business of the Conference, Mr. Fielding of Canada was elected Chairman of that on Social and General questions; the Earl of Balfour, K.G., was appointed one of the six Vice-Presidents. The other British Delegates were Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Col. John Ward, Sir Cecil Hurst and Mrs. Coombe-Tennant. As to the British Dominions, other than Canada, Lord Robert Cecil represented South Africa; Sir Joseph Cook, Hon. Joseph Rich, Sir Mark Sheldon and H. Leslie Boyce with Mrs. Margaret Dale

represented Australia; Sir James Allen, Sir Francis Bell and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland (Great Britain) represented New Zealand; Viscount Chelmsford with H. H. The Maharajah of Nawanagar (so well known in English cricket circles as Prince Ranji) spoke for India.

Lord Robert Cecil, on Sept. 6, told the League bluntly that European settlement depended on the problem of Debts and Reparations and urged League action and intervention, also, in the Turkish crisis. Lord Balfour replied on the 9th in a vigorous denunciation of any effort to take on tasks for which the League was not created and not fitted to handle; with its present equipment the League could not have prevented War in the Near East because it had "neither money, nor ships, nor men"—only an increasing moral influence. As to this subject a discussion of the proper action to take evoked a British motion from Mr. Fisher and another from Lord R. Cecil which Canada and the other Dominions supported. Eventually, a compromise Resolution was passed urging the Council of the League "to take such steps as it may deem desirable" to bring about the prompt re-establishment of peace in the Near East.

The press cables to the American continent as to these and other speeches, and debates, were somewhat feeble and incomplete; the New York *Tribune*, in an interesting despatch on Sept. 8 stated that "the League will be an organization capable only of secondary accomplishments until the United States lends its membership." During the Disarmament discussion of Sept. 12, Mr. Fielding of Canada made an excellent speech and impression though the French did not care for his reference to Submarines; the Committees by this time were fully organized with the Canadians definitely placed. The latter appointments were as follows: Constitutional and Judicial Questions, Mr. Lapointe; Technical Organization of League and Budget, Mr. Larkin; Social Questions, Mr. Fielding; Political Questions, Mr. Lapointe, and Disarmament, Mr. Fielding—who, also, was on a Sub-Committee to investigate the private manufacture of armaments.

On Sept. 14 the decision of the Steering Committee of the Assembly of the League to put over again for another year the Canadian amendment to the Covenant eliminating Article X met with stout opposition; the Canadian Minister of Marine, Mr. Lapointe, insisting upon immediate consideration. He made an energetic and impressive appeal for support to the Amendment and declared that the Canadian delegation insisted upon it. This attitude finally prevailed and the Committee decided to appoint a sub-Committee to make a new report on the question. Mr. Lapointe expressed the opinion that Canada would not insist on the absolute elimination of Article X but the Canadian delegation wanted some kind of action on it, and held that it should be interpreted and defined so as to do away with many conflicting versions and interpretations as to its exact meaning. He introduced a suggested Amendment to the effect that "no member-

nation shall be under obligation to engage in any act of war without the consent of its Parliament," and this was sent on to the Council of the League with a request for a Committee to study it.

Further discussion of Canada's desire for interpretation and, especially, of its doubt as to the League's right under Article X to precipitate war took place on the 23rd, and the following Resolution was adopted: "That the Assembly of the League of Nations decides that the Canadian proposal in regard to Article X of the Covenant be adjourned until the 4th Assembly in order that the subject may be considered in all its bearings. The Assembly leaves it to the Council to decide on steps to be taken to provide for a detailed study of the Canadian proposal before the meeting of the 4th Assembly." To this proposed action France and its delegation were vigorously opposed.

During the ensuing week the Canadians took action upon other matters. They revived the Canadian motion of 1921 for recognition by the League of the National status of Ukrainia and politely declined an invitation to commit Canada to accept any of Russia's refugees as immigrants. As to the first point, Mr. Fielding's motion for the definition of the status of Eastern Galicia, which was of interest to Canada's Ukrainian population, was referred to a Committee. As the Conference developed its varied problems and discords, it was found that the Canadian delegates were very helpful in bridging over difficult places and compromising differences. To Mr. Fielding's tactful policy was due much of the success of the Committee dealing with Sociological questions—one of which touched the Opium traffic with distinct progress made in the double certificate system. Mr. Lapointe was able to help in adjusting certain minor British-French differences. Canada and the Dominions supported, to a considerable extent, the views of Lord Robert Cecil; in doing so they were, of course, in opposition to the developed and announced policy of the British Government.

There was some slight criticism in Canada as to the Eastern Gallician matter; it was not political because Mr. Doherty had taken similar action in 1921 and had admitted that he was influenced by the feeling of the Ukrainian population of the West in favour of an independent Galicia. Mr. Fielding now asked the Council of the League, by Resolution, to urge the Allied Powers to settle the status of this little country. Critics claimed that Eastern Galicia only had a population of about 2,000,000 and an area of 17,000 square miles, while it was surrounded by larger nations and was without an outlet to the sea or any real economic basis for a separate existence. The matter was passed on to the Council. Upon the Near East question the Canadian delegates were silent when it came up on Sept. 22, and it was referred to a Committee; unlike the Australians, who supported the British attitude, they appeared to have no definite instructions on the matter.

An important development occurred on Oct. 1st, when the Council or governing body of the League adopted the report of Viscount Ishii of Japan, which decided that Great Britain, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy and Japan were the 8 most important countries of the world from an industrial point of view. At the same time it was decided to abolish the system of apportioning the League's expenses on the Postal Union system, and to substitute a unit system based on the amount of each country's wealth. Under this plan, Canada's share was about $150,000 a year, but Lord Balfour announced that Great Britain and the Dominions, while accepting the total allotment, reserved the right to adjust their separate contributions. Mexico and Hungary were admitted to the League and a plan for partial reconstruction in Austria—chiefly through British financial aid—was arranged. More than 50 decisions were expressed on various aspects of International affairs and a Budget of about $4,000,000 was approved and assessed, with Great Britain and the Empire as the heaviest paying members. It may be added that the Council of the League—the governing and executive body composed of 8 members representing, in 1922, Spain, Belgium, Brazil, China, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan—met at Geneva on May 17 and at St. James's Palace, London, on July 17. The Earl of Balfour represented the British Empire on both occasions. Resolutions passed by the Assembly (other than those already referred to) may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Recommending members of the League to conclude Conventions with the object of laying their disputes before Conciliation Commissions formed by themselves.
2. Detailing the nature, composition and objects of Conciliation Commissions.
3. Stating the indemnities payable to Judges and Technical Assessors of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
4. Allocating Expenses of the League for the year 1923 and adopting Rules for the election of non-permanent members of the Council.
5. Increasing the number of members of the League chosen by the Assembly for representation on the Council from 4 to 6.
6. Expressing satisfaction at the work of the Health Organization of the League; its co-operation in experimental research regarding standardization of sera and serological tests; its development of activities touching epidemiological intelligence; initiative taken by it in the interchange of sanitary *personnel* of various Governments; its support in the way of financial aid by the Rockefeller Foundation.
7. Declaring that the persistence of epidemics in Eastern Europe still constituted a serious danger to the world and a check on the re-establishment of normal economic conditions.
8. Appreciating the offer of the British Government to contribute £100,000 to the Epidemic Commission subject to total contributions of £200,000 by other Governments, and voting 50,000 francs from its own funds as a further contribution.
9. Reviewing the action on preceding recommendations as to Passports, Customs formalities and Through tickets and reporting investigations of the proposed application for an equitable treatment of Commerce by Transportation interests.
10. Referring to the continued study of questions related to Currency stabilization and reiterating the belief that the remedy for existing evils

was acceptance of the rules of Finance laid down by the Brussels Financial Conferenee and endorsed at that of Genoa.

11. Adding to the duties of the Intelleetual Co-operation Committee an enquiry into questions of Bibliography, Inter-University co-operation and Intelleetual proprietary rights.

12. Offering the teehnical assistance and results of past work by the League of Nations to the Pan-American Congress.

13. Recommending European States existing before the War, and not at present engaged in any military operations, to reduce the total of their Military, Naval and Air expenditures to a 1913 basis.

14. Urging a Conference to establish an International agreement for the eontrol of the manufaeture of arms by private eompanies.

15. Proposing an International Conferenee of all States to eonsider the extension to non-signatory States of the prineiples of the Washington Conferenee relating to Limitation of Naval Armaments.

16. Deelaring that "in the present state of the world, many Governments would be unable to aceept the responsibility for a serious reduetion of armaments unless they reeeived in exehange a satisfactory guarantee of the safety of their country," and stating that sueh a guarantee could be found in a defensive agreement whieh would be open to all countries, binding them to provide immediate and effeetive assistance, in accordanee with a pre-arranged plan, in the event of one of them being attaeked—provided that the obligation to render assistance to a country attaeked should be limited in principle to those countries situated in the same part of the globe.

17. Urging on all Governments the immediate adoption of an Import and Export Certifieate system in referenee to dangerous drugs; asking for prompt returns as to the amount of sueh drugs required by eaeh eountry for legitimate use; tendering a pressing invitation to the United States to nominate a member on the League Committee dealing with this problem.

18. Approving the Report of Dr. Nansen, the High Commissioner of the League, on his Russian Refugee work and authorizing him to assist, as far as possible, in the relief of Near East refugees.

19. Emphasizing not only the primary right of Minorities to be proteeted by the League but the duty of persons belonging to sueh raeial, religious or linguistic Minorities to co-operate, as loyal fellow-citizens, with the nations to whieh they belong.

20. Expressing satisfaction at the final definitions of eertain Mandates and the faet of the System being brought fully into foree through the work of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League.

21. Urging the establishment of a National Home for the Armenians.

The Saar Basin was of interest to Canada during the year—apart altogether from its international importance. In February the Council of the League, which controlled this region under the Versailles Treaty, re-appointed as its Governing Commission, M. Lambert of Belgium, Count de Moltke-Hintfeldt of Denmark, M. V. Rault of France, and R. D. Waugh, of Winnipeg, Canada. The Report of this Commission for 1921 showed a coal production of 743,000 tons with 65,244 registered miners; there were 19 blast furnaces at work and iron products ran as high as 175,000 tons in a single month. The Saar Basin at this time was outside the German Customs union and its coal was to go to France for 15 years and there were in the region 800,000 intense-feeling Germans; the economic situation and monetary system, as well as the political relations with Germany and France, were full of complications which the Commission had to handle. The League Council on Mch. 26, 1922, approved of the Commission holding office until the beginning of 1925. During M. Rault's

absence in August, Mr. Waugh was Acting Chairman; during the year an Advisory Council was appointed to aid the Commission.

Meanwhile, in Canada, the League of Nations Society, founded in 1921 with Sir Robert Borden as President and Hon. N. W. Rowell as Chairman of the Executive Committee, had been making progress. An Ottawa Branch was formed on Mch. 16—following organization of branches at Toronto and Hamilton—with addresses from Hon. Martin Burrell, who was elected Chairman, and Sir George Foster. At Halifax (May 1st) a Branch was formed with Prof. H. F. Munro of Dalhousie University as the leading spirit, and addresses from Lieut.-Governor Grant, Chief Justice R. E. Harris, Hon. E. H. Armstrong and others. G. S. Campbell was, shortly after, appointed President and J. T. Wilson, Secretary. A little later an Appeal for support and funds was issued, signed by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Sir Robert Borden, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Sir George Foster, Hon. H. S. Béland, Hon. N. W. Rowell and Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty: "It is our belief that the world's peace will not be assured until the conscience of humanity shall constrain Governments and nations, under pain of outlawry, to bring their differences to the Council Board, instead of to the battlefield. Under present conditions, the League of Nations is the most effective and, indeed, the only available instrument for that purpose."

It may be mentioned that a strong League of Nations Union or Society existed in Great Britain at this time, in South Africa with General Smuts, the Prime Minister, as President, in the States of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, Australia, and in New Zealand. In the latter Dominion the political leaders held aloof and frankly confessed that they did not like the separate and so-called National status of the Dominions on the League; they were content to be in a British Empire Delegation. In Toronto, on Oct. 2nd, a mass-meeting under the auspices of the Methodist General Conference was addressed by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell on the objects and work of the League, while Sir James Aikins of Winnipeg dealt with the idealism of the movement. Sir Robert addressed another meeting in Montreal on Nov. 23 under the auspices of the National Council of Women; incidentally he pointed out that there were in Europe 80,000,000 people under national governments differing from those which existed in 1914.

He made the interesting statement, as to Reparations, that during the making of the Treaty of Versailles: "The only messages I got from Canada were to the effect that Germany must be made to pay the full cost of the War, no matter what else happened. The same sort of messages were sent to the representatives of other nations, so you can understand why such exacting terms were made." In the Senate on Apr. 26 Sir George Foster had made a vigorous appeal for national support to the League; he urged creation of a small staff, attached to the

Department of External Affairs, for continued action in respect to the League, the official publication of information as to its proceedings, and permanent representation at Geneva by a Staff co-operating with that in Ottawa. It was absolutely possible, he declared, to bring the League to the fulfillment of its ideals without the force of arms: "Put the United States behind the other 50 nations in the League and you will not need force." In a further debate on June 8 Senators L. O. David, Thomas Chapais, F. L. Béique, R. Dandurand and N. A. Belcourt, supported the League and Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain criticized it.

Canada and the International Labour Conference. This important meeting was a product of the Versailles Conference and Treaty; it became a collateral factor in the work of the League of Nations and in an international educative process which was helpful to the cause of peace and co-operation.* The Conferences of 1919, 1920 and 1921 had done good work, and their action and policy had been greatly aided by the International Labour Office which was established at Geneva under the terms of the Treaty and acted as a medium for collecting and supplying information, drafting Conventions, carrying on correspondence with Governments and developing policy. M. Albert Thomas of France was Director, H. B. Butler of Great Britain, Deputy Director, Dr. W. A. Riddell of Canada was head of the Agricultural Service, and its Governing Body consisted of 24 persons appointed by the Conference with Hon. James Murdoch, Minister of Labour, and P. M. Draper, Ottawa, as the Canadian representatives; its publications included a weekly leaflet of Information, an Official Bulletin, the Monthly *International Labour Review*, and a series of Studies and Reports.

As to these Conferences, Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, offered some important comments in Toronto on Mch. 23. The workers, he stated, were largely out-numbered in the last Conference, but they had accepted all recommendations made, and were loyal to the majority rule. He deplored the paucity of representation in Advisory attachés with the accredited representatives from Canada. The important work was in the Committees and this left Canada unrepresented at the vital points: "The cost to Canada had been $200,000 and this was regarded as high, but at the same time, for military and naval purposes, Canada was spending $14,000,000. The great division at Geneva was between the European and non-European representatives. Europe wanted things settled to meet European conditions, and these often conflicted with conditions in other parts of the world. But the one great thing achieved was the finding of points of contact where heretofore there had only been points of difference."

At the 1922 Conference, which opened in Geneva on Oct. 18, 39 out of the 53 nations who were members of the International Labour organization were represented. The Canadian Delegates

*Note—The Department of Labour, Ottawa, in 1922 issued a useful pamphlet dealing with the history and work of the Conference.

were Hon. James Murdoch and Hon. Ernest Lapointe—who was then in Europe—for the Government, W. C. Coulter of Toronto on behalf of the Employers of Canada and Tom Moore for the workingmen. H. W. Macdonnell of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was Adviser to the Employers' delegate and John W. Bruce of Toronto for the Workmen's representative. The meeting, which lasted until Nov. 3rd, was hardly as important as some preceding Conferences. There were no new Conventions dealt with or passed; certain changes were recommended in the keeping of Emigrant and Immigrant statistics; the Labour Office was instructed to undertake a study of the fundamental causes of unemployment; a statistical record was, also, requested dealing with the whole subject of the migration of peoples. Lord Burnham (England) was, again, Chairman.

The most important matter discussed from a Canadian standpoint was the decision of the League of Nations' Council that the 8 countries, members of the International Labour organization, which were of "chief industrial importance," in alphabetical order of the names were Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. Canada was sixth in degree of importance and the decision was based upon a study of the following conditions: (1) Industrial population (including mines and transport); (2) relation of industrial population to total population; (3) length of railway track; (4) relation of railway track to area; (5) horse power used in industry; (6) relation of horse power to total population; (7) size of merchantile marine. The matter was important to Canada in a specific, as well as a general, sense, because, of the 12 persons representing Governments upon the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, 8 were to be nominated by nations of "chief industrial importance."

Changes were proposed at the current Conference which would have meant an increase from 24 to 32 members, of whom 16 would be Government representatives with six named nations, of which Canada was not one, automatically represented and the other national members to be elected. The Canadian Delegates were a unit in opposing this change and immediately set themselves to win others to their point of view; so well did they handle their case, so logically and eloquently did they argue, and so strongly were they supported by the British Delegation as a whole that an original adverse Committee vote was changed, on a final Conference vote, to a favourable one of 80 to 2. Mr. Lapointe's address in French was especially notable in its effect; he specifically opposed the inclusion of the United States amongst the six nations on the ground (1) that it involved a serious alteration in the original Treaty, (2) because the United States had hitherto refused to participate in the Conference, (3) because Canada and India held permanent seats under present conditions and both would be excluded (except by election) under the proposed arrangement.

There was, also, a movement to hold the Conference meetings every two years instead of annually; it was supported by the Employer delegates and opposed by the Workers delegates with sufficient Government delegates voting with the latter to prevent the change. Various improvements were made in the machinery and operative methods of the Conference. Following its adjournment, M. Albert Thomas visited Canada and spoke at several centres with the International Labour Office as his chief theme. At Ottawa (Dec. 14) he declared that: "What we are striving for is the development of industry and the betterment of labour conditions. The methods of peace and labour must supplant those of destruction." The Governing Body of the International Labour Office met in Geneva on Oct. 12-13 with Hon. Mr. Murdoch and Tom Moore representing, respectively, the Government and workers of Canada. Arthur Fontaine (France) presided and the Swiss Government was thanked for the offer of a site for new Offices, while French and English were retained as sole official languages—though an effort was made to add German and Spanish. An Agricultural Advisory Commission to co-operate with the International Institute at Rome was appointed.

Incidents of Canada's Foreign Policy in 1922. During their long and busy mission in Europe, in the latter part of this year, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe not only represented Canada at the Geneva League of Nations meeting and the Labour Conference, but negotiated successfully a Commercial Treaty with France* and nearly completed one with Italy; at the same time, they discussed, diplomatically, trade arrangements with Belgium and Spain. The negotiations with Italy began in September and were based upon the fact that between 1919 and 1921 Canada did a greatly increasing trade with that country and that both the C. P. R. and the Government Merchantile Marine provided direct steamship facilities—in 1919 Canadian Imports from Italy were $555,112 and in 1921 $1,745,330 while the Exports to Italy grew from $13,181,514 to $57,758,343. The change of Government and return of the Fascisti to power caused some delay in the negotiations but, eventually, Signor Mussolini took up the matter and during December all but the final details were settled.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Fielding had negotiated in 1910, as Minister of Finance, an original trade treaty with Italy under which Canada granted her Intermediate tariff on a specified list of articles and Italy accorded her lowest Tariff rates on a similar Canadian list. Since 1910 there had been changes in the tariffs of the two countries. Italy adopted a new tariff; Canada amended hers, although basically it was still the Tariff of 1907. By the close of 1922 it was announced that the Italian arrangements had, practically, been completed; as to Belgium, that country was making serious changes in its Tariff and nothing but a favourable verbal understanding could be arrived at for the time being.

*Note—See pages 35-8 of this volume.

On Dec. 22, press despatches announced that the two Ministers had been negotiating with Spain which proposed to offer Canada the same terms as she gave to and received from Great Britain in the new trade treaty concluded between those countries a few months before. These were unacceptable, in detail, but its *modus vivendi* had been arranged to last for six months.

Meanwhile, Mr. Fielding had been negotiating with the Roumanian Minister in London as to the Debt of that country to Canada. The total advances made by Canada were $20,449,104 which, with interest at 5½ per cent., amounted in August, 1922, to $23,735,923. The new arrangement provided for the issue of an equal number of bonds payable in Canadian dollars with interest at 4 per cent., payable half yearly, with re-payment of the whole Loan to be made by installments within 45 years. On Oct. 16 a Canadian Order-in-Council was passed ratifying this Agreement; the United States followed suit in negotiating a somewhat similar arrangement for its Roumanian Debt. Another semi-diplomatic matter was the visit of Thomas Mulvey, K.C., Under-Secretary of State for Canada, to Brussels, Berlin and Vienna on a Mission connected with German Reparations.

According to a London despatch of Aug. 10, Mr. Mulvey's visit to Brussels was for the purpose of obtaining from De Wee, the Belgian sequestrator, securities to the amount of about $100,000 which represented German interests in the Brazeau Collieries, a Canadian concern financed by a European banking syndicate. Canada wanted these securities as a part of the $20,000,000 in German-owned securities which, it was stated, she proposed to sequestrate permanently on account of Reparations due from Germany. It was understood that the Belgian authorities agreed to turn over the securities to Canada. Mr. Mulvey's journey to Berlin was to expedite the handing over of other securities held by Germany and its acknowledgment of a number of Canadian claims which had hitherto been unrecognized. Other Foreign matters included ratification, on Apr. 6, 1922, with Canada's concurrence, of a Treaty for the non-fortification and neutralization of the Aaland Islands; extension (Feb. 23, 1922) of the Franco-Canadian Agreement to apply to Algeria, the French possessions in general, Indo-China and the Saar Basin territories; extension, by Convention, of the British-American arrangement as to real and personal property so as to apply to British subjects resident in Canada—ratified on June 17, 1922: Conventions ratified on July 28 renewing, for 5 years, an Arbitration Treaty with Denmark signed by Great Britain in 1905. The following additional incidents may be mentioned:

Jan. 4. It was announced in London that efforts of the British Treasury to secure for the Canadian Government the payment of Interest on the trade Loan granted by the Dominion to the Greek Government in 1919 had so far proved unavailing. Greece owed Canada the interest and principal on $7,520,473 and had, in 1921, bought a fair quantity of Canadian wheat.

Jan. 28. In an address at Toronto, Thomas Mulvey, Under-Secretary of State, stated that the amount of German property taken over during the War in Canada represented, approximately, $35,000,000. This included 140,000 shares of C. P. R. stock and kindred securities. The exact value was difficult to fix; investigation, however, had resulted in the return of 49,000 shares of C. P. R. to people who were found to be neutrals. The Canadian claims for reparation against Germany, Mr. Mulvey said, represented about $25,000,000 and about $600,000 against Hungary.

Mch. 23. The hoisting of the British flag over Wrangel Island in the Arctic Ocean (400 miles west of Behring Straits and adjacent to Siberia) by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Commander of a Canadian expedition, aroused comment in the British and American press and the Toronto *Globe* of this date stated that: "The real discoverer of Wrangel Island was Captain Kellett, Commander of a British naval expedition in 1849, but he did not go ashore. For a long time it was marked on maps as Kellett's Land. It was supposed to be the same which was sought by Baron Wrangel, who in 1825 sailed down the Kolyma River and heard from the natives that there was a great land north of Siberia, but he failed to find it." In 1869 an American whaling captain, Long of New Bedford, sighted the land, and having heard of Wrangel's efforts, called it after him. In 1881 several American naval vessels, searching for the lost expedition of Captain Long, reached the Island, and a party went ashore. It was said, but not clearly proven, that this party took possession of it for the United States.

Apr. 22. A vigorous appeal for aid to Armenian refugees was issued by the Armenian Relief Fund of Canada which had been organized in Toronto with John G. Kent as Chairman, D. A. Cameron, Hon. Secretary and an influential list of Patrons and supporters.

Apr. 22. Thousands of Ukrainians—estimated by the Manitoba *Free Press* at 10,000—participated in a demonstration at Winnipeg to urge upon the Canadian and British Governments action for the independence of the Ukraine and its release from Polish sovereignty. Men, women and children marched in parade carrying banners and British flags, and assembled at the Board of Trade building where a Resolution was passed to this effect. Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon presided and Dr. G. A. Hunter, Teulon, stated that Ukrainians were the third largest national group in Canada, more than 350,000 being citizens.

May 8. At the Conference in Rome of World agriculturists—the International Institute of Agriculture—which opened on this date, W. A. Wilson of Regina and A. T. Charron of Quebec were the official Canadian Delegates.

Aug. 2. The Dominion Government announced appointment of Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., Dominion Archivist; Prof. O. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, Kingston; and Gustave Lanctot, of the Archives Branch, Ottawa, to represent Canada at the International Congress on the History of America to be held at Rio de Janeiro in September.

Dec. 31. The following Foreign appointments were approved by H. M. the King during this year: Charles Ciceri to be Acting Italian Consul-General at Montreal; Tamekichi Ohta to be Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa; Paul Emile Naggiar to be Consul-General for France at Montreal. Other appointments were as follows: Consul for Beligum, A. de Jardin, Winnipeg; Consul of China, Lin Pao Heng, Vancouver; Consul for Spain, M. Maluquer y Salvador, Montreal; Consul-General for the Netherlands, W. P. Montijn, Montreal; Consul-General for the Netherlands (Ontario), A. Nordheimer, Toronto; Consul-General for Chzecho-Slovakia, B. K. Ryznar, Montreal; Consul-General for Cuba, J. J. Zarza, Montreal.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Canada and the United States in 1922; Inter-Action of Continental Forces.

United States policy, action and conditions touched Canada and Canadian interests in 1922 at innumerable points—some important in themselves, others influential only because of their number, variety, and constant pressure. The inter-action of this relationship upon British Empire policy was indicated in the Washington Naval Treaty of 1921-22, in the general attitude of Great Britain toward the Republic and was, also reflected in the attitude of Canada toward many Imperial and European issues.

As a matter of fact, the United States, in 1922, touched almost every side of Canadian life, every phase of National development and Imperial relationships. The personal equation was becoming more marked every year. Americans were managers of branch Factories in Canada and of independent Canadian concerns; specialists in financial business came from the United States and established influential Bond and brokerage houses; American farmers were scattered all through the West and sometimes occupied whole districts; American Professors in many Universities, Ministers in various pulpits and lecturers and speakers upon all manner of occasions and platforms, wielded wide influence. Between 1900 and 1921 there had migrated from the United States to Canada a total of 1,366,508 people or slightly more than the total immigrants of British stock.

At the same time, there was an ever-increasing interchange of travellers, tourists and business men; of United States motorists to the North and Canadian visitors seeking Southern climes. It was, also, generally accepted that about 1,800,000 Canadians had settled in the Republic during the past 50 years, and that between 80 and 90 per cent. of these were naturalized. They made excellent citizens as did Americans in Canada; hundreds of them were journalists, actors, etc., and one American estimate in 1922 put the clergymen and physicians in the United States of Canadian origin at 6,000 and the teachers and professors at 12,000. Their influence by correspondence and relationship with Canadians at home must obviously have been wide and varied. The New York State Census of 1921 showed 99,792 natives of Canada in that State of whom 60 per cent. had been naturalized. A statement issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce in June of this year classified the people, under the 1920 Census, by country or origin—first and second generations—and gave the Canadian totals as, respectively, 861,450 and 1,742,378.

Added to the inter-action of this moving, fluctuating population of the two countries, there were, in 1922, a great variety of special conditions which the pressure of 100 millions of people

along the border-line of an 8-million country made inevitable and which developments in this year accentuated. Financial conditions had swept Canada into the area of New York influence and the Loans of the War period were continued and even increased from American sources; despite the disappearance of the premium on the Canadian dollar in New York, Canada got more capital from the United States in 1922 than in any previous year; a writer in the Toronto *Financial Post* estimated at this time that 56 per cent. of the money in Canadian Industry was American and that 14·6 per cent. of all outstanding Canadian Bonds were held in the United States. Faris R. Russell, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, stated in the September issue of the *Commerce Monthly* that, from 1915 to 1921, Canadian governmental and corporate securities totalling $1,194,000,000 were floated in the United States, and estimated the current total of U. S. investments in Canada at $1,500,000,000. Quebec found its Pulp resources, Ontario its gold mines and British Columbia its copper and coal mines and Pulp properties specially attractive to Americans.

American Press and Cable News Influence. Of all the American influences, direct or indirect, which have affected Canadian thought, the most subtle and, at the same time, most effective, during 50 years prior to 1922, was that of United States journals, magazines and News Agencies. Certain elements were conspicuous and these everybody understood even though the influence was an unconscious one—the news-stands, for instance, filled with American magazines and newspapers and journals of all kinds, and these, again, filled with the American view of social life, republican thought, European conditions, British Government at home and in India, Ireland or Egypt, moral codes and all the other things which go to make up public sentiment and policy or private character and conduct.

There were others such as Canadian newspapers containing articles which reflected every phase of American thought, from comic supplements up to Washington's view of the British Debt problem, or any other matter affecting American relations with Britain and Canada; there was the ordinary cable-news from London which was practically all written by Americans for the American Associated Press and the people of the United States and thus for generations passed on to Canadians. This system had stamped a half-century of Canadian life with an American stamp that even instinctive or inherited British thought could not control. There were, also, "special" despatches in Canadian papers. "Special" correspondence from London which were announced as joint cables to specific Canadian and American journals and which, of course, were simply American despatches sold to Canadian newspapers. For instance, the Toronto *Globe* and Chicago *Tribune* in 1922 shared certain specials of this nature as did the Vancouver *Province* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* and N. Y. *Times*; the Montreal *Star* and Chicago *Tribune*;

the Toronto *Star* and the Chicago *Daily News*; the Toronto *Mail and Empire* and the New York *Sun*. John MacCormack was one of many American correspondents whose views came to Canadian papers as though they were from special press representatives abroad; George Witte, R. H. Turner, Edwin L. James, J. W. Grigg, Edgar A. Mowrer were others of this type.

The American Associated Press during this long period was a great organization; in its way it did a great work and did it well—from the standpoint of a people of varied racial and national sentiments who naturally did not see eye to eye with the peoples of the British Empire or understand their complex problems. It had the inevitable viewpoint of a foreign nation; it had created very largely, through similar cable news, press correspondence and interchange of thought, an unconscious similar viewpoint in a great part of the Canadian people. For very many years Melville E. Stone of New York had been the working head of this organization; in 1922 he still was Secretary with Frank B. Noyes of the Washington *Star* as President; there were other cable agencies and, especially, that of the Hearst journals, but the A. P. was the dominant newspaper force of the continent.

The Operation of Canadian Press Agencies. In later years a vigorous effort had been made in Canada to modify this influence, locally, by the creation of the Canadian Press, Ltd., as a co-operative news-gathering and distributing organization of the daily press, with a membership, in 1922, which included practically every daily newspaper in Canada—over 100 in number. The organization was started in 1910 with Dominion incorporation in 1911 and with J. F. MacKay, Toronto, as President and J. E. Atkinson as Secretary. It was, at first, a holding Company for the Canadian rights of the Associated Press of America which, then, as afterwards, was the basic British and foreign news service of Canadian daily papers. When it started operations all cable news was brought into Canada as follows: For the Maritime Provinces from Maine; for Ontario and Quebec from New York; for the Prairie Provinces from St. Paul; and for British Columbia from Seattle. This bulk service was supplemented by a small interchange of Canadian news between these territorial sections.*

For some years special attention was given by the new organization to developing news between the East and West of Canada; in 1917 Canadian Press, Ltd., was re-organized with a Government grant of $50.000 a year to meet War conditions of cost in bridging the natural and unproductive geographical gaps between Montreal and St. John, Ottawa and Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. On Sept. 1st of that year it took over the four sectional news agencies then existent in Canada and began activities as a Canadian National News Service. E. F. Slack of Montreal was President at the time and C. O. Knowles, Toronto, Sec-

*Note.—Memorandum presented to the Prime Minister by the Canadian Press, Ltd., on Jan. 27, 1923.

retary. By 1922 it operated leased wires from Halifax to Victoria; its head office was in Toronto with editorial bureaux at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver; it had a correspondent in every newspaper office of the country and part of its contract with members was that each should supply, promptly, the news of his own territory. The bulk of its cable news was furnished by the American Associated Press of New York under a co-operative arrangement in which the Canadian Press supplied the news of Canada. For business purposes the Canadian Press maintained an editorial staff in the A. P. headquarters at New York under direction of Ben. Deacon, with leased wires thence to Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto; it also maintained leased wires between Vancouver and Seattle where there was a second interchange with the Associated Press.

In conjunction with Reuters, Canadian Press, Ltd., maintained a staff of its own in London which selected and filed a supplementary cable service covering, especially, activities of the British Empire; its success in respect to the British Elections of 1922 was quite marked. In Canada and as to Canadian news the organization served daily newspapers of varied political stripe and its success turned upon strict impartiality and freedom from partisan taint. Thus, during sessions of Parliament, its Ottawa Bureau supplied reports, covering the daily proceedings, which proved acceptable to the Members and the public. The officers of 1922 were as follows: President, E. Norman Smith, Ottawa *Journal*; 1st Vice-President, E. H. Macklin, Manitoba *Free Press*; 2nd Vice-President, G. Fred. Pearson, Halifax *Chronicle*; the General Manager was J. F. B. Livesay of Toronto.

It was a curious incident of this period that, in 1921, the press or rather the large dailies of Canada turned down an offer of the Canadian and British Governments to subsidize a special Canadian-controlled cable agency in London on the ground that the news would be British propaganda.* Meantime, the Empire Press Union, with London headquarters and of which the leading Canadian journalists were members, was trying to promote newspaper co-operation in the matter of cable, wireless, aviation and other methods of news inter-communication but without appreciable success during 1922. Taken as a whole, the policy and editorial work of the Canadian Press, Ltd., in New York had a beneficial and modifying effect upon Canadian news and press cable information during recent years, but it could not eliminate the fact that the fundamental basis of it all was American.

There was another element in this general question—that of propaganda in the despatches; whether they were labelled London or Washington or New York did not greatly matter. Many illustrations of this could be given but space will only permit of a few. In the Toronto *Mail and Empire* (Oct. 11) appeared a Washington despatch saying that: "Albion is messing

*Note—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1921 Pages 197–9.

things up again. No sooner is it determined that the Debt Funding Commission should appeal to Congress for a modification of the restrictions on their powers than word comes that Great Britain is sending her Commissioners with authority to compose her obligations within the restrictions imposed by the law as it now exists." In the Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 10 there was a despatch—nominally from Cannes—referring to the exclusion of the Dominions (unless they desired to come in) from the proposed Franco-British Treaty, and adding: "In this way their virtual independence of any foreign entanglements of the British Government is recognized in a way that has never been done before."

Cable despatches of these years were filled with references to the "anomalous" position of Canada in the Empire and amongst the nations—the only position which the average American correspondent would consider not anomalous being that of an independent republic such as Brazil or Mexico or Switzerland! From the standpoint of an American opinion there was nothing wrong about this; as a representation of actual conditions or thought for Canada it was neither more nor less than propaganda. An almost amusing illustration of this was seen in a despatch of Dec. 22 which originally issued from Washington to the N. Y. *Tribune*, and thence to the Canadian press, stating the interesting news that: "The final curtain will be rung down on the British Empire within the next ten days. Within that time announcement will be made from London of the new British Commonwealth of Nations. This plan, which has been under consideration between Downing Street and the Dominions for more than a year, has been brought to a head by the Irish Free State." This was immediately denied but not before it had been discussed all over Canada; the denial asserted that action was not proposed nor had there been any responsible discussion of such a thing!

Influence of American Magazines in Canada. In the matter of magazines there was occasional discussion but not a great deal; people were accustomed to and had grown to like the American style. Attacks were made from time to time on the Hearst journals but nothing official was done to check their circulation. During March, 1922, the W. R. Hearst management issued a pronouncement of policy as an editorial and far-flung advertisement and endeavoured to meet the charge of being pro-German in the War and anti-British all the time. It urged the United States to have nothing to do with nations "less prosperous" and "less solvent" than itself. The Hearst papers were said not to hate England or the English people, but to hate "English interference with our American affairs, English diplomatic intrigue, English alliances, English propaganda, English espionage." In Vancouver, on Jan. 13, the Board of Trade touched the business side of the matter in a Resolution pointing out the dangers and detriment to Canadian business arising through the

large circulation of American magazines and periodicals carrying American advertising; it urged that "the Customs tariff of 15 cents per lb. charged on all advertising matter other than that contained in periodicals" should be applied also to them.

In the Commons, on June 18, H. C. Hocken of Toronto declared that Canadian magazines should get more encouragement and help. It was very difficult to start magazines in competition with the tremendous business of weekly and monthly papers in the United States. He also pointed out the effect on the national life of Canada through Canadian readers being supplied all the time with United States publications, only, and urged an impost on the finished product from the States. G. W. Kyte declared that the public should not be penalized because of the failure of Canadians to keep magazines going; Robert Forke expressed sympathy with the arguments of Mr. Hocken and contended that too much literature from the United States was read in Canada: "I think that United States literature is more dangerous to our national ideals than United States agricultural implements."

Sir Henry Drayton read a letter from the Magazine Publishers' Association which said that if they were not afforded protection they might arrange to print in the United States and have the magazines sent back to Canada. He thought the publishers had good reason to complain. The spirit of the nation depended largely on its literature. It was pointed out that one U. S. publication had a circulation of 100,000 a year in Canada and that only American advertisers, reaching a 100-million market, could afford to use it. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, ackowledged the difficulties of the situation and promised consideration. Another phase of the magazine situation was referred to by *Saturday Night*, Toronto, (Aug. 26) when it said: "The news-stands in all the big Canadian cities fairly teem with publications fit only for the centre table of a house of ill-fame. Their display and sale proceeds unchecked and they are allowed the use of the Canadian mails. It is ridiculous to take pains to 'clean up' the Movies while dirt of a much fouler character than was ever presented in a film theatre circulates everywhere in magazine form." On the other hand there were many very fine American magazines whose circulation in Canada was morally and intellectually beneficial—though, of course, with a purely American national outlook—and the great difficulty was one of discrimination. So far as British magazines were concerned the trouble was one of prices—averaging 30 per cent. more than those of the United States—slow deliveries, uncertain and irregular mail services, small profits to the dealers.

Canadians in the U. S.; American Societies in Canada. There were other and more mutually beneficial relations between the two countries in 1922. Canadians in the United States continued to distinguish themselves. The Hon. F. J. Macleod,

once of St. John, became Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Vilhjalmur Stefansson was awarded the Grant Squires Prize of the National Geographic Society for his book, *The Friendly Arctic*; D. G. Foster of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., won the Loomis Fellowship in Physics at Yale University; Rev. A. N. McEvoy, a graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, became Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Detroit; Edgar L. Price of Orillia and H. B. Brooks of Guelph were awarded life-saving Medals, for heroism, by the Carnegie Commission; A. L. Marshall, formerly of Victoria, was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Princeton University; J. B. Bickersteth of Hart House, Toronto University, was elected President of the Association of College and University Unions at Harvard; J. G. Fitzgerald of Toronto University was appointed Professor of Bacteriology by the University of California; Major W. F. Dyde, M.C., of Kingston, won a Research scholarship in the Teachers' College at Columbia University, New York; Rev. G. B. Cutten, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., D.D., Principal of Acadia University, Wolfville, accepted the post of President of Colgate University, New York; Dr. Wm. Diamond, a graduate of Manitoba University, was appointed Head of the German and Literature Department in the University of California; Dr. D. A. Craig of Halifax became Associate Director of the American College of Surgeons, Chicago. On Feb. 22 the University of Pennsylvania conferred the Hon. degree of LL.D upon General Sir Arthur Currie of Canada and General John J. Pershing of the United States. McGill, of Montreal, similarly honoured Admiral W. S. Sims on Nov. 10.

An interesting development of this period was the extension and influence of Societies originating in the United States which found a field and ample room for good work in Canada and extended their usefulness here while retaining their American affiliations and International character. The Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs were notable illustrations of this development along lines of Continental affiliation. The International Kiwanis Conference at Chicago on Apr. 1st brought together representatives from Canada and the United States with a great banquet attended by many Canadians; following it, the first week in April, was celebrated as Canadian Days wherever Kiwanis Clubs exercised influence in the States and as United States Days in the chief centres of Canada where such Clubs were in operation; much information was given in the States about Canada with R. T. Stanley, an International officer from Toronto, delivering a number of speeches together with F. P. Higgins, Major Alex. Lewis, M.L.A., Frank Yeigh and others at various American centres.

In Canada Governor J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota spoke at Winnipeg (Apr. 4) and urged the establishment of a Canada-United States Day, to commemorate the 1817 Agreement, by which naval armament was limited on the Great Lakes; better business, better methods, friendly relations between the two

countries, was the key-note of this continental organization of 63,000 members and 710 Clubs. President Harding of the United States wired greetings to the Ottawa Club on Apr. 6, and a declaration that the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 had "enabled the United States and Canada to give an example to the world of neighbourly relationship in more than a century of peace and freedom from the burdens of armed watchfulness." To the Washington Kiwanis Club, Mr. Mackenzie King expressed similar sentiments as to this factor in peace and good-will: "We share the sense of continental pride in the century, and more, of peace enjoyed by our respective countries in their international relations."

The International Kiwanis Convention held in Toronto on June 18-23 was a notable event along the lines dealt with above. As the Toronto *Globe* put it on June 19: "Heralds and messengers of an internationalism that knows no political boundaries, and that sweeps away the imaginary lines of maps and mapmakers, the men and women of Kiwanis come to Toronto as ambassadors of international good-feeling." About 5,000 delegates were present representing over 60,000 members in Canada and the United States; the presiding officer was Harry E. Karr of Baltimore, and the International Secretary F. C. Parker of Chicago; John O'Connor, President of the Toronto Club, and F. H. Bigwood, Chairman of the General Committee, were the chief hosts of the occasion; Senator Alfred J. Beveridge for the United States and Hon. N. W. Rowell for Canada delivered addresses of force and effectiveness. The Lieut.-Governor tendered the visitors a Luncheon at Government House and a Kiwanis Tatoo and Pageant at the Exhibition building produced Revolutionary soldiers of 1776, British soldiers of Wolfe's army, Confederate and Union troops, United States and Canadian soldiers of the Great War, with a tremendous outburst of international cheering and fellowship from 25,000 onlookers. In the election of President "boundary lines were wiped out," as one speaker put it, and George H. Ross, Toronto's Finance Commissioner, was elected over E. F. Arras of Columbus, Ohio.

The Rotary Clubs met in their 13th annual Convention at Los Angeles on June 5-10 with a Canadian, Dr. C. C. McCullough, of Fort William, in the chair. They had Canada and the United States divided into Districts without regard to National boundaries and there was at the Convention a representation of 41 Canadian Clubs, 53 British and 821 American; the membership reported was 81,000. During the Convention Raymond H. Havens of Kansas City was elected President and a Scotchman 2nd Vice-President; R. Jeffrey Lydiatt of Calgary was the Canadian Director; Lieut.-Col. J. L. Ralston, D.S.O., M.L.A., of Halifax delivered a notable address, and one of the incidents was a British Empire Dinner. At an Ottawa meeting on June 29, following, District Governor Wm. Cairns declared that Rotary intended to become a great International force.

There was an infinite number of American-Canadian organizations, other than the outstanding ones mentioned, or those associated with Labour. There was a Northwest Real Estate Association composed of members of that occupation in the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana, and the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The annual Convention at Vancouver on July 19-22 was addressed by W. E. Herron, field organizer of the National (U.S.) Association of Real Estate Boards and R. Kerr Houlgate, President of the Vancouver Board of Trade and A. R. Ritter, Portland, Ore., was elected President with Vice-Presidents from British Columbia and 4 States of the Union. There was the British-American League of Victoria, B.C., which held its first annual meeting on Jan. 12; the Pacific North-West Milk Dealers' Association of British Columbia and neighbouring States to the South; an International Association of Fire Engineers which met at San Francisco in August; an International Association of Underwriters representing the Insurance interests of the Continent which met at Toronto on Aug. 23; an American College of Surgeons which had an Ontario Section and which, in 1922, made 63 Canadian surgeons Fellows of the organization. The International Bible Students' Association was a somewhat notorious body which preached Pacifism during the War and held a Convention at Cedar Point, Ohio, on Sept. 5-13, with many Canadians amongst the 10,000 delegates. Various American organizations with which Canadians were affiliated in some form or other and which exercised a certain obvious force in the moulding of public opinion, were as follows:

Name	Headquarters	Membership U.S. and Canada
Associated Advertising Clubs of the World	New York	25,000
Big Brothers' Movement, Inc.	New York	
Catholic Order of Foresters	Chicago	160,000
Chatauqua Institution	Chatauqua, N.Y.	65,000
American Historical Association	Washington	2,500
Independent Order of Good Templars	Beverly, Mass.	16,000
Knights of Columbus	New Haven, Conn.	780,000
Knights of Pythias	Haversham, N.Y.	
Loyal Order of Moose	Rochester, N.Y.	9,000
Royal Arcanum	Boston, Mass.	120,000
International Police Conference	New York	
Women's Christian Temperance Union	Chicago	500,000
Woodmen of the World	Omaha, Neb.	542,000
World's Student Christian Federation	New York	257,000
Young Women's Christian Association	New York	600,000
Independent Order of Oddfellows	Baltimore	6,676,582
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	Chicago	850,000
Y.M.C.A. of North America	New York	883,000
Independent Order of Foresters	Toronto	170,000
Maccabees	Detroit	275,000

1922 Incidents in the Relations of the Two Countries. There were many American visitors of note in Canada during this year; the lists of speakers at Canadian, Rotary, Kiwanis and other Clubs continued to be crowded with their names; the United States viewpoint of many matters was constantly before the people and in the press; the "invisible" boundary line was a matter of constant reference. General J. J. Pershing was a notable guest on May 12 of the Canadian Club, Montreal; his presentation by Sir Arthur Currie was an eloquent appeal for interna-

tional co-operation; his own speech was marked by the declaration that in the Great War "none came home with greater glory than the *American* representatives north of the United States"; he continued with a description of the difficulty in finding any boundary line between the two countries—except for Customs duties and the fact that "we have just as much in common as if there were no line between the United States and Canada."

Admiral Wm. Snowden Sims was another and extremely popular visitor. Retiring because of the age limit from the U. S. Navy and the Presidency of the Naval War College at Newport on Oct. 14, he was able once more to speak freely and to pay a visit to his native land. The Admiral was in Montreal on Nov. 11 and received an Hon. LL.D. from McGill University and a great welcome from the students; at the Canadian Club, Toronto, on the 13th he described himself as pro-British and as being characterized by the Hearst press as "the most popular British Admiral" in the American Navy. In Toronto on the 14th he told the Royal Canadian Institute that the efficiency of modern scientific instruments of warfare—the submarine and the aeroplane—was such that there would be no more building of great battleships; that much of the propaganda against the use of poison gas in warfare was false, that it was the most humane instrument of warfare yet invented and that it was ridiculous to suppose that any great Power could afford to neglect the development of this weapon; he spoke also to the Empire Club and the Navy League with much humour and interest.

A curious event of 1922 was the Bullock case. On Jan. 16 it was announced at Washington that Matthew Bullock, a young negro who had served in the War and been mixed up in a riot at Norlina, N.C., on Jan. 23, 1922, had been arrested at Hamilton on a U. S. extradition warrant. Following the riot a brother of Bullock's and another man had been lynched but the young soldier escaped and had not been heard of until this date. County Judge Snider of Hamilton, however, refused extradition until witnesses could be produced by the State of North Carolina to testify to the charges against Bullock in connection with the race riots. Governor Morrison of North Carolina protested, declined to send such witnesses and declared that "so-called lynchings in the South were nothing more than the killing of a criminal by the friends and relatives of the victim of the prisoner's crime." Judge Snider would not change his decision and on Jan. 27, under signed instructions from the Deputy Minister of Immigration, Bullock was released and immediately left Hamilton for Toronto and afterwards for an unknown destination.

Impressive and picturesque were the scene and ceremony of Mch. 30 when Marshal Joffre, the Hero of the Marne, formally dedicated at Blaine, on the borders of the State of Washington and British Columbia, a Memorial Arch which had been erected to commemorate the 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States—without a fortification on the entire boundary line

from sea to sea. Others present were Major U. S. Grant representing President Harding, Mayor H. W. Hunter of Blaine and Mayor C. E. Tisdall of Vancouver. This celebration of 100 years of Peace was carried on by the Kiwanis Clubs of the two countries as an international event, and Canadian Week in the United States and United States Week in Canada stamped the days following this date as a distinct recognition of new international relations. On Sept. 9 the new International Bridge connecting Edmundston, N.B., with Madawaska, Maine, was opened with great ceremony and a large throng, by Governor P. T. Baxter of Maine. A development of interest in this international condition was the growth of influence wielded by American women in Canada with, in 1922, American Women's Clubs in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver—the first having been formed in Calgary in 1912. They all were affiliated with the National Federation of Women's Clubs of America.

There was an effort at the close of the year to make a treaty as to the Halibut interests of Canada affected by U. S. policy or competition. At this time the British-American Treaty of 1818 still applied to the Fisheries of the two countries but was not enforced by Canada. Canada still accorded to American fishing vessels all the privileges under this Treaty except that, when selling their fish to Canadians, Americans must pay the customs duty, if any, or secure an undertaking that the buyer would transport the fish in bond to the United States. On the other hand, Canadian fishing vessels could not enter United States ports to dispose of their fish or for any purpose except that of obtaining food and water, etc. During the Washington Conference Sir Robert Borden initiated conversations looking to a revision and renewal of the 1818 arrangement. The ensuing U. S. Tariff Act placed almost prohibitive duties on Canadian halibut and other fresh fish and extended it to apply to American-caught fish shipped in bond through Canada while a Canadian Order-in-Council in July touched the Alaska and Seattle fishing interests by prohibiting American fishing boats from buying bait in Canadian waters unless they delivered their catches to Canadian ports. On Sept. 13 the Dominion Fisheries Commission, which was studying international conditions in British Columbia and American Pacific waters, held a Conference at Vancouver with the Washington State Fisheries Board; during its long sessions at the Coast it received many appeals against the alleged raids of U. S. Salmon-takers in Canadian waters and reckless American fishing methods; it did not report until 1923.

Another matter in which American and Canadian interests did not see eye to eye was that of Agricultural imports, and it was dealt with most effectively from the U. S. farmers' standpoint by the 1922 Tariff Act.* Associated with it was the shipment of grain and the demands from Western U. S. grain shipping interests for an embargo on Canadian grain passing through

*Note.—See succeeding pages on Reciprocity and Tariffs.

MOUNT ROBSON
The Highest Peak of the Canadian Rockies; On the Canadian National Railway Route.

the country during the traffic congestion of the autumn and early winter months. It was charged that, in past years, American wheat consigned to Liverpool by way of Lakes Superior and Huron to Georgian Bay ports, and thence to ocean steamships at Montreal, had been "blocked" in Canada, while Canadian wheat had been moved, thus forming a virtual embargo on American grain during the rush season of grain movements. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in October requested the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission to levy an embargo on Canadian Wheat; the American Farm Bureau Federation, early in November, demanded immediate action along this line and claimed that losses of millions had been sustained by United States grain growers owing to Railway conditions and that these losses would be doubled unless a ban on Canadian wheat, which was said to be monopolizing Lake boats and eastern elevators and railroads, was placed at once.

At Ottawa it was pointed out that if Canadian wheat was monopolizing the steamship service on the Lakes it was because the Shipping companies were going after the business and that this rush for cargoes had been of great benefit to Canadian grain-growers in lowering the freight charges. It was said, also, that consideration must be given to the fact that United States railways held at least 10,000 Canadian freight cars over and above American cars in Canada, and that these were in use to relieve American traffic difficulties; Montreal, it was stated, yearly handled millions of bushels of United States wheat and no Canadian complaint was made. Nothing was done by the U. S. authorities, but on Nov. 19 and as a means of relieving the grain blockade between the head of the Great Lakes and the seaboard, the Dominion Government decided to permit United States vessels to come into Georgian Bay and other Canadian ports on their last trip of the season with grain cargoes for storing and discharging during the winter. Minor incidents of the year were as follows:

Feb. 10. Senator King of Utah introduced a Resolution in the U. S. Senate which, however, was not seriously considered, calling for the cession by Canada of the triangular section of the Province of Quebec bounded by the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain on the east, the State of New York on the south and the St. Lawrence River on the north. This would bring the district to the south of the St. Lawrence, and riparian rights to the middle of that River, within the jurisdiction of the United States from its source to tidewater at Sorel.

Feb. 14. A Bill, which did not get anywhere, presented in Congress by Representative Peter G. Ten Eyck proposed the purchase of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Southern Quebec by the United States.

July 9. On the Niagara-Lewiston road (U. S. side) a fracas occurred between a motor-load of American soldiers, said to be intoxicated, and a group of Canadian motorists who claimed to have been insulted, attacked and injured. In the controversy which followed Col. W. R. Pooley of the 174th U. S. Infantry took the part of his men and refused an investigation; the Canadians gave various details to the Toronto papers which indicated a rough time for the tourists and an unprovoked attack.

Aug. 17. Chester W. Martin, U. S. Consul in Toronto, made the interesting statement to *The Globe* that: "Under present regulations no pass-

ports are required by Canadians to enter the United States or by British subjects who are domiciled in Canada. British subjects not domiciled in Canada who wish to enter the United States for pleasure or business must have their passports *vised.*" Thus an Englishman visiting Canada must have a passport to enter the United States; a Canadian would not require one.

Aug. 26. Representative Clarence MacGregor of New York moved in Congress for the cession to the United States of that portion of Canada embracing part of the Great Lakes and connected waters in payment of Great Britain's war debt to the United States. In an interview he explained that "the people of that portion of Canada would be immensely enriched and the United States would round out its territory at a point where it would be a benefit to the world and to humanity to be under one jurisdiction"!

Nov. 24. The Victoria *Colonist* drew attention in vigorous language to an American Text-book in History used by the University of British Columbia: "This Text-book should be eliminated from use in the University of B. C., unless, indeed, that institution is to be regarded as an annex of American institutes of learning."

Dec. 4. Canada won the Oats-growing championship at the International Grain and Hay Show; the entry of J. W. Biglands of Lacombe, Alberta, captured the sweepstakes over a large field of American and Canadian growers competing for $10,000 of cash prizes offered by the Chicago Board of Trade. Bigland's sample weighed 46½ pounds to the bushel. The Board of Trade Cup was awarded to R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask., for having grown the best wheat produced on the Continent in 1922. He won with a sample of hard red spring wheat. The first prize for two-rowed barley went to N. Taitenger of Claresholm, Alberta. Canadian visitors to the Exhibition were Hon. C. Stewart, Minister of Immigration, Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, and Hon. Neil Cameron, Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba.

Conferences and Negotiations of 1922; Armament, Postal Affairs, Railways, Reciprocity and the Great Lakes.

The Washington Conference of 1921-2 was disposed of early in the year.* Sir Robert Borden, as the Canadian member of the British Empire Delegation—which also included Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee of Fareham, Senator G. F. Pearce of Australia, Sir John Salmond of New Zealand, and Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri for India—was an influential factor in the decisions and policy of that body. He kept Canada well to the fore in general discussions and, following Secretary Hughes' famous speech outlining Naval reductions he prepared, in co-operation with his Australian colleague, a Memorandum setting out the views of the two Dominion Governments; it was submitted to and approved by the Empire Delegation as a whole. The Conference, however, during the greater part of its term, sat in committee of the whole, either upon the question of Armaments or upon the questions affecting China and the Far East. Sir Robert did his full part as a member of various Committees. In the Chinese matter each Delegation furnished one member for the Sub-Committee, and Sir Robert represented the British Empire. He wrote the report of this Sub-Committee which was adopted without substantial change by the Conference. He also addressed the Con-

*Note.—Details of this event may be found in *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1921—Pages 17, 102-126, 580.

ference on the Far Eastern question, explaining the provisions of the Report and meeting objections urged by members of the French and Japanese delegations. He was instrumental in reconvening the Sub-Committee on several occasions when the members had parted under the impression that no agreement was possible; he was especially successful in overcoming the radical differences of opinion that arose from time to time between the Chinese and Japanese representatives.

The voice of Canada was heard in no uncertain way on the vital and far-reaching question of the Submarine. The case of the British Empire delegation was ably presented by Lord Lee and by Mr. Balfour. Sir Robert Borden felt that Canada as a nation should register her protest against the German under-sea boat atrocities and he did so with energy. In the discussion of Armament reduction, Sir Robert took a prominent part. He submitted a Memorandum respecting the rules of war made necessary by recent inventions, and especially as to aircraft and poison gases. He also discussed, in the Committee on Armaments, the United States proposals as modified and minimized by the objections of other Powers. On Feb. 5, at the conclusion of the Conference, Sir Robert issued a statement in which he said:

> The circumstance that I have represented at this Conference, a country whose boundary line for nearly 4,000 miles runs with your own, may perhaps justify a word from me as to what has been accomplished. For more than a century this boundary-line has been unguarded whether on the great inland lakes or upon the visible frontier. This century-old condition has produced a remarkable result. It is not too much to say that the people of both countries rejoice to-day and are exceedingly glad that they are unprepared to make war upon each other. x x x At present, beyond question, the practical concrete results that have been obtained since we first met on Nov. 12 are notable. Even if those results had been much less important, I should still hold it was infinitely worth while to have called the Conference. On the other hand, if those concrete practical results had been still greater I should have regarded them as perhaps of less vital significance than the educative influence which a Conference such as this is bound to exercise upon the participating nations.

During the 1922 Session of Parliament Sir Robert presented an elaborate Report on the Conference and its achievements; in the Commons on June 19, Mr. Mackenzie King moved a Resolution approving the 5 Treaties negotiated and arranged at this notable gathering. The Premier stated that they had all been signed by the Canadian Delegate but would not be ratified by His Majesty till both the Canadian Houses of Parliament had approved them; he then reviewed briefly each of the Treaties in question and paid tribute to Sir R. Borden for his handling of Canadian interests. Mr. Arthur Meighen, for the Conservative Opposition, supported the motion, claimed that the treaty-making power was inherent in Governments, and might become effective without confirmation by Parliament, but added that the practice of presenting Treaties for approval was becoming increasingly the custom in Britain and Canada. As to the rest:

"We are proud, as citizens of the British Empire, as a component part of that Empire, that the palm of credit for seeking to go farther along the path of disarmament, much farther along that path than any other nation present, was taken by the British Empire." Hon. T. A. Crerar, for the Agrarian Opposition, looked forward to the time when the burden of bearing Armaments, other than of Police character, would be removed. Hon. E. Lapointe spoke briefly and the motion passed without division. The Treaties were duly approved by Parliament and ratified by the British Empire, the United States and Japan and other countries concerned; Italy and France had not done so by the end of the year. They were, in detail, as follows:

1. Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, for the limitation of Naval Armament—which was signed at Washington on Feb. 6, 1922.
2. Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, to protect neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals—signed at Washington on Feb. 6, 1922.
3. Treaty between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal, to stabilize conditions in the Far East—signed at Washington on Feb. 6, 1922.
4. Treaty between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Portugal, relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff—signed at Washington on Feb. 6, 1922.
5. Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan, for the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular Possessions and insular Dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean (and the accompanying Declaration), with an Agreement between the same Powers supplementary thereto—signed at Washington on Dec. 13, 1921, and Feb. 6, 1922, respectively.

Scrapping of ships in connection with the Naval Treaty was proceeded with by Great Britain as agreed upon and, by the close of the year, none of her Dreadnaughts included in its terms were in an effective condition; as to the rest, it was stated by the *Naval and Military Record*, London (Nov. 24), that "Great Britain is the only Power which has begun to carry out the scrapping of important ships condemned under the Washington pact." An interesting comment on the situation was the annual Report of the U. S. Secretary of the Navy, issued at the end of 1922 in which Mr. Denby approved the statement by the U. S. Navy General Board as follows: "The Navy of the United States should be maintained in sufficient strength to support its policies and its commerce, and to guard its continental and overseas possessions." As a corollary to this basic principle, and in view of the Naval Limitation Treaty terms, the General Board further adopted this statement of purpose: "To create, maintain and operate a Navy second to none and in conformity with the ratio for capital ships established by the Treaty of Limitation of Naval Armaments. To make the capital ship ratios the basis of building effort in all classes of fighting ships."

The Postal Conference, Lake of the Woods, and Railways. An international arrangement of importance, but which did not

assume the form of a treaty, was the result of an informal Postal Conference, held at Ottawa, on Dec. 4, 1922. It was preceded by a meeting of Dominion Postal officials which the Hon. Charles Murphy, Postmaster-General, called for Oct. 2-4. This initial Conference was held to discuss such questions as (1) prospects of the C. O. D. system in connection with the handling of Parcels which became operative on the opening day of the Conference and under which shippers would be able, in future, to forward parcels of goods and have the purchase price collected on delivery through the Post Office; (2) the adoption of a uniform Registration system for the whole of Canada and the advisability of increasing the maximum indemnity for the loss of registered articles and of fixing a scale of fees to cover varying amounts of indemnity; (3) a number of matters arising out of the handling of Mails, the possibility of utilizing fast freight trains for their transportation, the advisability of allowing the Railways to handle mails at terminal and transfer points instead of employing transfer agents and postal porters, the routing of mail in cities and the arrangement of branches for a city Post Office; (4) the arrangement of Labour-saving devices desirable for City offices, demands on the part of the public for additional services at home and with other countries and steps which might be taken to reduce postal expenditures without affecting the efficiency of the public service; (5) the value or usefulness of the Postage Meter machine—driven by a small electric motor, printing an impression on each letter signifying the postage paid, showing the date and hour at which the letter was prepared for mailing, and sealing the letter in the one operation.

The Conference was also asked to express opinions upon a number of questions which had arisen between the Canadian and American Postal authorities and which, it was stated, would be discussed later at an International Postal Conference. Mr. Murphy, who already had instituted several important reforms in the administration of his Department and the Service generally, made a statement as to the matters before the gathering; P. T. Coolican, Acting General Superintendent of the Postal Service, presided, with Postmaster W. S. Lemon of Toronto, and Postmaster J. E. E. Leonard of Montreal, as Vice-Chairmen. The officials present were Post Office Inspectors, Inspectors of Railway Mail Service and Postmasters. In his address, the Postmaster-General explained that, in pursuance of a policy inaugurated in February, 1922, fortnightly business conferences had been held in the Post Office Department; that this Conference was a further extension of the policy with an International meeting in the near future. He added that, as the result of "an exhaustive enquiry carried out in Canada and the United States, a new and reduced scale of Railway mail rates had been adopted and a saving of over $400,000 per annum effected on this one item of expenditure."

Mr. Murphy dealt with certain past incidents showing an alleged lack of foresight and co-operation in the Department and

concluded by declaring that "the Postal establishment of the Dominion is incomparably the biggest distinctive business in Canada—and it comes nearer to the innermost interests of a greater number of men, women and children than any other institution in Canada." During the ensuing discussions the Conference favoured an increase in the maximum indemnity on registered articles from $25 to $100—including abstraction and damage. The officials dealt with all kinds of technical points raised in the list of subjects mentioned above and associated with the carrying of more than 500,000,000 letters and post-cards, 350,000,000 newspapers, 50,000,000 parcels and 250,000,000 circulars, yearly , through the mails of Canada and the issue of 10,000,000 Money Orders and 6,000,000 Postal Notes.

On Oct. 29 it was announced at Washington that the Hon. Hubert Work, U. S. Postmaster-General, would meet Canadian Postal officials early in December with a view to arranging for Postal reciprocity between the two countries. On Dec. 4 the Conference took place at Ottawa between the Hon. Mr. Murphy and the Hon. Dr. Work; there were, in attendance, the leading Postal officials of Canada and the United States. The Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King) welcomed the visitors, referred to the intimate relationship between the public and a Postal service which, everywhere, touched the life of the nations; described such conferences as "the finest kind of reciprocity" and as "rendering a service to the world in the example which is set." Mr. Murphy stated that it was the predecessor of Dr. Work who first suggested such a Conference; declared that "the real link that binds these two nations is the Postal Service common to both which has endured since the year 1763, when Benjamin Franklin opened Post Offices at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, and established the first Postal service between Montreal and New York"; mentioned the steady improvement of this early International service as a result, particularly, of the Postal Conventions of 1792, 1848, 1875, 1881, 1888, 1907 and 1908. P. T. Coolican of the Canadian Service and W. Irving Glover, 3rd Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, were appointed joint Chairmen of the Conference.

The Agenda of the Conference covered 25 questions, and among the proposals discussed were the reciprocal exchange of Postal equipment; insurance of Parcel post between the United States and Canada; transit of U. S. mail through Canada and of Canadian mail through the United States; direct correspondence between Canadian and American Postmasters; uniform Money Order forms for both countries, and extension of the runs of American Railway mail clerks into Canadian territory; the limit weight for merchandise and the rate of merchandise passing by post; co-operation between Railway Post Offices and the Money Order service between the United States and Canada; exchange of mails between Windsor and Detroit and transmission of Canadian parcel post through the United States to Argentina, Cuba

and other Pan-American points; special delivery service between Canada and the United States; more direct handling of enquiries regarding missing matter and increase of indemnity for loss of registered articles; rates on prints, samples and commercial papers; advertising matter in second-class publications passing between the countries.

As to results, the Conference decided, amongst other things, (1) to dispense with the "advice" on all Money Orders between the two countries but with no action taken as to the International cash on delivery service; (2) in view of the fact that a heavier percentage of Parcel Post entered Canada from the United States than was sent out to that country, it was agreed that Canada should share in the postage, on the difference, upon a 50-50 basis; (3) special delivery service was to be speeded up by the decision to permit the use of the stamps of the country in which the letter originated for this purpose and to establish a standard fee of 20 cents for special delivery letters posted in one country for delivery in the other; (4) arrangements were made for closer co-operation between the Postal authorities of Canada and United States in the detection of fraud.

Another matter of International, as well as inter-Provincial interest, was the issue between the Dominion, Manitoba and Ontario, as to Power control in the Boundary waters of Rainy Lake and River and the Lake of the Woods. Following a two-year controversy on the Canadian points, another informal Conference which included Canadian and United States officials was held in the Prime Minister's office at Ottawa on Sept. 20. Investigation of the situation had been made by the International Joint Commission, some years before, when it submitted a Report recommending that the level of the Lake of the Woods be maintained between certain altitudes. In December, 1921, the Meighen Government had negotiated the basis of a treaty which was to accept this Report with respect to the Lake of the Woods, but not as to matters relating to Rainy River. It was now proposed to discuss the whole matter and there were present, as representing the Dominion Government, the Prime Minister, Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. Charles Murphy and Hon. Jacques Bureau; for the International Joint Commission, C. A. Magrath; for Ontario, Hon. E. C. Drury; for Manitoba, Hon. John Bracken; for the Power interests of Manitoba, Hon. T. H. Johnson; for the State of Minnesota, J. A. O. Preus, Governor of the State; for private Power interests, E. W. Backus.

Mr. Premier King explained that the Conference was called for the purpose of determining means by which an International treaty could be drafted whereby not only the vexed problem of the Lake of the Woods' water control, but also the control of the level of the water in Rainy River and Rainy Lake, could be solved to the satisfaction of the United States, Canada and the Canadian Provinces interested in the matter. After a prolonged

discussion of the complicated issues involved, adjournment was made to Nov. 15.

At this latter meeting there was a representative attendance which included the following: Dominion Government—Mr. Premier King, Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. Jacques Bureau with J. B. Challies, W. J. Stewart and S. S. Scoville as consulting experts; Ontario Government—Mr. Premier Drury, H. C. Acres and L. V. Rorke; Manitoba Government—Mr. Premier Bracken, Hon. R. W. Craig, Hon. T. H. Johnson and C. H. Atwood; U. S. Government—A. G. Hackworth of the State Department; Minnesota, Governor J. A. O. Preus, Hon. Clifford Hilton and Hon. Albert Pratt; Private interests—E. W. Backus with his two counsel, A. D. George and J. Junnell; Town of Fort Frances—C. R. Fitch, D. J. Gillen and Ald. George Wheeler; Town of Kenora—Ex-Mayor J. P. Earngey and Peter Heenan, M.L.A.; Lumber interests—Glyn Osler, K.C., of Toronto, and C. E. Elmquist.

It was announced at the conclusion of the Conference that, as to the upper waters of the Winnipeg River, a purely domestic matter, the Dominion, the Ontario and Manitoba Governments were solidly agreed, and that as to the waters of the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River and Rainy Lake, an international issue, sufficient agreement between the American and the Canadian interests was affected to ensure expedition in a final settlement. Mr. Mackenzie King stated that the United States representatives made it plain that their Government was "as anxious as we are to clear up the whole matter and to ensure the passage of the Treaty by the U. S. Congress."

It may be added that Hon. G. P. Graham, Acting Minister of Railways, was at Washington on Dec. 9 with a view to the discussion of closer Railway relations between the two countries. According to a despatch from Ottawa in the Canadian press (Dec. 9) the Minister's object was the creation of an International Railway Commission, which would function in regard to Railway traffic between United States and Canadian points in the same way that the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and the U. S. Interstate Commission did in regard to traffic within their respective borders. The proposal was said to emanate from the Canadian Government and to have been favourably received in Washington. One of the benefits expected from the creation of such an International Board would be the more speedy return of railway cars of one country to the other; another was the regulation of International Railway tariffs.

Mr. Graham gave a press interview at New York on Nov. 27 in which he referred to these negotiations and said that there should be a joint International Railway Commission, with rate-making and other functions similar to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He mentioned the Joint Waterways Commission, and pointed out how effectively it had handled

matters affecting certain problems of Canada and the United States. As to one detail in these relations, he stated that there were, approximately, 43,000 box-cars of Canadian lines being held in the United States, as against 23,000 cars of the United States railroads held in Canada. Major Graham A. Bell, Deputy-Minister of Railways, said in partial explanation of this, that Canada's shipments to the United States, for the most part, were in bulk and required a greater number of cars than exports from the United States to Canada, which represented manufactured products requiring less space for shipment.

U. S. Trade and Tariffs; Mr. Fielding's Reciprocity Efforts. During the nineteen years of 1874-1893 the trade of Canada with the United States formed 5 per cent. of the total international commerce of the Republic; 25 years later Canada was second only to the United Kingdom in this respect and in 1921 the Dominion, despite heavy and hostile tariffs, was first in importance as a customer of the United States. Canadian Exports to that country in the calendar year 1921 totalled $542,322,967 out of a total Importation of $2,509,000,000; Canadian Imports from the United States in 1921 were $856,176,820 out of a total U. S. Export of $4,379,000,000. So obvious was this trade growth that James M. Beck, U. S. Attorney-General, stated in London, England, on June 6, 1922, that: "Economically, Canada is becoming more and more interwoven with the industrial life of the United States. Trade relations are becoming increasingly cordial."

Meanwhile, however, there had come into operation the Fordney or Emergency Tariff Act of the U. S. Congress* with the result that, in the fiscal year ending Mch. 31, 1922, Canadian Imports for consumption from the United States were $515,968,190, or a decrease of 350 millions in the fiscal year, while Canadian Exports to the Republic fell in the same year from $560,701,936 to $304,104,177. In 1922 Senator P. J. McCumber, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, joined Mr. Fordney as a leader of High Protection in the United States; the Agricultural *bloc* came into operation in Congress as a minority which wielded powers greater than many majorities—there were 25 in the Senate and 70 in the House of Representatives; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas as the *bloc's* chief spokesman—backed by the leading Agricultural Associations of the United States—introduced much legislation in the interest, or supposed interest, of the farmer and carried most of it. The *bloc* made no pretence of standing for anything but Agricultural interests as it saw them; Senator McCumber, a Protectionist leader, told his North Dakota constituents that for 23 years he had been "fighting a battle for the interests of the farmers of my State." The success of the Republicans had made rigorous Protection the recognized policy of the country; it remained for the Permanent Tariff Act

*Note.—Went into operation on May 28, 1921.

of 1922 to present this economic doctrine in its most stringent application.

The legislation of 1921 had secured very high tariff action as to Canada—with the practical results specified above—but it did not satisfy the American farmer. *The North-Western Miller*† declared that: "The obvious conclusion is that the Emergency Tariff has not done, and cannot possibly do, what was claimed for it. Under domestic conditions which seemed in every possible way to assist it, the farmers have received no benefit from it whatsoever. To be sure, it has served to check the direct importation of Canadian wheat, but the domestic price in the United States has none-the-less been determined by foreign competition." The Protectionist action and success had been due to the situation of the U. S. farmer after the collapse in wheat prices; this collapse was due to lack of markets, or rather of paying markets, for 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, or one-fourth of the American crop, for 6 million bales of cotton or one-half of the cotton crop, for 1,000,000,000 lbs. of pork or one-tenth of its hog production; the lack of paying markets was due, in part, to the impossibility of impoverished Europe purchasing products in a market which refused it credit, which placed tariffs upon its products and refused to absorb manufactured goods in payment or part payment for agricultural products. This situation the American farmers and Protectionists proposed to deal with in 1922 by still higher tariffs and increased exclusion, and finally did so.

The Canadian Government, in order to meet this situation, to avert further restrictions upon Canadian exports and to also carry out, if possible, a portion of its recognized fiscal policy, undertook a revival of the Liberal efforts of 1911 to obtain Reciprocity with the United States. The Hon. W. S. Fielding, once more Minister of Finance, had been the parent of the 1911 Agreement; he, naturally, was the spokesman of the 1922 movement in this direction. The U. S. Reciprocity Act of July 26, 1911, which made a statutory offer of Reciprocity to Canada, had never, actually, been repealed—although declined by Canada; it had been superseded by much Tariff legislation affecting its clauses and principles and Section II of the Act touching Pulp and Paper was specifically declared by the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals to have been repealed by the Tariff Act of 1913. What the exact technical situation was would be difficult to determine.

Mr. Fielding was in Washington on Feb. 28 and there were varied newspaper rumours as to his mission; he had a lengthy conference at the State Department, met Secretaries Hoover and Mellon, and on Mch. 1st had an interview with President Harding which was arranged by the British Ambassador; press despatches stated that the Canadian Minister was canvassing, generally, the possibilities of a Trade agreement. Senator Mc-

†Note.—Quoted in the Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 31, 1922.

Cumber was quick to take alarm and in an interview (Mch. 2nd) said that in 8 months' operation of the Fordney Tariff ending January, 1922, as compared with the corresponding 8 months of 1921, Canadian exports of wheat to the United States had fallen in value from $77,650,986 to $13,356,674; butter and butter substitutes from $2,649,029 to $1,033,697; fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, from $5,586,063 to $3,027,294; preserved, condensed and sterilized milk, from $1,533,207 to $205,746; potatoes, from $2,250,393 to $638,458; wool, from $1,818,064 to $13,-562; wheat flour and semolina, from $8,413,535 to $1,844,155. He argued that the American farmer had correspondingly benefitted. Mr. Fordney, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, stated, however, that he was not averse to new negotiations under the Reciprocity clause of the new Fordney Bill which, he explained, provided for the repeal of previous Tariff agreements and empowered the President to negotiate reciprocal arrangements with other nations.

The Canadian Minister returned home on the 2nd and the following day H. A. Hoover, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, directed the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to investigate the products of the United States and Canada which might be included in a possible reciprocity arrangement and to see if there was any practical basis for such an arrangement. On Mch. 7 Mr. Fielding made a press statement as to his mission: "My visit to the United States was for two purposes. One was to attend to important financial arrangements in New York; the other was to make what I may call a preliminary enquiry, somewhat informal in character, as to the disposition of leading public men in the United States towards better trade relations between that country and Canada. x x x It is hardly probable that any formal negotiations between the two Governments can take place until after the Fordney Bill is disposed of." As to the financial matter, it was an arrangement for an $11,000,000 Loan to meet C. N. R. maturing obligations.

Canadian comments upon this mission were, upon the whole, favourable with strong Conservative journals, of course, protesting. Sir Edmund Walker, in a Toronto interview, reiterated one of the chief objections raised by dissentient Liberals in 1911: "We couldn't imagine a treaty without the power of the United States to end it, and we have seen enough to know that this would be done without the slightest consideration for us. Such a treaty would result in our methods of production and transportation being adjusted to the market of the United States, if such a market was created, and at the cancellation of such a treaty we should probably be placed at a very great disadvantage." The Toronto *Globe* and other Liberal organs claimed that the rise of the Farmers' Party in Canada was a revolt against the 1911 Election result and that, had Reciprocity been carried then, there would have been no Fordney agricultural duties now.

In Parliament a protectionist Liberal wing developed led by Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, and including H. M. Marler of Montreal, W. G. Raymond of Brantford, G. W. Kyte of New Brunswick and others in differing degrees of Tariff opinion. Mr. Fielding, in presenting his Budget on May 23, expressed the Government's belief that the people of Canada now were ready to negotiate along the lines of the 1911 compact: "It was our move; we have made the move, and we have intimated to the American Government, in the way that I have described, that we are quite ready to re-open negotiations with every desire to make a friendly arrangement." The United States was not, however, ready: "We shall be open at all times to friendly negotiations; but for the present, we are prepared to make tariff reductions which we are not prepared to extend to them." These changes were chiefly in the British preference. At the same time, the Anti-Dumping Act, the Depreciated Currency Act and the Marking of Goods Act, which were claimed by Conservatives to be safeguards against excessive imports from the United States, were repealed.

The tendency of many American papers was to regard the fiscal changes as mild retaliation for current U. S. legislation, and the New York *Sun* (May 29) said: "Although there is to be a sharp reduction of the Tariff on ploughs, tractors, threshing machines and other farm implements, the United States will profit only to a limited extent, because of an increased Preferential to Great Britain." The British Columbia fruit-growers, who claimed that American fruit was dumped into their markets, were helped, as well as other interests, by an amendment in the Customs Act submitted by Hon. Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs, which provided that if it appeared to the Government that natural products of a kind similar to those produced in Canada, were being imported into the Dominion, either on sale or on consignment, under such conditions as prejudicially or injuriously affected the interests of Canadian producers, the Government might authorize the Minister of Customs and Excise to value such goods for duty, and the value so determined should be held to be the fair market value thereof.

Meanwhile, the first United States Fordney Act had been doing its work and, in the 12 months of operation—May, 1921, to May, 1922)—compared with the previous year, Canadian exports to the United States, directly affected by its schedules, had decreased from $172,722,247 to $42,602,964. This process was to be accelerated by the new Fordney-McCumber Bill, which had been pending in a Senate Committee for nearly 9 months, after passing the House on July 21, 1921. It was finally reported to the Senate on Apr. 11, 1922. Its high rates were strongly opposed—even in Republican quarters the Fair Tariff League denounced the new Tariff, and such organs as the New York *Tribune*, Boston *Transcript* and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* joined in the criticism. The Bill carried the highest duties of any Tariff Act in recent

years and gave the President power to enforce rates, even 50 per cent. higher, in case the duties were not sufficient. A leading feature was the stiff agricultural rates, including higher duties on grains and live-stock.

The Democrats, of course, fought it keenly and varied interests objecting to increased cost of living joined in the issue. Senator Underwood, the Democratic leader (June 3) advocated free trade with Canada by "removal of all barriers of commerce," and said the Republicans, by refusing to put the Canadian general Reciprocity law into effect, were responsible for high Canadian tariffs and resultant loss of trade; Senator McCumber responded by saying that Reciprocity with Canada was dead. As to the farmers, he declared that: "For the first time in the history of the United States farm products are placed on a protective basis. The tariffs written in the Bill, represent substantially the judgment of grain-growers, stock-raisers and dairy and farm organizations. They are supported by the farm tariff *bloc* in the Senate and by the farmers in every State." At the end of this month a hint of public opinion was given in the defeat of Mr. McCumber in his preliminary campaign for re-election to the Senate. As discussed at this stage, the measure had been increased in its Agricultural schedules by Mr. McCumber and his Senate followers much above the already high increases in the Fordney House Bill over the Emergency Act of 1921—Cattle 100 per cent. increase, fresh beef 75 per cent., fresh lamb 150 per cent., fresh milk 150 per cent., and cream 350 per cent.

Senator Walsh (July 12) made a strong speech against the measure and dealt largely with Canadian conditions: "A duty upon wheat at the rate proposed will, in my opinion, result (1) in lessening the export of all manufactured and food products to Canada; (2) in the reduction in the volume of railway transportation business from Canada to American ports, and a consequent reduction in the ocean traffic from American ports; (3) the loss of mill feed, a valuable by-product of flour which is greatly in demand by producers of milk and dairy products; (4) a loss to our distributing, elevating and storage interests which would handle this great flood of Canadian wheat; and (5) an indirect loss to the American farmer through the effect of the Canadian flood upon international price levels, which would, in turn, react upon our domestic prices."

Many Republican Senators verbally opposed the Bill, including Borah of Idaho, Norris of Nebraska, Cummins of Iowa, Townsend of Michigan, Lenroot of Wisconsin, and Edge of New Jersey; finally, however, it passed the Senate on Aug. 20 by 47 to 25 with most of the opposing Republicans voting for it; Conferences between the two Houses and the Leaders followed, an agreement was come to and the Bill became law with the President's signature on Sept. 21 when it took the place of the Emergency Act of 1921. The estimated addition to revenue was $400,000,000; it carried higher average duties than any previous

measure and, in the woollen, steel and agricultural schedules, was more strongly protectionist than the Payne-Aldrich Tariff which had helped to defeat the Republican party in 1912. "On nearly all foodstuffs," the Toronto *Globe* of Sept. 21 declared, "the new duties are frankly designed to be prohibitive and they are specially aimed at this country." The following comparison of new duties with those of the Underwood (Democratic) Tariff of 1913—prior to the Emergency Tariff rates of 1921—illustrates the situation:

	New Tariff	1913 Tariff
Cattle	1½ to 2c lb.	Free
Sheep	$2 a head	Free
Hogs	½c lb.	Free
Milk, fresh	2½c lb.	Free
Milk, condensed	1½c lb.	Free
Cheese	5c lb.	20%
Butter	8c lb.	2½c
Poultry (live)	3c lb.	1c
Poultry (dead)	6c lb.	2c
Eggs	8c doz.	Free
Horses	20%	10%
Wheat	30c bush.	Free
Flour	78c cwt.	Free
Oats	15c bush.	6c
Barley	20c bush.	15c
Corn	15c bush.	Free
Cornmeal	30c cwt.	Free
Rye	15c bush.	Free
Apples	25c bush.	10c
Wool	31c lb.	Free
Peaches	½c lb.	⅛c lb.
Pears	½c lb.	⅛c lb.
Peas	1c lb.	⅛c lb.

	New Tariff	1913 Tariff
Potatoes	50c cwt.	Free
Onions	1c lb.	20c bu.
Tomatoes	½c lb.	15%
Turnips	12c cwt.	15%
Hay	$4 ton	$2 ton
Fresh lamb	4c lb.	Free
Fresh Pork	¾c lb.	Free
Bacon, hams	2c lb.	Free
Lard	1c lb.	Free
Maple sugar	4c lb.	3c
Furniture, wood	33⅓%	15%
Logs, fir	$1 per M.	Free
Logs, spruce	$1 per M.	Free
Logs, cedar	$1 per M.	Free
Logs, hemlock	$1 per M.	Free
Furs	25%	30%
Furs, mnfd.	50%	40%
Silver Fox	50%	30%
Black fox	50%	30%
Salt	11c cwt.	Free
Salmon	2c lb.	Free
Mackerel	2c lb.	Free
Halibut	2c lb.	Free
Other fish	1c lb.	Free

If Canada was hard hit by the new Tariff, Great Britain was equally so; in the one case farmers, in the other manufacturers. It gave the President unusual and large powers, authorized him to increase or decrease duties—up to 50 per cent. but not from specific to *ad valorum* or from the dutiable to the free list, or *vice versa*; he was authorized to replace foreign declared values by an American valuation when necessary to equalize costs of production of all items on the dutiable list. Some of the rates levied on British goods included Pig-iron 75 cents per ton; pocket knives 1 cent each and 50 per cent. *ad valorum*; table knives 18 cents and 45 per cent. and straight razors 18 cents and 45 per cent.; safety razors 10 cents and 30 per cent., and shot-guns $10 and 45 per cent.; aeroplanes, motor-boats and parts, bicycles, 30 per cent.; motor-cars and cycles 25 per cent. and cotton cloth 45 per cent.; Wilton and Brussels carpets 40 per cent., and woollen cloth 45 cents per lb. and 50 per cent.

As the *Canadian Gazette*, in London, put it (Sept. 28): "The United States tariff in its final form is beyond doubt a nasty knock at Canada. It became effective from midnight, Sept. 21. In its agricultural sections it is directed squarely against the Canadian farmer and shipper, and in its manufacturing sections it must go far to destroy what remains of both the British and Canadian export trade to the great market of the Republic." About £64,000,000 or $300,000,000 worth of British manufactures were affected to an estimated increase of 56 per cent. on the price

of the article exported. This legislation had an immediate effect upon conditions everywhere though much of it was anticipated in Canada through action of the Emergency Tariff measure. In Europe one more gate was closed along the road to recovery.

The New York *Herald* and New York *Post* joined in a succeeding chorus of revolting Republican opinion while the Democratic press was a unit in its hostile criticism of the new Tariff. In the November elections which followed there was a sweeping reaction from this legislation. The contest on Nov. 4 was watched with much interest by Canadians, and in its net result was a defeat for the high tariff advocates, a blow at the Fordney Tariff itself, an electoral censure for the Republican party. The Republican majority in the Senate was reduced from 24 to 10 and in the House of Representatives from 157 to 17 or, to put it in another way, the Republican Party lost seven seats in the Senate and 70 in the House besides various Governmental elections in the various States.

Canadian expressions of opinion as to this whole process of legislation—the first Fordney effort of 1921, the Emergency Tariff and the new Fordney-McCumber Act—were moderate and cautious. There was no heated criticism, no raising of international prejudices, no emphasis upon the obvious difficulties facing varied Canadian interests. The Farmers' Party in Canada stood for freer trade and did not like to denounce its protectionist agricultural brethren in the United States; the Liberals and the Government stood for the same policy and hoped for a political change in the United States which would bring a reversal of current action; the Conservatives believed that Reciprocity was dead and did not wish to raise an issue which they would rather bury; manufacturers preferred, in many respects, American fiscal hostility to friendship and farmers turned with renewed hope to Britain and its admittedly great market. British opinion, like that of Canada, was restrained in expression with the London *Times* (Sept. 22) merely pointing out that: "Eagerly desirous of supplying the world's markets with American merchandise, the United States is taking steps to make it as difficult as possible to receive payment. x x x The farmer will discover that the restrictions on imports must depress the prices obtainable for U. S. products abroad through scarcity of credits available in the United States to pay for them." For 1922 the net result of all this legislation was a further reduction in Canadian-American trade.

The Premier in Washington; The Rush-Bagot Agreement. Mr. Mackenzie King, during 1922, initiated direct, personal negotiations with the U. S. Government, looking to a definite Treaty between Canada and the Republic relative to Naval and other Armament on the Great Lakes. The British-American arrangement of 1817 which had helped for over 100 years to preserve peace between Great Britain and the United States and to keep

the Canadian-American frontier free of naval and military forces, was not a formal treaty. It arose out of a diplomatic suggestion made by the United States on Aug. 2nd, 1816, that the Naval forces to be maintained on the Great Lakes by His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States should be confined on each side to one vessel of 100 tons burthen, armed with one 18-pounder cannon on Lake Ontario; 2 vessels of similar size and armament on the Upper Lakes; one vessel of the same style and armed strength on Lake Champlain.

It was, also, agreed that all other armed vessels on the Lakes should be dismantled forthwith and no other vessels of war be there built or armed; six months' notice annulling this Agreement could be given by either Power. Sir Charles Bagot, British Minister at Washington, wrote to Richard Rush, acting U. S. Secretary of State, on Apr. 18, 1817, accepting this suggestion on behalf of the Prince Regent—afterwards George IV—and on the 19th Mr. Rush acknowledged the note and repeated the Agreement in identical terms. It was, therefore, an entirely informal understanding; but for more than a century it had fulfilled a great and useful purpose. This can be said despite the fact that in 1922 the United States had more than a dozen ships of war on the Great Lakes with armament not restricted in type or size and with the training of naval men as their nominal object. The original Agreement was ratified by the Senate and proclaimed by President Monroe on Apr. 28, and this, it was claimed, gave it the force of a Treaty so far as the United States was concerned.

Mr. Mackenzie King arrived in Washington on July 11, accompanied by Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Militia and Defence, and, on the 12th, held a Conference—by appointment and through preceding arrangements of the British Ambassador—with Charles E. Hughes, U. S. Secretary of State. It was generally understood that the Canadian Premier desired to discuss a possible Waterways Treaty, the British Columbia Fisheries problem, a permanent arrangement along the lines of the Rush-Bagot Agreement, the Lake of the Woods Power question and the problem of enforcing Prohibition along the international frontier. He told a press Delegation on the 12th (Toronto *Star* despatch) that Canada had the right to negotiate its own Treaties, that this was with the entire approval of the Imperial Government and that H. A. Chilton, British Charge d'Affairs, was assisting him at the Conference. Later in the day the Canadian Premier and Mr. Graham called on the President and met members of his Cabinet afterwards at a luncheon. A Dinner at the British Embassy closed the day's proceedings; on the 13th he met Senator Underwood and other Democratic leaders at a Dinner given by Senator Gerry of Rhode Island; on the 14th he attended a Dinner given in his honour by Senators Kellogg and Lenroot to meet the Farmers' *bloc* and St. Lawrence Deep Waterway supporters. To the Press, on July 12, Mr. Mackenzie King declared that:

At the recent Conference on Disarmament, no single aspect of international relations attracted more attention than the unfortified frontier of 3,000 miles between the United States and Canada. Over and over again reference was made to the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817. The significance of this Agreement providing, as it has, a means of escape from competitive arming, was in the maintenance of friendship and good-will between the people of the respective countries and, as an object lesson to the continents of Europe and Asia as to new world methods in the maintenance of International peace. x x x As the Rush-Bagot Agreement stands at the present time it is subject to cancellation by six months' notice on the part of either of the parties. It therefore lacks that element of certainty and permanency which is all important with respect to matters pertaining to Defence. Since the new Liberal Administration assumed office in Canada several matters affecting the relations of the two countries have attracted attention. Some of these have been dealt with by correspondence. With regard to others it was felt that more satisfactory progress would be made if opportunity were afforded for personal conversation between members of the two Governments. At this morning's interview some of these were touched upon, particularly measures for the protection and conservation of the fisheries of British Columbia and of eastern Canada in international waters and beyond the three-mile limit. The possible final settlement by Treaty of other matters respecting Boundary waters was also dealt with.

The American press was very cordial as to the visit and mission. The New York *Tribune* (July 14) declared that "this country, without a dissenting voice, says amen to the proposal of the Canadian Premier"; the New York *Evening Post* declared that "drastic curtailment of armament should continue, even at risk of handicapping American efforts to reduce liquor-smuggling across the border"; the New York *Mail* said there could be "no doubt whatsoever that the United States will meet Canada more than half-way in every attempt to convince the world of our common sincerity in the cause of disarmament." Much was said about the new National status of Canada and its Treaty-making power; a good deal of it was along the lines of congratulation to Canada at its enhanced "freedom." The Ministers returned to Ottawa on Oct. 16 and the Premier told the press that the need for revision of the Agreement had grown out of changes on the Great Lakes. The Canadian Government had had to deal, he said, with a number of applications for the passage of armed vessels through the Canadian canals. These were used for the training of naval militia on the Lakes. Further, United States shipbuilders on the Great Lakes wished to be allowed to compete for the construction of war vessels for the U. S. Navy.

As to the result: "We reached a point in the negotiations where it was desirable that I should have further consultations with my colleagues. The outlook is very good for putting the agreement regarding disarmament on the Great Lakes on a permanent basis." The proposal for Canadian representation at Washington, also, was discussed informally and, in connection with the St. Lawrence Waterways, the Canadian Premier told the American authorities that the present was not an opportune time for proceeding with such a great undertaking. The question of reciprocity in taxation had grown out of the action of

Congress in imposing a tax of 8 per cent. on the incomes of Canadians employed in the United States but residing in Canada —subject to an exemption of $1,000. At its last Session Parliament had passed similar legislation applying to Americans employed in Canada and residing in the United States; but the Government had reserved the right to delay operation for purposes of negotiation. There was, also, a discussion of the renewal or extension of the arrangement under which Canadian fishermen had been allowed to take their cargoes into Boston and other New England ports, discharge the cargoes, restock their stores of provisions and clear direct to the fishing grounds. The same privilege had been extended by Canada to American fishermen off the Maritime Provinces but was abrogated early in 1922 though Canada continued a temporary extension of privileges to American fishermen.

The general Canadian opinion of Mr. Mackenzie King's mission was favourable, though there was some criticism of a political character. Upon one point there was distinct division of thought. The Regina *Leader* (Aug. 4) described the Treaty revision as an element in removing causes of friction; the London *Free Press* enlarged upon the danger of creating friction by bringing such an arrangement before the present U. S. Senate. On Oct. 16 it was announced from Washington that: "The British Government has decided to authorize the Canadians to negotiate directly with the U. S. Department of State in framing a new treaty to regulate Naval strength on the Great Lakes," and that in the near future negotiations based upon the July preliminaries would be commenced. To this a semi-official Canadian reply on the 19th stated, in the press, that "practically all steps necessary to the Treaty's completion have already been taken and that about all that remains now is for Parliament and Congress to ratify the arrangement." It, also, was explained by the Prime Minister that when he and Mr. Graham conferred with Mr. Hughes in Washington they had come to an agreement on the principles to be followed in drawing up the new Treaty and that the Canadian Government then drafted a treaty which was sent to the British Government with an invitation for suggestions.

The Question of a Canadian Minister at Washington. This matter was discussed from time to time during the year. There was no doubt of the American approval of the proposal; the U. S. press, as a whole, welcomed it as one more development in Continental amity or, as the Hearst papers put it, unity. The Mackenzie King Government made no pronouncement on the matter, though some of its members—notably Messrs. Fielding, Lapointe and Béland—were on record as preferring the appointment of a High Commissioner with powers somewhat different from those of a Minister.* In recent years the British Ambassador to the United States had been *persona grata* at Ottawa and

*Note.—See 1921 volume for details of the movement.

Mr. Bryce and Sir Auckland Geddes had taken special interest in the Canadian side of their duties; there was, in 1922, a Canadian Department in the British Embassy at Washington with M. M. Mahoney in charge and, at New York, Frederic Hudd filled the post of Canadian representative for trade and publicity purposes; Canadian Ministers negotiated various arrangements during the year and found every necessary aid and all possible co-operation from the British Embassy.

Sir Auckland Geddes worked in harmony with the Ottawa Government. Speaking at Victoria, B.C., on Apr. 1st, he declared that "the best way of approaching the economic restoration of the world is to cultivate the very best possible relations with the United States." This was the policy of both the Dominion and British Governments, and it was reiterated by Sir Auckland at Vancouver on Apr. 3rd: "Canada can do a great service to the whole world and the Empire, and herself, because standing here as she does side by side with that vast nation to the south, she is able to directly influence its people for the people of the British Empire." At Washington during the year the Ambassador, or his Charge d'Affairs in his absence, never failed in his duties of advice and support and hospitality to visiting Canadians—with tributes from Sir R. Borden at the Arms Conference and the Premier and Mr. Graham a little later. Mr. Fielding during his Reciprocity effort, a later Canadian delegation composed of Hon. Dr. Béland and the Governor of Nova Scotia in connection with the Burke Memorial unveiling ceremonies, and a group of Canadian teachers visiting the capital—all these and many more tested the value of his support or co-operation. Sir Auckland was in Ottawa on Oct. 30 and met the Premier and Ministers in conferences while staying at Government House. The New York *Tribune* (July 16) had this significant comment: "The keen understanding of American and Canadian problems shown by the present British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, is doubtless the reason why Canada has not yet appointed a Minister to the United States."

The Canadian press, every now and then, had despatches from Ottawa reviving the question of a Canadian Minister at Washington; in the case of some of them it was an obvious effort to force the hands of the Government. The Toronto *Star* and Winnipeg *Free Press* led in this matter. The former had a despatch from London on Jan. 5 hinting, and then denying, that the British Foreign Office was responsible for the delay in appointing a Minister; on Nov. 1st it was announced in *The Star*, as almost certain, that Sir Charles Fitzpatrick would be appointed Canadian Minister at Washington, while Sir A. Geddes was described as openly hostile to the whole proposal. As to the former statement, Mr. Mackenzie King at once denied it and as to the latter Sir Auckland also contradicted it. The New York *Tribune* hoped the rumoured appointment was correct with a further observa-

tion significant of American opinion: "Canada is to be practically independent of Great Britain in her relations with this country, and is to take her place as a sister *republic* on the same diplomatic footing as other nations." The Winnipeg *Grain Growers' Guide* (Oct. 25) had a careful analysis of the matter written at Washington in which it was declared, with truth, that a Canadian was needed at the U. S. capital to watch legislation, to meet and influence the leaders, to look after Canadian business, trade and tariff interests, to bring visiting Canadians together socially.

Of course a High Commissioner, without diplomatic powers, could do all this and much more; the United States, however, would prefer something else and, as the *Guide* correspondent went on to say, "would jump at the chance of an Ambassador to Ottawa." Sir Mark Sheldon, in retiring from the post of Australian Trade Commissioner to the United States, stated (Aug. 24) that, after discussing the question with many persons prominent in Canadian public life, he had come away with a pronounced view that feeling in Canada was not very strong on the appointment of a Minister: "The feeling in Australia is that on matters that concern the Empire we should speak with united voice, and I should certainly say that the balance of feeling is that way in Canada." On the other hand Sir Campbell Stuart, Managing Director of the London *Times*, on his return from a Canadian visit, stated (Sept. 17) that: "Canada should have a Minister there. Its interests at Washington are enormous, and the man who is charged with them should understand in every detail the feelings and the wishes of the Canadian people." One Canadian objection was put strongly by the Montreal *Journal of Commerce* (Aug. 4): "We are opposed to such a change as would be involved in the appointment of a Canadian Ambassador to Washington because we believe that it would be wholly inconsistent with our constitutional position. While we, as a people, remain a component part of the British Empire, we must assent to the doctrine of the diplomatic unity of the Empire. In other words, in international affairs, the British Empire, if it is to hold together, must act as a unit."

Deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterway; International Proposals and Commission Report.

The project of improving transportation facilities in the St. Lawrence and developing its Power resources by International action, continued under active discussion in 1922. The water power available in Canada was estimated at 18,755,316 horse-power and the turbine installation in 1921 was 2,756,000 h.p. This development represented an investment of $500,000,000 and its produc. the annual equivalent of 18,500,000 tons of coal. To Canadians without central resources of coal, therefore, Power questions were of vital importance—as much so as the problem of cheaper transportation and the issue of Railways *versus* Waterways. The St. Lawrence Waterway question

touched both problems and the general bases upon which International action was urged were, briefly:

(1) That a Channel 25 feet deep at low water, in the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Lake Ontario (Toronto), would enable the greater proportion of vessels engaged in British and foreign trade, practically all vessels engaged in Canadian and United States coastwise trade, and most of those calling at the 30-foot harbours of the Atlantic coast to enter the Great Lakes;

(2) That all but a small proportion of the vessels now using the Panama and Suez Canals or calling at New York could, at 25 feet, navigate the St. Lawrence;

(3) That every increase of navigation facilities on the Great Lakes had brought benefits* amounting to many times the cost and a future outlay such as proposed would be a high-grade investment bringing similar or greater returns to the public of two nations;

(4) That so far as the United States was concerned there was in its rich Interior section, contiguous to the Great Lakes, a large proportion of the surplus agricultural and mineral products of the country, that the manufactured goods of this area went all over the world and that the existing rail-haul of 1,000 to 1,500 miles and attendant costs and delays was a serious handicap upon American trade which St. Lawrence development would remove;

(5) That in both countries this policy would remove the cost and delay of freight transfers, would lower the rates on Western grain by 8 or 10 cents a bushel and, in this alone, cover the cost of improvements, would enable the St. Lawrence Waterway to carry commerce of 20,000,000 tons within a very short period of completion and would remove the evils of U.S. Railway congestion at certain periods;

(6) That the Electric power possibilities were enormous with, in 1921, a total primary installation power in the United States 300-mile area of the St. Lawrence approximating 9,900,000 h.p. and on the Canadian side 1,900,000 h.p. with an estimated American demand in 1925 of 11,000,000 h.p. and Canadian requirements in 1925 of 2,350,000 h.p.;

(7) That it would, through water-power development, create a vast industrial business which, in turn, would enlarge the traffic for the Waterway and help to meet the cost of both transportation and power development, conserve coal supplies and aid in the electrification of railways;

(8) That, as to restricted navigation facilities hampering ocean vessels, modern Lake freighters of 600 feet and over had found no difficulty in navigating St. Mary's River, that restricted channels were common to many sea-ports and that there was no essential difference between navigating inland channels and similar channels along the sea-coast.;

(9) That, as to Harbours, all the chief Lake cities were willing and ready to do their part in preparing facilities for ocean-going vessels—notably, Toronto Chicago, Duluth, Milwaukee, Detroit, Hamilton, Toledo;

(10) That New York, from which such strong opposition came, had not improved its terminals to take care of the ever-growing commerce of the United States and that it did not seem probable it ever would do so in adequate form;

(11) That congestion of Railways in the United States, delays in transportation of freight, the country-wide injury to products and goods, the national losses from delay in business, made this policy imperative;

(12) That the scheme would save the Canadian West $30,000,000 a year in freight on grains by a reduction of at least 5 cents per bushel on Lake freight with a corresponding advantage to the American West.

The International development of the St. Lawrence was not very popular in Quebec because it promised to open up Great Lake harbours and ports and Toronto, in particular, as competitors with Montreal for ocean traffic; it was viewed with suspicion in New York because the position of New York waterways such as the Erie Canal was threatened and the Port supremacy of New York invaded;

*Note.—Statement by R. S. MacElwee and A. H. Ritter, submitted to and published by the International Joint Commission.

it was popular in the American West where the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho were interested as to agricultural shipping facilities; it was not so popular in the Canadian West where only Saskatchewan sent a representative to the 1922 Hearings of the International Joint Commission with Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta absenting themselves, entirely, from official discussions.

Report of the International Joint Commission in 1922. To the International Joint Commission, of which C. A. Magrath, (Chairman), H. A. Powell, K.C., and Sir W. H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., were the Canadian members and Obadiah Gardner, C. D. Clark and Marcus A. Smith were the American members—with W. H. Smith, Secretary of the U.S. Section and L. J. Burpee of the Canadian Section—this question had been referred for report on Jan. 21, 1920, by agreement of the Governments of Canada and the United States and under provision of Article IX of the Boundary Treaty signed by Great Britain and the United States on Jan. 11, 1909. The Commission was asked to investigate, consider and report as to (1) what further improvement in the St. Lawrence River, between Montreal and Lake Ontario, was necessary to give navigation for deep draft vessels of Lake or ocean-going type and (2) what draft of water was necessary, what would be the cost and what the benefit in respect to Power interests. The Commission reported unanimously on Jan. 6, 1922, and the Report as published, later, by the two Governments, reviewed the physical nature of the problem, the possible advantages and disadvantages, the opinions of those who presented evidence in Canada and the United States, the areas, population, commerce and business tributary to the St. Lawrence, Railway and waterway conflicting interests, and International conditions.

The main points of difference between those who advocated and those who opposed the project before the Commission were as to whether ocean-going ships could or would use the Deep Waterway if it were constructed; and whether there would be sufficient cargoes outbound or inbound to make the route a success and to justify the very considerable expense involved in its improvement. Involved in these major questions were many other points of difference, such as the effect of the limited season of navigation on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence; ice conditions, fog, restricted channels, limited depths in inland waters and Insurance rates; competition between lake freighters and ocean craft, the necessity of deepening connected channels and harbours, and harbour facilities on the Lakes and on the seaboard; the time factor as affecting voyages to and from the head of the Lakes and the possibility of developing water-borne traffic between Lake ports and Atlantic or Pacific coast ports; the possible influence of the new route in stimulating existing avenues of production and creating new ones; ship canals *versus* barge canals, rail *versus* water transportation and effect of the water route on railroad congestion, ocean rates and

inland water rates; bulk freight and package freight problems on the Lakes, relative cost of building and operating ocean ships and lake vessels, and the characteristics of each; practicability of a composite type of vessel adapted to both ocean and lake traffic, shipbuilding on the Lakes, grain movement to the seaboard, and trans-shipment charges and losses; natural resources of the region tributary to the Great Lakes, its industrial development, banking facilities etc.

The Commission's Report was an elaborate document and its conclusions must be summarized briefly. It found (1) that of the various alternative routes from the interior to the sea-board none offered advantages comparable with those of the natural route by way of the St. Lawrence; (2) that "without considering the probability of new traffic created by the opening of a water route to the seaboard, there exists to-day, between the region economically tributary to the Great Lakes and overseas points, as well as between the same region and the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, a volume of outbound and inbound trade that might reasonably be expected to seek this route sufficient to justify the expense involved in its improvement;" (3) that because of the wider areas and populations served the "benefits derived will (at first) accrue in much larger measure to American than Canadian interests;" (4) that experience had demonstrated not only the tremendous importance of water communication to the foreign commerce of any country but also the manifest advantages of linking up rail and water routes—with the industrial development of Great Britain in this connection, the modern record of the C.P.R., and that of Venice, Holland and Spain in past times specified; (5) that as the new Welland Ship Canal, nearing completion on the Canadian side, was the only other link, in addition to the projected St. Lawrence improvements, necessary to a deep water route from the head of the Lakes to the sea, its cost should be included in any International St. Lawrence scheme. The recommendations of the Commission may be summed up as follows:

1. That the Governments of the United States and Canada enter into an arrangement by way of treaty for a scheme of improvement of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Lake Ontario and that Canada, meanwhile, should complete this in accordance with present plans.

2. That the proposed works between Montreal and Lake Ontario be based upon the report of the Engineering Board accompanying this Report, at the estimated cost of $252,000,000 to which should be added the cost of Welland Canal improvements; that before a final decision the Engineering Board should be enlarged and should make further investigation of the whole subject.

3. That such "navigation works" as lay wholly within one country and were capable of economic and efficient construction, maintenance, and operation as complete and independent units be maintained and operated by the country in which they were located with the right of inspection by an International Board to insure economy and efficiency; that "navigation works" not filling these requirements should be placed under the International Board on which each could and would have equal representation.

4. That the cost of all "navigation works" be apportioned between the two countries on the basis of the benefits each will receive from the new Waterway.

5. That the cost of "navigation works" for the combined use of navigation and power over and above the cost of works necessary for navigation alone should be apportioned equally between the two countries.

International Discussion of the Question. There was wide public discussion of this problem during the year. Moreton Frewen, a well-known British publicist, stated in the London press of Feb. 27 that a British expenditure of £5,000,000 upon the Assouan Dam in Egypt had increased the available tax revenue of that country by £5,000,000 a year; he expressed the belief that the International Joint Commission's plan for deepening and improving the St. Lawrence might yield a yearly revenue a thousand-fold greater and advised a joint International arrangement with Great Britain guaranteeing Canadian bonds for the required cost. In Washington it was discussed at various periods of the year by the Senate and the House of Representatives. W. W. Chalmers presented in the House a measure authorizing the improvement on the part of the United States, but stipulating that the expense be borne equally by the United States and Canada through a bond issue, guaranteed by both Governments—not upon the basis of benefits derived. The New York Congressmen and Senators fought the Waterway idea with vigour and, on May 8, Senators W. W. Calder and J. W. Wadsworth urged the President, in person, to hold back any favourable recommendation until further reports were available. On Jan. 23, however, President Harding sent the Report of the Joint Commission to Congress with a strongly favourable statement:

> I have spoken of the advantage which Europe enjoys because of its access to the sea, the cheapest and surest transportation facility. In our own country is presented one of the world's most attractive opportunities for extension of the seaways many hundred miles inland. The heart of the continent, with its vast resources in both agriculture and industry, would be brought in communication with all the ocean routes by the execution of the St. Lawrence Waterway project. To enable ocean-going vessels to have access to all the ports of the Great Lakes would have a most stimulating effect upon the industrial life of the continent's interior.
>
> The feasibility of the project is unquestioned, and its cost, compared with some other great engineering works, would be small. Disorganized and prostrate, the nations of Central Europe are even now setting their hands to the development of a great Continental waterway which, connecting the Rhine and Danube, will bring water transportation from the Black to the North Sea, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. If nationalistic prejudices and economic difficulties can be overcome by Europe, they certainly should not be formidable obstacles to an achievement less expensive and giving promise of greater advantages to the peoples of North America.

An alternative scheme was presented to the House on Jan. 26 by D. A. Reed of New York. It proposed to authorize the Hudson Ship Canal Co. to build a channel 30 feet deep and 200 feet wide from Seneca Shoals, near Lackawanna, to Olcott Harbour on Lake Ontario—an all-American route. W. B. McKinley in the Senate on Feb. 2nd appealed to that body to break the bonds on the "land-locked Middle West" by construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway and declared that the whole transportation system of the country must be re-organized, with the projected Waterway as a key to the reconstruction programme. The New York Barge Canal was said to be entirely inadequate and unable to take care of one-twentieth of the freight that moved from the Mid-west to the seaboard. Senator Calder on Apr. 18 opposed the St. Lawrence plan,

estimated its immediate cost at $500,000,000, with an ultimate expenditure of $1,450,000,000 and declared the project as of value, chiefly, in carrying Canadian wheat to the sea. C. E. Townsend, Michigan, replied by declaring that "Canada could not under any circumstances profit as much as the United States; her railroads afford ample transportation facilities and we are short of railroad transportation." He went on to claim that "the fumbling hands and greedy fingers of the political organization that controls New York Harbour have built barriers to the streams of commerce which impose a deadening burden upon industrial effort"; he followed up his speech with a series of articles in the Middle West press adducing proof as to these contentions.

Meantime, the Joint Commission Report was referred to a Committee which advised, but not unanimously, that the U.S. Government proceed to negotiate a treaty with Canada. On May 17 the U.S. Administration, through Secretary C. E. Hughes, notified the Canadian Government that it was willing to begin negotiations with a view to arranging a treaty for joint action along the line of deepening the St. Lawrence Waterway; the despatch was received and forwarded to Ottawa by the British Ambassador and, on June 5, the reply of the Canadian Government was handed by Sir Auckland Geddes to the U.S. Secretary of State. In his original despatch, Mr. Hughes summarized the findings of the Joint Commission and then added: "I venture to suggest further that, if it should not be deemed desirable to formulate, in the first instance, a treaty embracing a complete plan for the execution and the financing of the project, it might be practicable to conclude a treaty pledging the two Governments to undertake the execution of the project on the basis of the recommendations submitted by the International Joint Commission, or such modifications as might be agreed upon, and making provision for a Joint Commission charged with the duty of formulating such a complete plan, which should be subject to the approval of the two Governments prior to the beginning of the work of construction."

The declination of the Canadian Government was a somewhat unique thing in the relations of the two countries. According to Mr. Mackenzie King, in the Commons on May 29, the situation was a very simple one: "The Government has replied to the effect that the present is not an opportune moment to take the matter up, that there has not been sufficient time to consider the Report that has been presented, and that for the time being, considering the magnitude of the project and of the expenditure involved, the matter should be allowed to remain in abeyance." Meanwhile, varied private interests and public bodies had been discussing the subject. Civic and commercial bodies throughout New York State joined a Waterways Committee in a campaign to bring the value of the N.Y. State Barge Canal to the attention of shippers in the Middle West and contiguous States and drew attention to the fact that it had cost New York State $165,000,000 and had a capacity of 20,000,000 tons with only 10 per cent. of this utilized. Some of the many

organizations and interests which, in 1921-22, reported themselves in Canada and the States as favourable to International joint action were as follows:

Canadian

Deep Waterways and Power Association.
Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.
Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Toronto)
Border Cities Chamber of Commerce.
Brantford Chamber of Commerce
Collingwood Chamber of Commerce.
Dunnville Board of Trade
Fort William Board of Trade
Goderich Board of Trade
Hamilton Harbour Commission
Toronto Board of Trade
Windsor Chamber of Commerce
Port Arthur Board of Trade
Dominion Marine Association.
National Waterways Association of Canada.
Western Ontario United Boards of Trade.
Bowmanville Chamber of Commerce.
Bruce Mines Board of Trade
Cornwall Board of Trade
Eastern Ontario Municipal Power Union.
Galt Board of Trade
Hamilton Board of Trade
Kingston Board of Trade
Toronto Harbour Commission
St. Catharines Chamber of Commerce.
Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade

American

Nebraska Farmers' Elevator Association.
U.S. Farmers' National Grain Dealers.
Indiana Manufacturers' Association
Indiana State Chamber of Commerce
Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs
Minnesota Federation of Farmers' Clubs.
Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission.
Montana Livestock Commission
S. Dakota Development Association
S. Dakota Federation of Farm Bureaux
Akron Chamber of Commerce.
Chicago Board of Trade.
Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.
Des Moines Chamber of Commerce
Detroit Transportation Association.
Grand Rapids Association of Commerce
Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.
Milwaukee Civic Association
Omaha Chamber of Commerce.
St. Paul Traffic Association
Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce
Toledo Produce Exchange
Ohio Farmers' National Grain Association.
Farmers' Union of Nebraska
Illinois Manufacturers' Association
Indiana Public Service Commission.
Institute of American Meat Packers.
Minnesota Federation of Farm Bureaux
Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association.
Mississippi Valley Association.
North Minnesota Development Association.
S. Dakota Grain Dealers' Association.
Wisconsin Railroad Commission.
Chicago Association of Commerce.
Chicago Clearing House Association
Denver Civic and Commercial Association.
Detroit Board of Commerce.
Duluth Board of Trade
Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.
Milwaukee Association of Commerce
Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Asso'n.
Omaha Grain Exchange
Springfield Chamber of Commerce
Toledo Commerce Club.

In nearly all these centres, and many others not mentioned above, the Municipal Councils supported the policy or proposal. Opposition to the project was not so conspicuous, or active or well-organised but it was influential and important. The only American State that officially opposed International action was New York, although a good deal of antagonism was expressed in other Atlantic States while, in Canada, Quebec was almost a unit against the proposal. Amongst the American organizations in opposition were the following: Atlantic Deep-Waterways Association, Joint New England Commission of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Hudson Valley Federated Chamber of Commerce, Maine Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, N.Y. State Chamber of Commerce, Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Albany Chamber of Commerce, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Bronx Board of Trade, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange and Lumber Exchange, City Club of New York, Merchants' Association of New York, N.Y. Produce Exchange, Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia Bourse, and Commercial Exchange, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Providence Chamber of Commerce, Troy Chamber of Commerce. The only Canadian bodies of importance in this category were the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal Board of Trade, Montreal Chambre de Commerce, Montreal Harbour Commission. Their objections may be summarized as follows:

1. That sea-going ships must earn money on a large initial cost, while long drawn-out voyages in waters of restricted depth and in narrow channels would be bound to result in financial loss.

2. That the economic ocean vessel was one of about 30 feet draft, and to accommodate a boat of this size all the present Lake harbours and river channels would have to be deepened to something over 30 feet.

3. That Lake vessels could carry wheat on the Lakes much more cheaply than ocean vessels, but, on the other hand, they were not built to stand the storms of the high seas.

4. That the essence of success in seaports was multiplicity and frequency of overseas shipping lines and inland transportation routes, as well as largeness of clearing-house facilities, and that these conditions would not prevail at Lake ports.

5. That ocean vessels could not afford to use the St. Lawrence route because there would be few, if any, full cargoes from overseas points to lake ports.

6. That, from the Canadian National standpoint, it was not desirable that canals in Canadian territory should be built or controlled internationally, and largely for the benefit of American interests.

7. That, similarly, from the American point of view, American money, needed for the development of purely American waterways, should not be diverted to an International scheme, which, it was said, would be mainly for the benefit of Canada.

8. That ocean navigation up the Great Lakes would be seriously affected by (1) the speed-retarding and dangerous element of fog and ice in the lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf; (2) shallow depths and tortuous or, at least, an extremely irregular channel layout, even after improvement, necessitating very slow speeds for large vessels; (3) time lost at locks; (4) heavy marine insurance ;(5) short navigation season of about seven months; (6) a largely one-way traffic; (7) a very restricted market.

9. That as to Power development, the cost would be prohibitive; that there was no market for such power in eastern Ontario or the Montreal district, which were already supplied from other sources; that other available water powers in the State of New York, and on the Ottawa, St. Maurice, and other rivers in Canada could be more economically developed than those of the St. Lawrence.

10. That over 60 per cent. of Canadian wheat was exported through United States ports and why, therefore, should Canada spend one-half of $252,000,000 to provide better navigation on the St. Lawrence when, as a matter of fact, the St. Lawrence was actually not now receiving the traffic that its navigation facilities entitled it to?

Meanwhile, on Jan. 26, a Commission appointed by the Governor of New York to oppose the St. Lawrence project had filed with the Legislature a Report opposing the project on the ground (1) of insufficient data and inaccurate estimates; (2) that it proposed to surrender New York vested rights in St. Lawrence water-powers; (3) that the water-powers in question belonged to the Provinces or the State of New York and not to the Dominion or U.S. Governments; (4) that the cost of such a project would be at least 448 millions. The Governors of two States—H. J. Allen of Kansas and N. L. Miller of New York—debated the subject, for and against, at Washington and Chicago. Mr. Allen declared at the capital (Mch. 1st) that the project would give great Power supplies to the Eastern States and added: "It isn't a question of cost; but it's a question of giving to 43,000,000 Americans the use of a perfectly possible enterprise." The American Steamship Owners' Association appointed a Special New York Committee to investigate the project and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tide-Water Association urged support (Apr. 9) on the ground that: "The Canadians, single-handed, are spending something like $60,000,000 on the new

Welland Canal, which is as much, relatively, as six or seven billions would be for us, and there may be a limit somewhere to the public spirit of that Empire-minded people. It should be noted, also, and to their further credit, that the Welland Canal, when completed, will be free to the ships of the United States."

Governor J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota, speaking in Ottawa on Nov. 15, declared that: "Canada is far more interested in the Waterways plan than we are. Canada will have an increasing grain output on cheaper land than we can provide in the United States. Canada is interested not only in the water route but also in the water power which would be secured." He referred to the great population of 18 States from the Allegheny Mountains to the Rockies as having a bearing on the situation. To ship a ton of iron from Duluth to Boston cost $22.77 by rail and $5.55 by water: "A few years ago, we built the Panama Canal at a cost of $400,000,000 and that is of no use to the Middle West. Ten times the tonnage passpasses through the Soo Canal in its open season as goes through the Panama Canal in the whole year."

Canadian Opinions, Discussions and Policy. To Canadians the St. Lawrence schemes proposed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario were of local interest. There were three of them: (1) a single-head development concentrating the entire available fall at the foot of the Long Sault Rapids—where the main dams and power house would be located with a control dam at the Rapide Plat to regulate the outflow from Lake Ontario—with a product of 1,492,000 continuous electrical horsepower at a cost of $141,696,192; (2) a double-head development including the fall in the Galops Rapids and the Rapide Plat and the fall at Farrans Point and the Long Sault with two power houses and dams and a product of 1,600,000 h.p. at a cost of $154,092,512; (3) a modification of the second scheme with a development of 1,635,000 h.p. costing $154,925,415.

Ontario's special interest in the scheme was presented to the International Commission by Sir Adam Beck in a Memorandum which described the policy of his own Power Commission as being "to complete first the development of all available power at Niagara; then to join the Federal Governments of Canada and the United States in the development of the International water powers on the St. Lawrence; and, finally, to develop the water powers on the Ottawa River." The intention was to link up these great main sources of power by means of an inter-connected transmission network which would embrace, also, such of the smaller water powers as could advantageously be included in the main scheme. He estimated that after the Chippewa Canal project was in operation 56 per cent. of the total available water at Niagara would have been absorbed and only about 100,000 second feet of water remain available for both countries.

In various speeches Sir Adam Beck throughout the year urged the importance of the St. Lawrence project from, especially, the Power point of view. At London, on Jan. 20, for instance, he de-

clared that results could be had under St. Lawrence development equal to those of the Niagara zone. A 220,000 volt high tension transmission line could be built from the St. Lawrence power stations to Toronto; Ontario's 1,200 miles of lake shore would become so much ocean coast-line with the Deep Waterways scheme completed. He pictured motor trucks as feeders to a great Radial system, the radials, in turn, as feeders to the National Railways or ocean-going ships docking at Toronto, Port Stanley and other lake ports. The Toronto *Star* and *Globe* vigorously supported the project and the former journal claimed (Jan. 11) that it would make 1,800,000 h.p. of electricity available in the International portion of the river, of which Ontario would be entitled to 800,000 h.p. or an equivalent of 6,000,000 tons of coal yearly. The St. John *Telegraph* supported the project, the Winnipeg *Free Press* was neutral, the Montreal papers hostile, the Ottawa *Journal* opposed, many other journals indifferent.

In Parliament, the matter was discussed during a debate upon T. L. Church's motion of Apr. 26 declaring that: "The Government of Canada should give early and favourable consideration to the Report of the International Joint Commission on the St. Lawrence River waterway and request the Government of United States to join with Canada in making the International agreement for carrying out the work so recommended." Mr. Church claimed the project to be as important as that of Confederation or the C.P.R.; gave a history of national work upon the St. Lawrence as a waterway; estimated enormous benefits to Canada along the lines of cheaper transportation and developed industry and conservation of coal supply; described great advantages which would accrue to Ontario in particular. Fernand Rinfret of Montreal strongly opposed the project on the ground that it meant an immense increase in Canadian obligations, that the cost would be at least $400,000,000 of which Canada would bear one-half, that it was largely an electrical power question to its Canadian supporters and not one of transportation, that Canada could not use its power if obtained and that "this partnership with the United States would involve innumerable causes for possible conflict."

John Millar and J. L. Brown (Western Progressives), E. A. Lapierre (Lib.) F. S. Cahill (Lib.) opposed the motion with Hon. R. J. Manion (Cons.) speaking in its favour and describing the project, if successful, as "a magnificent monument to International amity and good understanding between the United States and Canada." On May 1st the discussion was resumed with W. M. German (Lib.), H. C. Hocken and W. F. Maclean (Cons.) supporting the motion. In the Senate Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, on May 10, severely criticized the proposal and claimed that great engineers estimated the cost at $1,300,000,000 and quoted R. M. Wilson of Montreal, who had developed 124,000 horsepower at Cedars, Que., as stating that the production of horse-power under the St. Lawrence scheme would cost $300 to $325 per h.p. It was claimed by Senator Casgrain that the great number of locks in the proposed Waterway would make rapid and economic transportation impos-

sible. There were on the proposed scheme, from Montreal to the head of the lakes, 28 locks. Successful canals had either only one or two locks, or were on sea level. Other difficulties of navigation were pilotage, the Detroit River and the St. Clair Flats. The scheme would also necessitate the expenditure of millions of dollars in deepening Lake ports. He also stated that the damming of the St. Lawrence would flood an area of 29,000 acres, covered with valuable farms and villages, while other towns and villages would have to be protected by immense and costly dykes.

On June 10 the Ontario Legislature unanimously approved a Resolution moved by Major A. C. Lewis which declared that "the Legislature hereby affirms its belief in the wisdom, from a commercial and economical point of view, of improving navigation facilities of the St. Lawrence River, so as to permit ocean vessels drawing up to 25 feet of water to enter and navigate the Great Lakes; and also to undertake the development of the power at present wasting in the St. Lawrence River rapids." Other incidents of the year in this connection included a favourable Resolution (July 10) of the Yorkton, Sask., Board of Trade; an able speech on the subject by F. H. Keefer, K.C., of Port Arthur to a visiting Delegation of the Montreal Board of Trade on Sept. 4 and his declaration that the expected saving of 5 cents a bushel on grain would mean $30,000,000 a year to the Canadian farmers of the West; a debate at Hamilton on Sept. 15 between J. H. Duthie, Secretary of the Canadian Deep Waterway Association and Senator G. Lynch-Staunton, K.C.; the favourable Resolution passed at its Owen Sound meeting on Sept. 22 by the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario; a declaration against the project by Henry Holgate, C.E., the eminent Montreal engineer (Oct. 17) on the ground that Lake and Ocean shipping were not inter-changeable and that the present Canals could carry much more traffic than was available; the refusal of the Regina Board of Trade (Oct. 26) to endorse the project; the declaration by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, that his Province was opposed to the scheme, that of the 4,100,000 h.p. which it was proposed to develop, or put in a neutral zone, two-thirds were in Quebec and that his Province would not consent to alienate its rights.

On Sept. 19 the 3rd annual Convention of the Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association opened in Welland, Ont., with 100 delegates present and O. E. Fleming, K.C., of Windsor in the chair. Mr. Fleming described the Canadian opposition to the project as being centred in a financial group at Montreal; Hon. R. J. Manion appealed to the West for support and declared that in order to compete with wheat-growing countries such as India, Egypt, and the Argentine, which had the advantage of being close to the seaboard and of having cheap labour available, cheap transportation was imperative. Mr. Fleming was re-elected President and Major A. C. Lewis, Toronto, re-appointed Secretary. It may be added that on Jan. 6, 1922 preliminary permits were issued by the N.Y. Water Power Commission—re-created by the Legislature in 1921—to the Louisville Power Corporation for development

of water-power in the St. Lawrence River, near Croil's Island, and to the St. Lawrence Transmission Co. for a like purpose on the St. Lawrence River near the Long Sault Rapids. On Dec. 7 the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, which was pursuing a vigorous U.S. campaign for St. Lawrence improvement, won its fight before the International Joint Commission to prevent a temporary permit, issued by the Commission in 1918, to the St. Lawrence Power Co. from interfering with the proposed Waterway.

International Labour Problems; Canada and the U.S. Coal and Railway Strikes.

The relations of Labour and Industry in the United States and Canada were, at this time, becoming closer every year; the connection of Labour organizations, policy, wages, etc., in the two countries was admittedly close; in 1922 the whole economic life of the Dominion was affected by Coal and Railway strikes occuring in the Republic. The chief Labour organizations of the continent were affiliated and a Railway or Coal strike in the United States precipitated similar trouble in Canada or else caused a condition of unrest which hampered production and disturbed finances. There were in Canada (1921) 313,320 members of all Unions, and of these 222,896 were members of 98 American Labour organizations with the American Federation of Labour, through its affiliated Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the United Mine Workers of America, as the dominating organisms. There were, also, 90,424 members of organizations which were not connected or affiliated with American or International unions.

The whole question was a vital one to Canada. Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labour showed that in 1913-1921, inclusive, the number of strikes and lockouts in the United States were 23,100 with 18,500,000 persons involved. The proportion of strikes and strikers was not as great in Canada but strikers always looked for and usually received the backing of the International system. Curiously enough, though Internationalism was repudiated in 1922 by the American Federation of Labour so far as taking any share in European Labour movements was concerned—on the ground chiefly, of preserving American labour autonomy which might be affected by the large British or European majorities at International European meetings—the A.F. of L. was greatly in favour of Internationalism as applied to Canada. The following table gives an estimated membership of Canadians in the chief individual American Labour organizations:

Name of Organization	Canadian Local Units	Canadian Membership
Carpenters and Joiners of America	136	11,138
Clothing Workers, Amalgamated	15	9,750
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	95	6,000
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	101	8,059
Machinists, International Association of	99	10,135
Maintenance-of-Way Employees	182	12,000
Mine Workers of America, United	66	20,000
Musicians, American Federation of	46	7,000
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of	137	12,700
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	12	7,200
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	95	14,567
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	113	11,593
Street and Electric Railway Employees	28	11,309
Typographical Union, International	49	5,130

The Coal strikes of 1922 in the United States cost the Companies an estimated $100,000,000 in lost profits, the miners $450,000,000 in lost wages; it cost the Railways (according to a New York *Herald* estimate) $300,000,000 in lost freight revenues and the consumers $100,000,000 in excess prices during the strike with $300,000,000 in increased cost of coal under the succeeding 8 months agreement. It caused serious privation to many millions of American people and to millions of Canadians dependent upon coal supplies from the United States. It was the greatest strike in men, and area, and interests involved, since the Railway troubles of 1893; it involved the Bituminous mines of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana—known as the Central Competitive Field and affected minor areas in 16 other States and 3 Canadian Provinces; it included, practically, all the 130,000 workers in the Anthracite fields of Pennsylvania as well as 400,000 of Bituminous miners; it cost the United States 32,000,000 tons of coal which would otherwise have been produced and the country (including miners, owners, railways and consumers) a sum variously estimated at 700 to 1,100 millions; it crippled transportation, raised prices of many things to the consumer, deprived the farmers of coal to thresh their grain and hampered industry; it lasted from Apr. 1st. to Aug. 29, in the case of the Bituminous fields, and from Apr. 1st to Sept. 3rd in that of the Anthracite mines; it stirred up and influenced the Railway men and helped to produce the Railway strike of later months; it caused a tremendous disorganization of business throughout the continent.

Origin and History of the 1922 Coal Strike. The Bituminous miners demanded a continuation of the existing wage of $7.50 a day, maintenance of the check-off system and institution of the six-hour day and five day week which were held to be the same as the "eight-hour day under-ground." The Anthracite miners demanded an increase of 20 per cent. for contract workers and $1 a day for day workers, on the contention that most of them earned less than $6 a day; also institution of the check-off system. The Operators described revision of the wage scale downward as absolutely necessary in order to reduce the cost of coal to the consumer; they posted notice of a 35% wage cut in the Pennsylvania field. The great bulk of the miners, in both fields, were members of the United Mine Workers of America and, so far as they were concerned, the scene was dominated by their President, John L. Lewis, as head of the largest single craft union in the United States with a membership of 440,000.

Several conferences occurred during the five months in which the strike dragged on although for a long time the public did not greatly worry and the press adopted a soothing attitude; while coal reserves originally estimated at 63,000,000 tons of bituminous and 8,000,000 tons of anthracite, steadily declined and production grew less and less. An effort was made to tie up the Canadian coal-fields and to combine the Railway men with the Unions; the 200,000 non-union miners in the United States were pressed and urged to join the strike, in every way known to Labour organizations, and about

one-half did so; President J. L. Lewis (Apr. 3rd) presented the U. M.W. case to the Congressional Committee on Labour, and, on July 23, the Department of Labour stated that 610,000 miners were on strike and 185,000 still at work; the Anthracite Operators had issued a statement on May 23 declaring that the miners' demands, if granted in their field, alone, would add $170,000,000 to an industry "already carrying labour costs above the war-time peak."

The President of the United States declared in April that he would not intervene unless the interests of the public were seriously affected but, on July 11, urged a Conference and arbitration—which the great majority of the Operators accepted; on July 18 President Harding called on the Operators to return to the mines and resume operations—how he did not say—and called upon the State Governments to protect workers; in the middle of August a number of Bituminous Operators practically accepted the miners' terms which included renewal for a year of the 1921-22 wage-scale and the creation of a Commission to find a basis for a scale thereafter and this part of the strike ended on Aug. 29; the Anthracite operators kept up the struggle a little while but on Sept. 3rd accepted the situation. Their Resolution declared that "while we are still of the opinion that Anthracite wages should be reduced and that even the present emergency does not justify the continuation of the old scale, we, nevertheless, in conformity with the insistent appeals of the President of the United States and the public, accept (1) the contracts in force March 31, 1922, to be extended to August 31, 1923; (2) the production of coal to begin at once; (3) Operators and miners to join in a recommendation to Congress that legislation be forthwith enacted creating a separate Anthracite Coal Commission, with authority to investigate and report promptly on every phase of the industry."

An Act was passed by Congress along these lines and on Oct. 10 President Harding announced the Commission as follows: John Hays Hammond, Thomas R. Marshall, ex-Vice-President of the United States, Judge Samuel Alschuler, Clark Howell of the Atlanta *Constitution*, G. O. Smith of the U.S. Geological Survey, Dr. E. T. Devine and C. P. Neill, one-time U.S. Commissioner of Labour. The nominal cause of the struggle was an attempted or expected re-adjustment of wages toward pre-war levels; the real cause was an over-manning of the mines forced on the Operators by the Unions which, to preserve the balance, tried to reduce production by shorter hours—at the same or higher wages. As F. G. Tryon of the U.S. Geological Survey stated in 1920: "The estimated present capacity of the mines and working force is at least 16,000,000 tons a week, yet the maximum ever produced in a single week was 13,146,000 tons. In other words, our mine capacity and labour force are not only greater than the average need, but they are much greater than the maximum need."

A most deplorable incident of the strike and one which has had no parallel in Canadian history was that which became internationally known as the Herrin Massacre on June 21-22. As the

result of a mob attack by Union miners upon non-union workers in a mine of the Southern Illinois Coal Co. near Marion, Ill., the mine was in ruins, many workers were dead and many badly injured. The terrible feature of this attack by 2,000 armed strikers was stated in current despatches and afterwards practically confirmed as being the murder of the men after surrender. Men who had successfully held off the mob raised a white flag about noon on the 22nd. Water pipes had been cut and the food supply destroyed when a carload of supplies was blown up. Those inside the stockade made an unconditional surrender and gave up their arms. The Associated Press described what followed: "After having been tied into groups of three and six, they were cruelly massacred; told to run a gauntlet of rifle fire, only to be shot to death at distances of a few feet, when, wounded, one or two of a group would fall and drag the others to the ground; stabbed and hacked to death with knives; beaten with clubs, and at least three of them hanged, while in the instance of six men, at least, they were dragged over a rough, rocky road behind an automobile." No one was arrested though the Miners' organ boasted of 46 "scabs" as disposed of; the Coroner's Jury blamed, chiefly, a Mine Superintendent who was shot down; an official State enquiry followed in July with a National appeal from the Illinois Chamber of Commerce for funds to make what it called "a real investigation." Eventually, in September, true bills were found against 214 persons for murder, conspiracy, rioting or assault; the trial began at Marion in December.*

Influence of the Coal Strike in Canada. During the year the Dominion suffered in many ways from the Coal strike. It increased the restlessness in its mines; it helped to bring about strikes in the West and in Nova Scotia; it made coal in the Winter of 1922 scarce and expensive with much privation; it resulted in Canada being allotted 60 per cent. of its usual Anthracite coal supply from Pennsylvania and receiving (according to the U.S. Federal Fuel Distributor) only 40 per cent. of this allotment between Sept. 11 and Dec. 1st or 20 per cent. of the amount that would have been imported during the same period in a normal year; it caused a reduction in local production when every element of business and national need demanded an increase in order to take advantage of market requirements. At the same time, Canadians were, officially, warned that this deficiency would not be made up in the succeeding winter months. A few figures will demonstrate the situation and its difficulties better than would a long analysis. The output of coal in Canada—despite its enormous resources in bituminous and lignite in the West and anthracite in its Coast Provinces—was only 16,946,859 short tons in 1920 and 14,942,418 short tons in 1921—the greater portion being bituminous; the Import of Bituminous coal from the United States in 1921 totalled 13,536,250 short tons and of Anthracite 4,567,370 short tons; the Export of Canadian coal in 1921 was 1,987,276 tons. Yet, with all this small production and large import, the President of the Canadian Institute

*Note.—Exact figures showed 19 men killed and as many more badly injured.

of Mining and Metallurgy (C. V. Corless) in his address at the Ottawa Convention of March, 1922, could speak as follows:

For almost two decades, a former President of the Institute, Dr. Willet G. Miller, has been calling attention to the importance of Canada's enormous pre-Cambrian area, nearly surrounding Hudson Bay, occupying more than half of the entire surface of our country, the greatest single exposure (greater indeed than all others in the world added together), of our mother earth's basement, wherein, as we are recently finding, her richest treasures are stored for future use. Now Canada, as is well known, has a monopoly of this huge area, excepting only a small spur into New York State and a slight projection southwest of Lake Superior, into Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. This projection, though only two or three per cent. of the whole pre-Cambrian area, is beyond doubt one of the richest mining districts in the world. On the Canadian side of Lake Superior, real prospecting in this vast pre-Cambrian area is scarcely begun.

As to Canadian coal reserves Mr. Corless estimated the total at 1,234 billions of tons; a gigantic figure which was 60 per cent. greater than the whole estimated reserves of Europe, equal to those of the whole of Asia and making one sixth of the entire world's future supply. With all these possibilities and resources Canadians in 1922 depended upon the United States for 18,000,000 tons of coal —or 4 million more than the whole Dominion was able to produce; its people in the year 1921 had paid to the United States for coal a total of $88,924,734, and in the ten years ending with 1921 a round total of $600,000,000. American coal in these years was actually competing in price and costs of production with Canadian coal and making production in Canada increasingly difficult, while the need for production was constantly becoming more obvious.

While the strike was pending and in its earlier months there was much discussion in Canada as to the position of the Dominion in the probable shortage of the coming winter. A Central Advisory Fuel Committee composed of Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, C. A. Magrath and E. F. McCourt was appointed at Ottawa and, on Aug. 11, reported that there would be a considerable shortage of anthracite coal, and that the utmost care should be exercised to conserve supplies for use during the coldest winter months; that there was over four months' shortage in the production of anthracite at this date and an equal period in respect to about 60 per cent. of bituminous; that the stoppage in production, even if the mines resumed work before Sept. 1st, could not be overtaken in time to meet the needs of the coming winter. At the same time, Major G. A. Bell, Deputy Minister of Railways, told the press of existing International arrangements:

Pending the resumption of production, the American Government has set up a Fuel Administration for the purpose of distributing the soft coal now being mined, which is treated as an emergency supply. It has established priorities in the distribution of this Bituminous coal and with these priorities, as well as with conditions respecting payment and freight charges, Canadian consumers participating must comply. In this respect, Canadian and American consumers are treated alike. Canadian Provincial Governments interested in this supply of emergency coal will be required to appoint a Fuel Administrator who will pass on local requisitions, and who will be required to send them, accompanied by a guarantee by one of the Chartered Banks of Canada covering purchase price and rail charges, to the Committee at Ottawa which will be the recognized medium of communication with the American authorities.

Up to this time Canada had not been producing its normal output owing to strikes and restlessness in the mines while importation had steadily declined. In April the import fell off 45 per cent. from the previous month's supply and the production of Canadian mines 62 per cent. of a three-year average for this month. In the first three months of 1922 and the first month of the strike the coal available in Canada—production and import less export—was 8,256,647 tons as compared with 9,084,688 tons in the same 4 months of 1921. This decline continued in succeeding months and, up to the end of September when the strike ceased, the figures for the 9 months of 1922 stood at 14,901,155 tons compared with 23,966,325 tons in 1921. Of the importation 17,212 tons came from the United Kingdom with 10,000 tons of this imported in September. During the next three months there was a large increase in importation and in local production but it could not catch up with the deficit and, for the calendar year 1922, the total imports of Anthracite were 2,692,731 tons compared with a 1921 import of 4,553,820 tons and 11,562,888 tons of Bituminous compared with 13,748,242 tons—a shortage of over 4,000,000 tons.

During the summer months this shortage was not felt but following September and the end of the Coal and Railway strikes, it became clear that production could not meet the demand in either the United States or Canada; that the Railways could not possibly meet the transport requirements of an increased production and of that which soon accumulated on the stocks; that Canada was absolutely in the hands of the United States Fuel Commissioner in the matter of adequate anthracite supplies for the coming winter. Meanwhile, a curious situation had developed as to Welsh coal. There were obvious facilities for increased production and supply in the South Wales mines; the coal was an excellent one in quality and reasonable in price, and Steamship companies offered every facility in shipment. In May a number of British export firms cabled to their American connections offering coal but the replies merely asked to be kept advised as to prices, etc. American dealers did not want to import, in possible competition with their own coal, and this was a natural attitude.

Canadian dealers, in the main, took the same position though that particular reason was not given. Press reports during these months from all over Canada showed a distinct discouragement of Welsh importation and an apparently absolute reliance upon and preference for American supplies. British mine owners would have been very glad to make arrangements for permanent supplies to Canada but there seemed no general desire to take advantage of the situation, to take organized action along this line or to free the country in some measure from its complete dependence upon the United States in this respect. An illustration of this attitude was seen at a Toronto conference between coal-dealers and the Board of Control on July 31 when, according to the *Mail and Empire* report, the dealers expressed absolute confidence in their ability to take care of the needs of all classes, and strongly advised against the

importation of Welsh coal. On Aug. 24 J. Sanderson, representing the Europe and Asia Trading Co. which supplied most of the coal for the Far Eastern points told the Toronto *Globe:* "We can supply the needs of a large city, and have at present over 100,000 tons ready for shipment at Cardiff. Toronto coal dealers, however, are not interested in Welsh coal, although we have still many mines in Wales which are idle."

In Montreal at the end of August there was an expected shortage of 150,000 tons and only 26,000 tons ordered from Wales. Toronto and Montreal dealers claimed that two factors influenced them in the matter. The first was that Welsh colliers demanded that credit for a cargo of Welsh coal should be opened before the coal was loaded; the second was the fear that as a month elapsed between placing the order in Wales and shipment of the coal, American anthracite might by that time be entering the market and thus leave the dealers with an unsalable surplus of Welsh coal. On Aug. 30 F. C. Wright and W. D. Powell of Ottawa offered to sell to local dealers, or to the municipality, all or any part of 50,000 tons of "Welsh dry anthracite coal," with delivery a few weeks after the placing of the order with them. They suggested in the local press that American influences were discouraging the purchase of coal other than from the regular United States sources. Their agency was from a well-known and reputable firm of coal miners in Wales and they offered the coal to Ottawa coal merchants and to the city at a price of $12 a ton f.o.b. Montreal, which would permit of its being retailed at $15.

It sold in Montreal at from $16.00 to $25.00 in accordance with quality. There were many orders for Welsh coal though the total was not very large. The Dominion Government, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Guelph, Brantford, Windsor and various other centres in Ontario purchased specific quantities while samples tested by Dominion officials showed (Sept. 16) that the better Welsh coal had practically 10 per cent. less ash and 10 per cent. more carbon than Pennsylvania anthracite with 17 to 18 per cent. more heating proportions. But the orders were spasmodic and only given to meet a local crisis; there was no organized effort anywhere to make the importation of British coal a permanence or to give the country an alternative or competitive source of supply. Eventually, large American orders had gone forward but even when the emergency period of mid-winter arrived nothing like the actual requirements of Canada had been met.

Various interests and individuals did their best. The Ontario Government appointed J. A. Ellis Provincial Fuel Controller and, on Aug. 29, he issued a sharp warning as to the coming shortage; regretted that with one exception none of the Toronto dealers intended to import Welsh coal; declared that the United States situation as to both production and transport made a shortage inevitable. The Federal Fuel Controller had already (Aug. 11) stated the same thing and placed the winter shortage at one-third; referred to the coal business of Canada as one of "long established

connections and recognized means of distribution"; urged the "only sane policy" as one of substitutes—including English coal and coke. The Prime Minister intervened personally in the Nova Scotia strike and urged the critical nature of the situation; Montreal discussed the purchase of 60,000 tons of Welsh anthracite coal and its proffer at $12 a ton, Mayor Martin recommended it and the City Council approved but Mr. Premier Taschereau, on Sept. 12, told a Civic delegation that under its charter Montreal had no legal power to make such a purchase though he added that the Quebec Government would recommend to the Legislature full authorization of the City along these lines if desired; the Ontario Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had called a meeting on Aug. 1st to consult as to the situation with the Wholesale Coal Dealers' Association and other bodies and Sir Archibald Mitchelson, a well known British colliery owner but no definite announcement was made; in Montreal F. L. Wanklyn and a representative Committee urged the purchase of Welsh coal which the Council finally decided to do though the Mayor was vigorously denounced (Sept. 22) by the Coal Dealers' Association for supporting the proposal as being both "unnecessary and ill-advised."

An important contribution to the discussion of this issue was written by Arthur V. White of Toronto, Consulting Engineer to the late Commission on Conservation and to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in *The Globe* of Sept. 8-9. He pointed out that the United States Anthracite area was about 500 miles in the State of Pennsylvania and was largely owned or controlled by the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies; that these Line "Companies" were interested in building up permanent markets for their output in both the United States and Canada; that when the strike was settled "many customers will look to the Line companies for prompt restoration to normal conditions, but having extensive allied interests requiring coal, the Line companies will, naturally, seek first to protect their affiliated interests"; that independent companies controlling 25 per cent. of the product were more flexible in their contracts and supplies and should be cultivated at this juncture by Canadian dealers; that Canada's position was much worse than in the Coal strike of 1902-03 and that the Railway strike had further increased its difficulty.

He stated that in August the United States had placed contracts for 1,000,000 tons of British coal and that to date over 70 Shipping Board Steamers had been chartered to carry coal from Wales and England; that there was, clearly, a possibility of loss on the part of dealers unless special care was taken in ordering Welsh coal because of popular ignorance as to its nature and best use; that the consumers should employ an average of 50 per cent. substitutes during the winter months. In recent years Mr. White had been ably and persistently presenting to the public various facts as to Canadian Coal resources, production and supplies, international con-

ditions and policy. In a series of important articles, he pointed out and emphasized the leading elements in the problem and the Bibliography of these writings given below will be found valuable for purposes of reference and study*.

Mr. White urged measures for the independence of Canada in its fuel supplies; deprecated the over-advertising of coal resources which were not developed and the talk of which might make the United States, in a time of shortage, leave Canada to find its own fuel; claimed that the question of moving, storing and distributing coal in Canada was more important, in some respects, than moving the grain crop; urged that Governmental and financial agencies should join in providing funds and facilities for this purpose; described Anthracite as facing an increasing demand with almost stationary production and the consequent result of higher prices and continued shortages; laid stress upon the possibility of United States restrictions and even prohibition, under certain conditions, of Anthracite export.

Upon one point in this discussion, Canadians lacked knowledge and were largely unaware of the situation—that, while the United States held the powerful right to stop export of Anthracite, Canada held other resources which might be placed in the balance against this right. In Europe, during the War, there was much bartering of coal for gold and for agricultural produce, live-stock, special Treaty arrangements, etc. Canada had similar powers of barter. It exported to the United States, in some years, up to 200,000 horse-power-years of Electrical energy. During the fiscal year 1921, the total was 160,000 horsepower-years of which over one-half went from Niagara Falls. It exported Electrical energy from New Brunswick to the State of Maine, from Quebec to New York, from Ontario to New York and Minnesota, and from British Columbia to Washington. It also exported coal from Nova Scotia to the New England States, and from British Columbia and Alberta to the North-western United States. As 200,000 h.p. of Electrical energy represented from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of coal—de-

*Note.—*The Exportation of Electricity*, in *University Magazine*, Canada, October, 1910; pp. 460-467. *Exportation of Electricity—An International Problem.* In *Monetary Times Annual*, Toronto, Jan. 5, 1917, pp. 21, *et seq.* *Power Possibilities on the St. Lawrence River*; also, *Niagara Power Shortage*, in 9th *Annual Report*, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, 1918, pp. 75 to 95. *Coal Problem of Canada Demands National Action.* In the *Monetary Times Annual*, Toronto, Jan. 4, 1918, pp. 25, *et seq*; also in *Canadian Engineer*, Jan. 17, 1918, pp. 62, *et seq.* *Canada's Fuel Problem is Urgent—Representative Press Notices Endorsing the Articles by Arthur V. White* in the *Monetary Times*, Toronto, Feb. 22, 1918, pp. 26, 27 and 30, also *ibid*, Mch. 1st, 1918, p. 18,42. *Electricity Will Not Replace Coal*, in *Industrial Canada*, Toronto, April, 1918, page 1757 *et seq.* *Canada's Heritage in the St. Lawrence River*, Address before the Electrical Club of Toronto, Nov. 22, 1918, in *Electrical News*, Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1918, pp. 35-39; *Address before the Fuel Conference of South-Western Ontario Municipalities* held at Galt on Feb. 11, 1918. See Galt *Reporter*, Feb. 12, 1918; also in *Monetary Times*, Oct. 25, 1918, pp. 5-8, and Nov. 1st, 1918, pp. 18-22. *Water-Power and Fuel Problems*—a statement before the 10th Annual Meeting of the Commission of Conservations at Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1919, in *10th Annual Report*, pp. 218-242, Ottawa, 1919. *Fuel Problems of Canada—Some National and International Aspects.* In the *General Electric Review*, Schenectady, N.Y., June, 1919, pp. 465-474. Also in *Canadian Engineering*, Toronto, July 17, 1919, p. 141, *et seq*; *Canada's Coal Demand—An International and National Problem*—Address before the 12th Annual Convention of the Canadian Gas Association, Niagara Falls, Ont., Aug. 22, 1919. In *Intercolonial Gas Journal of Canada*, Nov. 1919, p. 410 *et seq*, and *ibid*, April 1st, 1920, p. 132, *et seq*; also in full in *American Gas Association Monthly*, New York, Sept. 1919, pp. 497-504. *Some National and International Aspects of the Fuel and Power Situation.* See *Pembroke Standard*, Sept. 9, 1920. *A Fuel Policy—The Solution of a Great National Problem*, in the special "Industrial Number" of the *Financial Post*, Toronto, Nov. 12, 1920, *Power Resources of Canada*, a statement in the *Handbook of Canada* presented by the Toronto Board of Trade to the 9th Congress, Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, Toronto, Sept. 18-22, 1920.

pendent upon various and variable conditions—it was obvious that this export from Canada, alone, equalled or excelled the export of Anthracite from the States to Canada! Upon another subject, Mr. White was insistent—the preservation of the Water-powers as a National asset. He put this matter as follows in one of his articles.:

> Certainly the people of Canada at large are in better circumstances to maintain a supply of heat and power if their water powers, including their full share of International water-powers, are reserved to themselves and not permitted to be exported, except upon terms and conditions which will conserve absolutely the present and future interests of the citizens of Canada. Not only would the water-powers of Canada provide, to a certain extent, a substitute for the coal supply of the United States as a means of furnishing light and heat and power, but control of these water-powers would secure a basis upon which negotiations for coal could be conducted in a possible day of need.

As to substitutes there was wide discussion with Oil, Electric energy, Lignite Coal, coke, wood, natural gas, artificial gas, petroleum, briquetted lignite and peat as the chief varieties. There were serious limitations in every one of these respects as there was in bringing Alberta lignites and bituminous or B.C. bituminous to the East or Nova Scotia bituminous to Ontario—because of the cost of Transportation. Electric energy took time and money to develop although its current installation represented about 27,000,000 tons of coal yearly; Lignite utilization experiments were not completed and Oil was not available or was expensive or not sufficiently understood for general furnace use; Peat, although Canada had an estimated 190,000,000 tons of this fuel under its soil—a ton and a half was said to equal a ton of anthracite for heating purpose—was not yet commercially available.

B. F. Haanel of the Department of Mines and a notable authority, told the Engineering Institute of Canada at Ottawa (Dec. 8) that some of these and other substitutes were impracticable for permanent use in place of anthracite; he stated that Manitoba was rapidly becoming independent of American coals through the increasing use of the Alberta product—both for industrial and domestic purposes; so, also, with Saskatchewan. Nova Scotia could increase her exports of coal to Quebec to a maximum of two million tons. The coking of a large part of this by a plant situated at Montreal and the intensive development of peat bogs favourably situated with respect to short rail hauls to points of large consumption would very materially reduce the annual requirements for anthracite coal. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, declared that: "It is possible to look upon the coal problem as a conflict between two opposing forces—Canadian coals and United States coals. The principal battle ground within the last four years has been Manitoba, and Canada is making good progress in capturing the domestic market." Sixty per cent. of Canadian consumption at this time was American coal.

General matters of interest in respect to the Coal situation in 1922 were many. The Anthracite shortage in the United States was estimated at 30,000,000 tons by the New York Chamber of

Commerce; as the average requirement was one million tons a day this would mean a month's deficiency. British coal interests had a good year owing to the American demand and some authorities declared at the close of the year that Great Britain would eventually control the supply of the Atlantic Coast, from Maine southwards, owing to cheaper wages and freight. Canada had a capital invested in this industry of $176,991,495 of which $77,000,000 was in Nova Scotia, $53,000,000 in Alberta and $41,000,000 in British Columbia. On Dec. 28 it was announced at Ottawa that a Dominion Fuel Board had been appointed composed of Charles Camsell, Deputy-Minister of Mines; John McLeish, Director of the Mines Branch; B. F. Haanel, Chief of the Fuel Testing Division; D. B. Dowling, Geologist; J. B. Challies, Director of the Water Power Branch; F. C. C. Lynch, Suprintendent of Natural Resources Intelligence.

Incidents of the year included the fixing of retail anthracite prices by the Ontario Fuel Controller at $15.50 in Toronto (Sept. 29) and $16.50 in Ottawa (Oct. 19) with similar slightly varying rates fixed for Kingston, Oshawa, Niagara Falls and other points; the statement of Sir David Llewellyn, a Welsh coal magnate, on Dec. 3rd, that coal could be carried to Canada at lower freight cost from Bristol and Channel ports than from Pennsylvania; the statement by the Dominion and Ontario Joint Peat Committee on Dec. 13 that "the establishment of a peat industry is of such importance in Canada that the Governments should undertake the construction and operation of a perfected plant until its possibilities are fully demonstrated."

Canadian Labour and the American Strike. The national aspect of this whole problem was a grave one for Canada. An Ottawa despatch in the Montreal *Star* of Sept. 27 declared that "Federal fuel authorities have made up their minds that no longer must Canadian industries and Canadian homes be at the mercy of coal strikers in the United States and that this country must at once seek a permanent solution of the steadily recurring winter's coal problem; that within a period not extending beyond ten years, the American coal markets will be closed to Canada and no more coal mined in the United States than will supply the domestic demand." It was said that the Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart, believed a partial solution of the difficulty would be found in the import of Welsh coal during June, July and August when Canadian shipping was comparatively short of cargo. Peat was the solution suggested for Ontario and Lignite briquettes for the West. The Ottawa *Journal* put the matter as follows on Dec. 21: "Our present position is that we are an annual coal beggar at the doors of the United States. We go to them winter after winter in the role of a mendicant, pleading with them to save us from freezing to death, thereby doing violence to our self-respect and achieving the worst possible advertisement for our country."

The Toronto *Mail and Empire* (Oct. 7) urged permanent British arrangements: "Hitherto the Ontario coal distributing

business has been tied down to American producers. The Companies here have had contracts with line or independent Companies in Pennsylvania or other coal regions. But a distributing connection for Welsh coal could be built up on an economic basis, if the proper encouragement were forthcoming." The Hon. D. D. McKenzie, Solicitor-General at Ottawa, touched another branch of the subject in the Toronto *Star* on Nov. 22: "In Nova Scotia we have millions upon millions of tons of splendid bituminous coal. We burn it there in our houses, have been burning it for many years. For some time a Committee of the House has been making a study of the subject to see if something can not be done to make the vast soft coal supply of Nova Scotia of every day service to you up here. We now have a scheme developed, I hope, by which we will convert this coal of ours into coke. It then can be sent up here and to Quebec and sold at a lower price than hard coal."

Meanwhile, the Strike had affected Canadian miners. The Alberta and Interior British Columbia coal miners in 1922 were included in the U.M.W.A. as District No. 18; there had been prolonged strikes in 1907, 1909, 1911, 1917 and 1919 and for some years the mines had been a stamping ground for the One Big Union (Bolshevistic) organization which, however, was finally overcome by the U.M.W.A. Every two years an agreement was made between the mine-owners and the U.M.W. and a new one was due Mch 31st of this year. A curious situation prevailed in these mines where the output, the sales and the profits were affected by United States competition in the West—competition from the very product whose American mine leaders had the right to call the Canadian miners out on strike! In Winnipeg, for instance, the 1920 consumption of American coal was 500,000 tons and of nearby Alberta coal 600,000 tons! Alberta coal had to meet the competition of Pennsylvania in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. Whatever hampered or hindered the industry in Alberta helped it in Pennsylvania, and the U.M.W.A., it was claimed, was naturally far more interested in the operation of mines in Pennsylvania than in Alberta.

On Apr. 1st a strike began in District 18 with 8,000 men out—nominally because the Western Canada Coal Operators proposed a 20 to 25 per cent. reduction of wages and practically because the greater strike in the United States gave the men an expected opportunity. The miners' vote on the strike—should no agreement be reached by Apr. 1st—was almost unanimous; the Operators absolutely refused to continue paying the peak rates which, they claimed, had been forced upon them in 1920 and an arrangement was obviously difficult; the Conference Committee of the Miners had first gone to the extreme in suggesting a six-hour day and a 25 per cent. increase but this was latterly withdrawn; a Board of Conciliation was asked for from the Labour Department and appointed with R. G. Drinnan of Edmonton representing the Operators, H. Ostlund, K.C., Lethbridge, the Miners and W. E. Knowles, K.C., Moose Jaw, as Chairman. All the Union mines in Alberta were closed but there were a number of non-union mines in the Province and these re-

mained in operation. To the Conciliation Board meeting at Calgary on Apr. 9 the Miners presented a claim that $1,865 a year was the absolute minimum wage for a miner's family of five; to receive less would mean deterioration in health and moral qualities and the Operators' proposals were said to involve reductions ranging from $404 to $752 a year; lack of steady work was alleged as the chief trouble for the miners who earned $10 or $12 a day but only worked two or three days a week.

Frank Wheatley of Bankhead, however, testified (Apr. 27) that in 1921 he had made $2,198 in working 170 days as a contract miner and 20 to 30 days on Company's work. The mine had worked 255 days on contracts and he could have worked the full time, but he had other duties to perform which had brought in a certain salary. Two of his sons had earned $1,920 and $2,016 respectively, making the total family earnings $6,135. R. M. Young for the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association stated that the wages of some of the mine workers had increased as much as 246 per cent. compared with the hourly rate in 1915; the public demanded deflation in the mining as well as other industries and could no longer maintain war-time wages. Lewis Stockett, General Manager, C.P.R. mines branch, testified (Apr. 28) that at Bankhead 170 men averaged $2,102 a year each and 10 selected men varied from $2,800 to $3,200 a year. At Fernie, B.C., on May 6, R. Livett, Chairman of the Miners' Committee, admitted that since 1911 day wages had risen 136 per cent. with a reduction of 2 working hours a day.

On June 19 by a Majority Report the Board recommended a wage reduction of approximately 30 per cent.; the minority Report for the Operators advised 37 to 40 per cent. reduction. Meanwhile, it was announced that the strike had cost the miners of this District $1,000,000 in wages but that settlement was not expected until the United States strike had been disposed of. An Agreement was eventually signed on Aug. 23 with a 15 per cent. reduction in wages and a year's arrangement—subject to results in the United States. On Sept. 1st the 1921 range of wages was restored as a consequence of the American strike settlement. According to the Regina *Leader* (Aug. 26) "the loss in wages to the miners in District No. 18 was $3,500,000 while the Operators' Association were faced with a loss of $9,000,000." The price of fuel at once advanced and the public proceeded to pay, in part at least, for the cost of the strike.

Later on another strike commenced on Dec. 1st when the coal mines of the Edmonton-Clover Bar field, upon which Edmonton chiefly depended for fuel, were closed under orders from the headquarters of the U.M.W.A. in Indianapolis. According to the Edmonton *Bulletin* (Dec. 18) the majority of the miners did not want to quit work but on their way to the mines were systematically waylaid by mobs, groups and individuals, who were free from recognition in the dark and who threatened, molested, obstructed and assaulted the men who wanted to work; the 65,000 people of the City had an insufficient reserve to meet the winter cold of the

moment; Mr. Premier Greenfield issued a statement for the Provincial Government of "neutrality as between the mine owners and mine workers in respect to questions at issue in the Edmonton coal strike," but with a policy of strict enforcement of law and order; on Dec. 16 it was announced that every mine was in operation and applicants for work being turned away.

Two days later serious fights between mine workers and the Provincial Police and a mob took place at the Cardiff and Penn mines; the *Bulletin* of Dec. 21 declared that less than 300 irresponsible men, many of them neither residents of Edmonton, nor permanent residents anywhere, had during three weeks threatened the very life of the City. On the 26th the Provincial authorities increased the Police force at the mines and on the 29th the press announced the arrival at Edmonton of Robert Peacock, Secretary of District 18, with the sum of $25,000 as the first installment of a "strike fund" from the International headquarters at Indianapolis. Southern Alberta locals had also promised, it was said, their support and this was the situation at the close of the year—the Operators confident and the men determined.

Canadian miners in Nova Scotia of District 26 of the U.M.W.A. were similarly disturbed though no direct strike was called at first; there was intense restlessness and much extreme Socialism was talked, while the British Empire Steel Corporation endeavoured to effect a reduction in wages of about 35 per cent.; the strike call was finally issued on Aug. 14, with about 14,000 men out and the settlement came on Aug. 31 with an actual increase in wage rates. It was not the fault of the American miners that Canadian production was permitted at all. As President J. L. Lewis of the U.M.W.A. put it on Mch. 20 in a New York interview: "The miners' strike will be international, and will affect at least 10,000 miners in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan; it is not definitely determined yet as to the 15,000 miners in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, as negotiations still are pending."*

Origin and Progress of the Railway Strike. The United States Railway strike of 1922 affected many Canadian interests adversely; it paralyzed much American industry and varied transportation interests; it depressed business in both countries and made "hard times" very much harder. Most of the roads in the country were affected and 400,000 men were involved in the strike which commenced on July 1st. Coming on top of the Coal strike which had seriously injured Railway interests and disorganized transportation, generally, it was a heavy blow at these great corporations. The strikers included the 6 Federated Shop-Crafts of machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, carmen, sheet metal workers and electricians and, for a time, it appeared that another 400,000 maintenance-of-way employees would join their striking comrades.

The initial cause of the trouble was the U.S. Railroad Board's order of July 1st, 1921, authorizing wage decreases on American rail-

*Note—See Pages 53-5 of this volume on Bolshevism in Canada.

ways estimated at a total of $400,000,000 annually and the succeeding announcement of a further decrease for July 1st, 1922. United States railways at this time were controlled as to traffic by the Interstate Commerce Commission and as to labour conditions and wages by the U.S. (Government)Railroad Labour Board. Both these bodies appear to have decided that it was imperative to get the Railways as nearly back to pre-war conditions as possible; that high freight rates and high wages went together and that they were impossible in a time of low crop yields and low farm prices; that a reasonable reduction of railway wages to meet lower general prices and reduced freight rates was fair. The following table shows: (1) the rates paid in December, 1917, when the U.S. Federal Government took over control of the roads; (2) the rates in January, 1920, under the Federal Administration pay increases; (3) the rates in May, 1920, under the Labour Board's $600,000,000 award of increased wages; (4) the rates in July, 1921, under the Board's first wage reduction; (5) the average hourly rates under the proposed wage reduction of July 1st, 1922:

Classes	Dec. 1917	Jan. 1920	May 1920	July 1921	July 1922
Shop Mechanics	50·5	72·3	85·3	77·3	70·3
Carmen	37·7	68·0	81·0	73·0	64·4
Common Labourers, (track)	19·3	37·7	46·3	37·7	32·7
Clerks	34·5	54·5	67·5	61·5	58·5
Common Labourers (station)	22·3	43·6	52·1	43·6	39·6
Signalmen	32·8	64·3	77·3	69·3	64·3
Stationary firemen and oilers	21·8	46·6	59·6	51·6	49·6

The Railway workers, of course, did not like this latter policy and the Shopmen, in particular, took exception to the 1922 reduction of $60,000,000. When the strike came they demanded that the reduction should be withdrawn, that working rules cutting the Shopmen's overtime pay be modified and that the system of letting out repair work on some roads to contractors be abolished; the position taken by the Railway executives was that the strike was not against them but against the Labour Board and that if the strikers did not return by a certain date they would lose their seniority standing and be taken back only as new employees; the attitude of the Labour Board was that the strikers could hope for further consideration only after they had returned to their work. The American Federation of Labour declared (July 20) that: "The workers have ceased to work because the Railroad Labour Board has made an award in response to a plea by the Railroads putting into effect terms and conditions of employment sought by the railroads and which the workers are unable to accept."

As the strike proceeded various conflicts and troubles developed but nothing so serious as the Herrin affair; efforts were made to call a general strike but they were abandoned when the Big Four decided to accept the wage cut pending arbitration—W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, taking the lead in this policy; on July 11 President Harding issued a proclamation directing "all persons to refrain from all interference with the lawful efforts to maintain Interstate transportation and the carrying

of the United States Mails;" on Aug. 1st the President proposed unqualified acceptance, by both the Railways and the Shopmen of the decisions of the Railroad Labour Board and the restoration of the *status quo* of July 1st, save as to the reduction of wages. In an address to Congress on Aug. 18 the President declared that: "The law creating the Railroad Labour Board is inadequate. x x x The decisions of the Board must be made enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike. I am resolved to use all the power of the Government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

On Sept. 1st H. M. Daugherty, U.S. Attorney-General, obtained at Chicago from U.S. District Judge J. H. Wilkinson a sweeping injunction to restrain striking Railway shopmen from interfering in any way with the operation of the Nation's carriers and, on Sept. 12, this was continued for another 10 days; on the same day B. M. Jewell, head of the Strike movement, met the Shop-union leaders in Chicago to consider ending the strike on 52 railways. Two days later the terms of settlement were announced under which it was decided to arrange the issue by separate peace negotiations on the different Lines involved with the men to resume work within 30 days. The settlement, as finally made, upheld in practice the wage decision of the Railroad Board and left the vital question of seniority for decision between individual Companies and their men; a Railway mileage of 55,000 was affected by the decision.

This question had assumed great importance; the men demanding that seniority and other rights be maintained upon return to work; the Companies refused and President Harding suggested that this question be left to the Board which the men declined. The power of the Railroad Board to enforce its decisions was also an important issue and leading Railway labour interests demanded its abolition while the President, on Aug. 18, asked Congress to increase its powers. There was, therefore, no complete settlement and, later on, as a large number of men in other crafts still remained out, the Railroad Labour Board re-considered its action reducing the wages of maintenance-of-way employees, as distinct from the Shopmen, and restored in part the rates in force prior to July 1st; this action was based upon the general advance in day wages which had taken place since the original decision was rendered. At the close of the year about 200,000 men were still out; during the Shopmen's strike 150,000 of its men remained at work and about 150,000 more were said to have been taken on—including strikers returning to work.

Influence of the Railway Strike in Canada. Canada, with its Railway interests in the United States, the close touch of its own railways and labour interests with those to the south and its need for coal and other United States products, was directly concerned in the Strike. The New York Central, the Michigan Central, the Père Marquette were amongst the American lines in Canada which were directly involved; the Minneapolis, St.

Paul and Sault Railway (4376 miles) and other U.S. branches of the C.P.R. with a total milcage of 5,097 and of the National Railways —including the Central Vermont and the New England Lines of the G.T.R.—were indirectly concerned. About 2,000 miles of the Canadian National Railways were, in fact, under operation in the United States at this time; this mileage included that of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern, and was located chiefly in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Vermont, and Maine. The western terminus of the Grand Trunk was Chicago, and the eastern was Portland, Maine.

As to the American lines in Canada, the Minister of Labour drew the attention of the officials and Labour organizations to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1907 which provided that on public utilities such as railways there should be no strikes nor change in wages without 30 days' notice and that if a Board of Conciliation was requested by either party under the Act, there should be no change in wages or working conditions and no strikes pending the presentation of a Report by the Board. The Shop employees concerned, therefore, under the Act asked the Minister to appoint a Board. Meanwhile the wage decisions of the U.S. Railroad Board had been issued and on June 14 the principal Canadian railway companies, in accordance with the agreements then in force, gave 30 days' notice to their employees of similar changes in wages to take effect in the middle of July. Conferences were entered into in regard to such changes although those touching work conditions for the Shop-crafts had already been made. Early in July the Shop-crafts and the Maintenance-of-Way Employees' organizations applied for Boards of Conciliation, naming in each case the Railway Association of Canada as the employer.

The Canadian Railway disputes, as a whole, were based upon and identical with conditions in the States. Despite the appointment of 4 Boards of Conciliation—one touching Canadian roads proper and the other three the U.S. branch lines in Canada—there was much unrest amongst the workers with frequent intimations of a general railway strike; varied correspondence took place between the Railway officials and the Departments of Labour and Railways. In a letter (Aug. 9) signed by Presidents E. W. Beatty, D. B. Hanna and H. G. Kelley of the three greater Lines, it was pointed out to the Minister of Railways that the proposed reduction of wages which was applied conditionally in July was with the understanding that the rates finally agreed upon in the U.S. strike settlement should apply and be made retro-active to that date in Canada:

> This proposal, it will be observed, effectually protected the interests of employees as well as of the railways, and is the method which has obtained between the railways and the classes of employees, involved, in negotiations during each of the last four years but, as it was not accepted on this occasion, the issue then resulting has been referred to a Board of Conciliation. The situation on United States railways has materially changed since the date of the negotiations to which we have referred, it having now been definitely announced by the employees there, who have been on strike for the last six weeks (forming a large majority of the members of the same organizations whose members, employed on

Canadian roads, have applied for a Board of Conciliation) that they are willing to return to work at the same reduced rates, effective July 1st, as were proposed by Canadian railways, effective July 16th."

In reply to this and owing, no doubt, to Hon. Mr. Kennedy's illness, the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) wrote on Aug. 12 declaring the reduction in wages a violation of the law and asking the Railway Companies to "immediately restore conditions relative to wages so as to remove any question as to a full compliance with the intention of the Act." The Companies replied (Aug. 15) accepting the decision of the Government and continuing the scale of wages in force prior to July 16 without prejudice to the final decision of the Boards of Conciliation and their own attitude in negotiation. In September the Boards reported and recommended that the wage reductions of, approximately, 10 per cent. proposed by the Railways and similar to those in the United States which had gone into operation as from July 1st should be put into effect in Canada from Aug. 16. Other American changes were also recommended.

International Railway Incidents of 1922. In this connection the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen met at Toronto May 9–June 7 in their 3rd triennial Convention with 936 delegates and 27 officers present from all parts of the United States and Canada. A membership of 175,000 was reported for 1921 as against 199,998 in 1920; there were 113 lodges in Canada and J. L. Blair, Truro, N.S., was put upon a Pension Fund Committee with W. J. Goodfellow, Hamilton, upon the Committee of Appeals. W. G. Lee of Cleveland presided. The delegates protested against the action of railways in Canada and the United States, in promoting men during the taking of a strike vote, and it was decided that if members of the Brotherhood accepted official positions pending the taking of a strike ballot their membership should be cancelled. A Resolution was adopted protesting against the alleged encouragement by the Governments of Canada and the United States, and by Transportation companies, of Immigration from foreign countries and, particularly, Asiatic nations. A curious motion, for an International organization, was one supporting W. J. Burke as U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania—a Republican and therefore, a supporter, incidentally, of High Protection against Canada! Another Resolution urged co-operation in Banking and the establishment of co-operative banks in all the chief railway centres of the United States and Canada. Mr. Lee was re-elected President and A. McGovern, of Toronto, a Canadian Vice-President in succession to Hon. James Murdoch the new Minister of Labour.

There were a number of Railway matters at this time not directly associated with the Strike but in which Canadian and American interests were inter-locked. In Canada there were some strong protests during the year as to Portland, on the U.S. Atlantic Coast, being the terminus of a Canadian Government Railway and in competition with Canadian Atlantic ports. The St. John *Globe* put the matter as follows: "There is no Maritime desire for complete isolation of the Intercolonial, but there is Maritime Province

insistence on national protection of Sydney, Halifax, St. John and other shipping ports of this section of Canada." The Toronto *Globe*, in reply, (Mch. 4) quoted Hon. W. H. Taft's statement in the G.T.R. Arbitration that the business coming to the Grand Trunk from its American connection was 70 per cent. of the whole and added this comment: "To abandon Portland and refuse to carry that freight over the National lines, except by the long haul to St. John and Halifax, would be simply to throw away one of the most profitable parts of the Grand Trunk business. It would do our own ports no good. Neither American nor Canadian shippers could be forced to take the long haul if they preferred the short one."

On Sept. 7, however, Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier in New Brunswick, in a speech at St. John added a vigorous protest against this policy and declared that if the C.P.R. could handle nearly 15,000,000 bushels of grain through the Port of St. John for the year 1919-1920, then the Government-owned Railways could carry through a similar programme. The Lieut.-Governor of this Province, Hon. W. Pugsley, at Moncton (Dec. 17) described as the chief difficulty before Sir Henry Thornton, the new head of the National Railways, that of running a Canadian railway system with 1,600 miles of its line in the United States: "My view is that the only way to solve that problem to the satisfaction of the people of this country, is to get rid of that part of our railway which has Chicago as its western terminus and the city of Portland as its eastern terminus."

In reply Sir Henry stated, at St. John, on the 18th that: "The possession of the Grand Trunk lines over the border is not fundamentally connected with your problem with regard to Portland." He pointed out that the Grand Trunk lines in the United States were valuable feeders to the C.N.R. system: "We must do considerable business with our neighbours to the south, whether we like it or not. If we amputate these lines somebody will get them; it would be better to have them at least on friendly terms with the C.N.R. than to let them fall into hostile hands." The Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, M.P., took the same view, on the above occasion, as did Messrs. Pugsley and Foster. In September the Canadian railways had to face the shortage in cars which recent years had developed through Canadian cars being held up in the United States and used for its congested business. The estimate at this time in 1922 was that 19,000 Canadian-owned freight cars, out of 147,000, were held in the United States.

The Printers' Strike and other International Labour Incidents. The strike in many of the chief Printing establishments of the continent which was precipitated on May 1st, 1921, dragged its way along through 1922. Many firms in American centres gave in, many others fought the issue and stood steadily for an open shop, many workmen drifted back and others took up different work. The original issue was a 44-hour week and increased wages; this demand for an 8-hour day and half-holiday on Saturday

was endorsed by the American Federation of Labour at its 1921 Convention; the International Typographical Union stated that, in 1909, more than $4,000,000 had been expended in getting for its members a 48-hour week; an illustration of expenses was given in the statement (Toronto *Globe*, June, 1922) that in the preceding year's strike $960,000 had been required by Union Local No. 91 to carry on the struggle; it was estimated by the N.Y. *Wall Street Journal* that up to June, 1922, it had cost the International Typographical Union $8,800,000 to maintain 9,000 men on this strike and that only 6,000 remained out at that date. The Toronto strike was typical of many others in Canada and the United States because the Employing Printers and the Employees both had organizations of an International character which co-operated closely in the two countries.

In Toronto the Printing trade employers were unanimous in claiming that the strike was indefensible, and that they were practically compelled to resume operation of their plants under the "open shop" principle; that they offered to their old employees and to competent new applicants a schedule of wages ranging from $16.80 for a 48-hour week to women book-binders and $28.00 to Feeders up to $36.00 for Compositors, Pressmen and Book-binders (men); that the public demanded lower prices for printing and the payment of higher wages was, therefore, impossible. The Toronto Unions, on the other hand, demanded through their International for compositors and book-binders a wage of $44.00 per week of 44 hours or $8.80 more per week for 4 hours' less work—an advance, the employers claimed, of 36 per cent. The rate demanded for pressmen was $42.00 and for women book-binders $22.00. It was claimed by the men that the International Typographical Union had 70,000 members in Canada and the United States; that 9,000 of these were on strike at the beginning with the balance of membership paying a 10 per cent. strike pay assessment or $1,250,000 a month; that in its early stages, the 44-hour week had been conceded in New York, Chicago and other U.S. cities and that these men, on returning to work, were generous contributors to the strike fund; that in September (American Federation of Labour *Journal*) 347 towns in the United States and Canada had signed up for the 44-hour week with fighting opposition in 212 other centres; that the International Typothetæ had originally promised to inaugurate a 44-hour week on May 1st, 1921, but had afterwards demanded reduced wages and an open shop as part of the agreement.

The Binders' strike in Toronto did not last long, many of the larger firms fought the issue squarely and established an open shop; some dropped out as time passed and compromised the question; the Rev. S. W. Fallis, head of the Methodist Book Room was President of the Toronto Typothetæ and, as a consequence of his denominational position, was the centre of special controversy; in Ottawa Halifax and Hamilton, as 1921 passed on, some firms fell into compromises; the United Typothetæ of America held its annual Convention in Toronto (Oct. 21, 1921) and declared explicit opposition to any reduction in present hours. This was the situation at the

beginning of 1922 and, on Feb. 15, Mr. Premier Taschereau of Quebec, in dealing with a local Printers' strike in the City of Quebec which involved serious delay in Government work, made the declaration that with National unions the Government was prepared to negotiate and deal at any time: "International unions, on the other hand, should be allowed no power in Canada, and there would be no aid given by the Government to assist Quebec men to achieve their ends if their demands were presented on the instigation of foreigners. x x x We find that our Canadian workmen pay to the International Typographical Union, though the great majority of the members are in the United States, 10 per cent. of their wages. Do you realize what that means in this time of crisis?"

As to the latter point, President Andrew Gerrard of Toronto Local No. 91 claimed (Mch 9.) that there were only 6,000 union printers in Canada and that it was extremely doubtful if they could have provided the finances for a strike of this nature. According to the organ of the International Union (August, 1922), the expenditures on the Strike up to July 20 totalled $10,107,565 and there were still out at that time, 6,879 men and women covering 124 cities and 130 unions. In Canada 2 were reported from British Columbia affecting 49 men and the other Provinces as follows: Manitoba, 1 centre, 225 men; Nova Scotia one place and 57 men; Ontario, 4 places and 1,118 men; Quebec 3 centres and 596 men. As to results, the Toronto *Financial Post* (July 21) stated that at 24 production points in the Printing Trade on June 15, 1922, there were 6 centres working at from 80 to 100 per cent. on a 44-hour basis and including New York, Washington, Indianapolis and San Francisco.. At 18 centres the open-shop 48-hour basis was operated to a percentage varying from 50 to 70 per cent.—in two cases to 85 and 97 per cent. Included in the latter list were Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Detroit. The Strike assessment was lowered during the year to 5 per cent.

In Toronto the chief incident of the year was the appeal of local strikers from the Methodist Book Room to the Methodist General Conference with vigorous denunciation of the open-shop principle and the decision of the Conference (Oct. 2nd) to support its Book Steward and the policy of its Printing establishment. Meanwhile, an interesting statement issued by the International Union announced that its receipts from Canadian unions upon assessment totalled $524,373 in the period of June 1st, 1921, to Apr. 20, 1922, while the Benefits paid to Canadian unions had been $1,887,208. The 29th Convention of the International Printing Pressmen of North America was held at its head-quarters in Tennessee on Sept. 25-30 and reported 47,000 members; the Treasurer reported that of the cities concerned in the Printers' Strike, Ottawa had received from the International Union funds $21,108, Montreal $5,400, Vancouver $12,210, Winnipeg $18,080, Quebec $254, and Hamilton $14,282 or a total of $71,531 during the year of May 31, 1922, while the Union had received $44,132 from Locals in Canada.

So closely allied were Canadian and American Labour interests at this time that U.S. Court decisions indirectly but considerably affected Labour in the Dominion. By a three to two decision of the Judges the Minnesota State Supreme Court on Feb. 11, 1922, upheld Judge Bardwell's injunction against workers picketting the Wonderland theatre in Minneapolis and the announcement in the *Labour Review* that the theatre was unfair to organized labour. Refusal to accept this injunction was dealt with by heavy fines paid as damages to the theatre owner; non-payment was followed by two months in gaol. In an ensuing investigation (Apr. 1st) before the Lockwood Housing Committee of New York, all kinds of serious charges were made against the Unions; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, admitted abuses past and present, but declared that Labour should settle these matters in its unions and that they should not be corrected by Courts or Government agencies: "God save labour from the Courts," he exclaimed!

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Coronado Coal Company against the United Mine Workers of America was delivered by Chief Justice W. H. Taft, as a unanimous verdict, in June of this year. In 1914 the above Company had begun operation under anti-Union conditions. Disorder and bitterness were associated with a succeeding strike and the U.M.W.A. was sued for damages. A verdict of $200,000 was rendered in the Arkansas Federal Court, which was trebled under the Sherman anti-trust law. This, together with Court costs and attorney's fees totalled over $1,000,000, which the U.M.W.A. guaranteed by Liberty bonds bonds deposited with the Court. In its decision the Supreme Court, with expressions of regret, ordered these funds returned to the United Mine Workers, and held that the Arkansas miners (District No. 21), must be sued, as the strike was a local one and the United Mine Workers, as an International union, was not connected with it. The decision also ruled that "such organizations (as the U.M.W.A.) are suable in the Federal Courts for their acts, and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes." This decision was the first of its kind in American legal history and its echoes were heard in Canada, Great Britain and many countries.

Associated, also, with Labour problems in Canada, were various International Labour Conventions and many Union meetings of more or less importance. The 11th Convention of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., held at Dallas, Texas, on May 1-13 had a considerable Canadian delegation and the question of amalgamation with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was discussed and representatives appointed to effect affiliation. The 6th Biennial Convention of the Railway Employees' Department (Shop Crafts) of the American Federation of Labour met at Chicago on Apr. 10-24 with 500 delegates present and B. M. Jewell in the chair; Government ownership and "democratic" operation of Railways was advocated and a plan of co-opera-

tion between the 16 standard Railway labour organizations and the United Mine Workers was appointed; other matters relating to the coming strike were dealt with and the Canadian delegates took their full part in the proceedings.

At the 5th Biennial Conference of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, held in Chicago on May 8-13, 256 delegates represented the 165,000 members in the United States and Canada; amongst the notable decisions was the launching of a $1,000,000 co-operative enterprise to take over a number of Russian clothing and textile factories and operate them, under a Soviet concession, with American and Russian workers and approval of the plan of local co-operative Banking establishments run by the members. The 42nd annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour was held at Cincinnati on June 12-24 with S. Gompers presiding and a membership reported of 3,195,651 or a decrease of 710,893. Approval was expressed of a Report describing the Russian Soviet Government as "a most rigorous, brutal, tyrannical autocracy". P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Canadian Trades and Labour (affiliated) Congress reported for Canada that:

> The campaign against International trades unions is being vigorously waged from many quarters. A portion of the Press loses no opportunity to urge workers to sever their connections with International unions. The Quebec Provincial Legislature passed a resolution last Session with the same object. The activities continue unabated of the National Catholic Unions in Quebec and the Canadian Federation of Labour in the other Provinces, on the one hand, and the Workers' Party of Canada and similar revolutionary organizations on the other.

Mr. Gompers was re-elected President for the 41st time, W. Z. Foster was defeated in his attempt to organize a separate union for each industry, W. E. Hulsbeck of Cincinnati was named delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress. The 23rd Convention of the International Photo Engravers' Union was held at Chicago on Aug. 21-26 and the Canadian representative, W. C. Golby, Toronto, reported general depression in Canada and declared that "each shop seems to look for some opportunity to accuse its competitor of price-cutting and, under our co-operative agreements, this tends to keep the feeling strained between employers and the unions."

Other International Relationships. Prohibition and the Oil Question.

One of the most powerful influences of the United States upon Canada has always been along lines of Social reform or action. It might be good or bad or indifferent; it might be sensational religion such as Moody's revivals or Billy Sunday's sermons; it might be irreligion embodied in Ingersoll's lectures; or Temperance and Prohibition urged by a John B. Gough or a "Pussyfoot" Johnson; it might be the force of Farmer's movements such as the Patrons of Industry, or Labour ideas in a thousand forms; it might be such potent factors in moral suasion as the W.C.T.U. or the American organization of the Y.M.C.A.; it was always there in some form or other. Prohibition in Canada was one of the obvious products of American contiguity,

American social reform influence, American political action. Primarily and naturally, Canadians were a moderate people as to liquor drinking; they neither went to the British extreme in, say, beer drinking or the French extreme in wine drinking or the American extreme in whiskey drinking; and were, statistically, at the beginning of the 20th Century, the most temperate people in the world—except, perhaps, the Turks.

Canadian Prohibition and American Influences. Gradually and steadily, the United States developed its Prohibition policy and with every advance in that country some kind of action, or an increase of agitation, developed in Canada. Maine became nominally "dry" in 1851; New Brunswick passed tentative Prohibition laws (S. L. Tilley) in 1855 and in 1865 the Dunkin Act, or Local Option as it was in Maine, passed the United Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada. The U.S. Prohibition Party was organized at Chicago in 1869; in 1875 the Dominion Alliance for Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic was formed in Canada and a Prohibitory Act was passed by the Canadian Parliament applying to the North-West Territories. When the movement really got under way in the United States with working organizations, active propaganda and persistent journalistic effort, it extended more rapidly, for a time, in Canada than in the States; men like George E. Foster, George W. Ross and John C. Schultz took it up actively and the Protestant churches—especially the Methodists—began to support the principle and, in 1878, under the Scott Act, Local Option rights were extended to the whole Dominion.

In 1880 Kansas, was the second State to embrace a form of Prohibition and in 1889 North Dakota; in Canada no serious change took place until the war days though various Resolutions were passed in Parliament and several Plebiscites taken in the country. Prince Edward Island (1900) and Nova Scotia (1910) passed Provincial Prohibition laws; upon the whole, however, Canada seemed content with the steady growth of Temperance ideals and practices and the principle of local Prohibition; a reaction had followed the enthusiasms of the first propagandist period in the United States. In 1907 there began the second Prohibition wave in the Republic with its acceptance by the Georgia Legislature; then, in a steady procession, 33 States followed suit with Prohibition decreed in 21 by popular vote and in 12 by Act of the Legislature. In 1913 the Webb-Kenyon Federal law forbade the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory; on Mch. 3rd, 1917, the District of Columbia Government area was put under Prohibition; on Dec. 18 the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the States and ratified by 46 out of 48 States within 13 months; War-time Prohibition became law on Sept. 23, 1918, and the Act enforcing the new Constitutional Amendment went into operation on Nov. 21, 1919.

This sweeping change in thought and policy had its inevitable effect in Canada; war-time action in some of its Provinces commenced in 1915 and 1916 and, in 1917, Prohibition was generally

approved as a Provincial policy (outside of Quebec) and as a product of war-time conditions; Federal action did not follow until 1919 and, undoubtedly, the United States' example and influence was a powerful factor in the Dominion legislation for helping Provincial enforcement. In 1922, five years after the issue took statutory form in the United States and in a large part of Canada, the question of enforcement and efficiency was a dominant one. Many statistics in both countries were adduced to prove that drinking and crime and drunkenness had decreased; many others were quoted to prove the reverse. Various localities, all over the continent, were apparently better in a moral and material sense; many others were just about the same and in the greater centres little difference was to be seen; secret drinking and drug-habits had greatly increased but, on the other hand, the disappearance of the open bar was a general and admitted benefit.

There were large losses in public revenue and destruction of vested property interests but the former was made up partly in greater taxable resources and the latter by changes in the form of product and use of property. The cost of enforcement was very great in the United States and the lack of enforcement a frequent scandal; in Canada there was greater obedience to the law and less expense but the border troubles were considerable and rather costly to the Provinces concerned. The question of value in lessening crime and restricting vice was a moot one despite voluminous statistics; there could be no doubt in both countries of lessening respect for law in the abstract and this particular law in the concrete. There were greater and obvious evils under the old system; there were pretty clear evils, also, under the new. In the United States the national legislation was very thorough; it forbade the manufacture or sale of any beverage containing one-half of one per cent. or more alcohol; in 1921 this was interpreted to cover the making of such liquor in a private house for private consumption; in 1922 the law was extended to prohibit all intoxicating liquor on United States shipping and an attempt was made to apply this to foreign vessels within the three-mile coastal limit.

Enforcement was the great difficulty. It was claimed in January, 1922, by R. A. Haynes, U.S. Prohibition Commissioner, that in two years "drinkers of alcoholic beverages have been reduced from 20,000,000 to 2,500,000, arrests for drunkenness decreased 60 per cent., and in 59 large cities having a combined population of 20,000,000 official and estimated figures show a decrease in arrests for drunkenness from 316,842 in 1917 to 109,768". Meanwhile, 9 Prohibition agents had been assassinated and 28 injured while on duty; the cost of enforcement was $6,275,000 a year and property seizures totalled $12,907,000; Federal indictments for breaking the law were 30,000 with 21,000 convictions; bootlegging, illegal importation, manufacture, or sale were not included in the figures of consumption given above.

The official figures for the year of June 30, 1922 (U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue) showed 8,318 distilleries seized with

10,994 illicit stills and 81,640 fermenters and 1,886 automobiles; 42,223 persons were arrested. In the Attorney-General's annual Report, made public on Dec. 7, 1922, a "steady increase" of liquor cases in the Courts was reported together with 34,984 prosecutions and 22,749 convictions. It was added that since full Prohibition became effective (Jan. 16, 1920): "Rum-running vessels of American and Foreign registry carrying liquor from foreign parts to our shores have swarmed along our seaboards smuggling liquor into the United States." The seizure of 18 vessels of foreign registry was reported. Late in January, 1922, P. W. Wilson, in the New York *Times*, summarized the favourable side of the situation as follows:

1. Prohibition has come to stay.
2. It is a policy particularly approved by women, and women are largely responsible for its adoption.
3. It has virtually stopped the consumption of beer, and has enormously reduced the consumption of wine and spirits.
4. It has made labour more efficient and reliable.
5. Despite a wave of unemployment, there has been little distress, due to the general increase in Savings Bank deposits.
6. Life insurance Companies declare several years have been added to life expectation; infant mortality has decreased; there has been diminution in crime.
7. Whatever the result on the adult population, the younger generation is being reared without the taste for liquor.

During 1922 opposition to Prohibition took an increasingly active form and one phase was the demand for a National referendum while another was the agitation for wine and beer licenses. Early in the year 20 large organizations for this purpose were amalgamated at Cleveland and a nation-wide drive launched along this line by what was called the Association against the Prohibition Amendment; the campaign was started in 10 States, especially, and the stated objects were to have the Amendment enforced by the people of the States instead of the Federal power and to, meanwhile, work vigorously for its repeal. Against this organization, with about 200,000 members there was pitted, an alleged Temperance force of 35 religious denominations with 18,000,000 voters and 120,000 enrolled pulpits pledged to support the cause—backed by the Anti-Saloon League and the W.C.T.U. Amongst the anti-Prohibition newspapers were the New York *Telegraph*, the New York *World*, St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, Chicago *Daily News*, Chicago *Journal*, Wheeling *Register*, Buffalo *Times*, New Haven *Journal-Courier*; there were many others. In this connection the New York *Literary Digest* took a nation-wide poll of 900,000 voters which showed, in the final returns (Sept. 9) 356,193 for enforcement of the Prohibitory Law, 376,334 for Modification and 189,886 for Repeal. Some of the arguments against the Act were as follows:

1. Encouragement of smuggling and the illegal importation of many millions worth of liquor.

2. Sale of enough malt and hops in a year to make 10,000,000 barrels of beer and the sale by wine-grape growers in California of 376,000 tons of their product at doubled prices.

3. According to the New York *Herald* the development of new crimes and new criminals—equal in number to those eradicated by Prohibition.

4. An estimate by the Buffalo *Times* that enforcement of the law was costing the Federal Government $350,000,000 a year in loss of taxes alone.

5. Increase in lawless conduct by individuals and growing resentment against all government for interfering with and regulating social life and conduct.

6. Tremendous development of rum-running and boot-legging in the cities on the Canadian and Mexican borders and on the Coasts.

7. The argument that Scriptures, the teaching of the Founder of Christianity, the Sacrament of the Churches, all disproved the claim that liquor-drinking was in itself immoral.

8. The claim that Temperance was better than Prohibition and voluntary abstention better than compulsion; that the one promised self-control and the other deception; that Temperance was democratic and Prohibition despotic.

9. The fact that in 1917-18-19 before the Volstead or Prohibition Act, the United States revenue from alcoholic beverages was $1,110,000,000 and in 1920-1-2 the total was $303,000,000 or a National revenue loss of $900,000,000 in three years with a similar total for States, Counties, etc.; the claim that 500,000 wage-earners had been directly engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of these beverages.

10. The statement that the majority of the people of the United States did not want Prohibition and never had a chance to vote for or against it and the claim by Congressman Julius Kahn of California that: "There are about ten per cent. of the people who are out-and-out prohibitionists. About one million people throughout the entire country frequently drink intoxicating liquor to excess. In order to compel a reformation of these one million people, the 10 per cent. of prohibitionists want to compel the 85 per cent. of all the people, who do not drink to excess at any time, to abstain from all use of wine, beer or any other liquor that contains alcohol."

These and other arguments had their effect, the open violation of the law had still greater influence. In the November elections of 431 Congressmen, 34 Senators and many Governors the reaction showed itself and the National Prohibition (Volstead) Act was a prominent issue. In New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois the Republicans took the "dry" side and the Democrats the "wet". In the final returns the Prohibitionists expressed satisfaction that no previously "dry" state had reversed itself in the election, while one opposition State, California, had voted "dry," although two years before it had voted against Prohibition by a majority of 65,000; the elections to the House showed 123 opposed to Prohibition and 296 favourable. G. C. Hinckley, Secretary of the Anti-Prohibition organizations, claimed that they had made gains in California, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin, with a clear win of 79 votes in the new House. In Minnesota Congressman A. J. Volstead was, himself, defeated; in New Jersey the new Senator, E. I. Edwards, made anti-Prohibition his chief issue and in Missouri Senator J. A. Reed was re-elected on the same platform; in Massachusetts a State enforcement law was beaten by 100,000 majority; in New York the Republicans were defeated in a sensational campaign and the new Democratic Governor had a wine and beer clause in his party policy; in Illinois the voters declared by 3 to 1 for wine and beer licenses and in Maryland J. P. Hill, the most outspoken anti-Prohibitionist in Congress, was re-elected.

United States Attempts at International Enforcement. Meanwhile, vigorous American efforts at enforcement and, especially the stoppage of liquor importation by Sea had caused some passing difficulties with other countries—notably the United Kingdom and Canada. Early in the year a Prohibition Patrol Service (the "Dry Navy") composed of 6 boats of the Submarine Patrol type, was organized for Atlantic ports and 5 patrol motor boats of 33 miles an hour speed were put on the Great Lakes to deal with smuggling from Canada. In July the American Government made representations to London as to alleged smuggling of liquors from the West Indies; the concurrent seizure of British or Canadian vessels supposed to be carrying liquor, together with efforts at sealing up liquor on passenger steamships in American ports, provoked irritation and some unusually sharp comments in British journals. Meantime, it became known that Article 581 of the new Tariff Law specifically conferred on Customs officials and officials of the Department of Commerce the authority to board and seize vessels carrying contraband goods within 4 leagues (12 miles) of American shores; how this provision was included in a tariff bill, and how it escaped observation for more than 5 months, was not revealed.

The results were not good. Off Montauk Point, for instance, on Aug. 30, the British steam-trawler *Gamma* bound from Halifax and loaded with 2,000 cases of whiskey, was fired on before capture by the patrol boat *Hanson*. At Boston, on Sept. 19, Federal Judge J. M. Morton, in sustaining the seizure of the Canadian schooner *Grace and Ruby*, six miles off shore, ruled that rum-running ships were not immune from seizure by the mere fact that they were beyond the three-mile limit. His decision was interesting if not very logical: "The seas are free to the vessels of all countries. x x x But the mere fact that the *Grace and Ruby* was beyond the three-mile limit does not, of itself, make the seizure unlawful and establish a lack of jurisdiction." The judgment was appealed. As to this policy, it was pointed out in London that the question of the three-mile limit was a serious matter. It touched an old international law concerning not only Great Britain and the United States, but the rest of the world as well.

On Oct. 16 the schooner *Emerald*, of Canadian registry, was searched by the U.S. Prohibition navy off the new Jersey Coast and more than 8 miles from land. At Washington on Sept. 25 Sir Auckland Geddes waited upon the President and protested informally against such seizures—on behalf it was said, of Canada as well as Great Britain; on the 26th it was announced that the President and his Cabinet had discussed the question and it was decided that search of foreign vessels for contraband liquor, outside the International three-mile limit, could be made thereafter only in the event that the vessels actually established communication with United States shores by means of their own crews or small boats—as was the case in the Boston Court decision. There was to be no general programme of search and seizure and International complications were to be avoided.

On Oct. 6 the U.S. Attorney-General, H. M. Daugherty announced the far-reaching legal and official opinion (confirmed by the President) that under the Prohibition law "the sale or transportation of intoxicating beverages on all American ships, public and private, is prohibited, and that any foreign vessel entering an American port with liquor on board as cargo, or in stores, comes under the Prohibition Enforcement Law and is to be dealt with accordingly." Mr. Daugherty, in his ruling, also declared that "the National Prohibition Act is an act of general jurisdiction in force wherever the 18th Amendment applies, and the Courts of the United States have jurisdiction to punish its violation on the high seas." American ships, were, of course, "territory subject to the jurisdiction" of the United States. The jurisdiction of the British Government over British ships on the High Seas was not mentioned! The Cunard and other Lines at once sought an injunction from the Court restraining the Federal Government from seizures under this interpretation of the law and a temporary injunction was issued on Oct. 11 by U.S. District Judge Learned Hand; on Oct. 24, however, he dismissed the application to make this permanent and upheld the Attorney-General; the ruling as to foreign vessels was then temporarily suspended.

The comment of the London press was moderate with a tendency to believe that Canadian ports would be great gainers by the ruling, and that many British lines would transfer their sailings to Canadian ports; a first effect was to transfer many passengers from United States to British ships. The New York *Tribune* (Oct. 29) was explicit on this point: "The one thing we can be sure of is that our ports and shipping will suffer. Foreign lines can be shifted to Canadian ports. The shipping game is too keen a proposition, rival nations are too expert in creating aids for their own ships and obstacles for ours, not to turn this confusion to their account. Unless the Supreme Court reverses Judge Hand *in toto*, Congress should promptly take steps to tie the Volstead Act safely at home, where it can be enforced without ruining vital American business and without initiating futile squabbles with other nations." Meanwhile, on Oct 12, it was announced from London that the British Government had refused the request of the United States that search and seizure of British ships, outside the American three-mile limit, be permitted when necessary to prevent rum smuggling. It was pointed out that such an arrangement was impossible in view of the prevailing rules of International law and the danger of creating precedents. This was not, however, to be taken as unwillingness to assist American Prohibition enforcement authorities; measures had already been taken to prevent the issuance of fraudulent clearance papers, transfers of ship registry and other violations of shipping law. On Dec. 8 President Harding, in addressing Congress, summarized the dangers and difficulties of the situation in explicit terms:

> Constitutional Prohibition has been adopted by the nation. It is the supreme law of the land. In plain speaking, there are conditions relating to its

enforcement which savour of nation-wide scandal. It is the most demoralizing factor in our public life. Most of our people assumed that the adoption of the 18th Amendment meant the elimination of the question from our politics. On the contrary, it has been so intensified as an issue that many voters are disposed to make all political decisions with reference to this single question. It is distracting the public mind and prejudicing the judgment of the electorate.

The day is unlikely to come when the 18th Amendment will be repealed. The fact may as well be recognized and our course adapted accordingly. If the statutory provisions for its enforcement are contrary to deliberate public opinion which I do not believe, the rigorous and literal enforcement will concentrate public attention on any requisite modification. Such a course conforms with the law and saves the humiliation of the Government and the humiliation of our people before the world, and challenges the destructive forces engaged in wide-spread violation, official corruption, and individual demoralization.

Three days later the New York *Tribune* announced the result of a survey of conditions in the principal cities and States of the country and printed a large number of special despatches giving details of the Prohibition situation in various centres: "Virtually all the reports from enforcement centres show that the Volstead Act is being openly and flagrantly violated. The investigation reveals a picture of some cities, such as Boston, officially flouting the whole idea of prohibition, with saloons running wide open and in full blast. It shows vast quantities of drink rolling over the border from Canada, as in Detroit. It shows girls and minors getting contraband drink almost at will, as in Milwaukee, where the 'liquor ring' is reported to be 100 per cent. in control. It shows enforcement regarded as a joke, as in Chicago, and throughout the country it shows a long succession of blind tigers operating down side streets to which any stranger can gain easy access, and road-houses strung out along the highways, whereon automobiles pass, in which every comer who has the generally excessive price can get anything he wants." On Dec. 18 the President, Prohibition Commissioner and the Governors of 15 States met at Washington and decided that 4,000 Federal Prohibition officers were not nearly enough, that in many instances Federal officers were "political henchmen" who winked at violations, and that State enforcement of the law was lax. By the close of the year regulations as to Foreign steamships entering United States ports were much the same as before the shifting decisions and opinions expressed above.

These conditions were bound to have an influence in Canada though many of them were not fully realized by its people. Prohibitionists considered it to be Canada's duty to aid the United States, so far as Border enforcement was concerned, and a Memorial of Mch. 31, 1922, urged the Dominion Government to "consider whether, as an act of national good-will, it would not be possible to prohibit the exportation of liquor from Canada to the United States". The Toronto *Globe* (Oct. 21) pointed out that, following the application of United States Prohibition, the import of whiskey into Canada had increased from 861,222 gallons, worth $5,423,636 in the year ending Mch. 31, 1920, to 1,891,056 gallons worth $22,947,000 in the next fiscal year; James Hales, Chairman of the Ontario License Commission, stated (*Globe*, Mch 30) that 90 per cent. of

the liquor sold in Hull, Quebec, was sent across the Ottawa to buyers in Ontario Province and that, in Granby, Quebec, "where the sale of 100 bottles of whiskey daily would make the entire population drunk, the sale per day is 6,000 bottles."

Meanwhile, there was, undoubtedly, a considerable liquor trade off the coasts of Canada and from Canadian to American ports. The *Grace and Ruby* was not the only Canadian ship seized, illegally, by the U.S. Prohibition boats. On Sept. 13 the 100-ton Lunenburg, N.S., schooner *M.M. Gardiner,* was captured after a chase of five miles during which attempts were made to ram the United States craft. Captain Betts admitted this in court at New York but said that he was beyond the three mile limit and that he took the Prohibition boat for a pirate craft; the schooner surrendered only after a one-pound gun had been trained on her at close range. Such incidents were neither wise nor safe in an International sense. According to statements cabled the London *Times* from Washington on Sept. 23, the Canadian Government asked the British Government to protest against the seizure of this and another Canadian ship by the American "Prohibition Fleet" outside the 3-mile limit.

In connection with the border situation, Dominion Government instructions were issued on Sept. 26 that Customs officials should not clear liquor in other than their official hours, and that they should handle it only when regularly shipped in bond, and upon condition that proof must be furnished of its arrival at the port to which it was designated. In October it was stated that the Grand Trunk Railway had joined the C.P.R. in refusing to handle intoxicating liquors for export while the Hydro radials and the Père Marquette Railway were the only lines in Ontario that would handle the business as far as the wharves. At Washington, on Dec. 18, it was announced that according to a note presented by the British Ambassador on the 6th the Canadian Government were co-operating with His Majesty's Government in regard to the fraudulent transfer of American vessels to the Canadian register and that instructions had been given accordingly.

During these developments there had been some criticisms in Canada as to the U.S. seizure of ships on the high seas; but the strongest attacks were from the American press. The New York *Herald*, the Chicago *Tribune*, N.Y. *World*, N.Y. *Post*, N.Y. *Globe*, Philadelphia *Bulletin* and *Public Ledger*, Buffalo *News*, Cleveland *Plaindealer* and many others, opposed this interference with Foreign ships on the High Seas. The St. Louis *Star* declared that, as applied to American ships, the policy was one of "sound legal doctrine and morals"; as applied to any other shipping it was "a mixture of doubtful law and undoubted hypocrisy". Meanwhile, just as the United States advocacy and adoption of Prohibition had a potent influence in Canada, so the difficulties and failures of United States enforcement had their effect. In 1921-22 British Columbia and Quebec declined Prohibition and adopted moderate restriction; the New Brunswick law did not appear to have a strong public

opinion behind it and the movement for a modified system of sale in packages found strong expression in the Eastern Provinces; in Ontario, Manitoba, and other Provinces strong anti-Prohibition Leagues were formed.

The Oil Question; Britain, Canada and the United States. The problem of meeting new and ever-increasing demands for Oil had become in 1921-22 an International issue, with tremendous requirements in the United States and in Great Britain. The former country still produced 61 per cent. of the world's output and had sustained this average for about 60 years; Great Britain produced no oil within its own confines but in its wide-spread Empire there were immense possibilities; the assumption of greater responsibilities and burdens in respect to Mandates had given her capitalists certain additional opportunities in countries like Palestine and Mesopotamia—these the United States did not like. During 1922 there were increasing demands for oil in every direction. The Coal strike in the United States and similar troubles in Britain, spread over several years, made its usefulness as fuel a dominant issue and the question of Oil values for railways, for automobiles, for industries, for heating, for steamships, for domestic purposes, was under constant consideration.

The advantages of oil for small Lake or coastal steamers and steam dredges, of hydro-carbon oils for home heating and cooking, for pipeless hot-air furnaces, became more obvious every day. British railways, during the Coal strike of 1921, used it extensively and, afterwards, by preference; the British Navy adopted it very largely and there was a steady increase in the ordinary shipping which used it with, at the end of 1921, a tonnage of 12,796,635 burning oil-fuel; Vickers and other British industries converted their steam-plants into oil-burning ones. British requirements, therefore, made new sources of supply imperative; at the same time American demands were exceeding local production. The following figures of Oil production in barrels of 42 gallons, in 1913-21, are important in this connection:*

Year	Mexico	United States	World
1913	25,902,439	248,446,230	384,667,550
1914	21,188,427	265,762,535	399,667,168
1915	32,910,508	281,104,104	426,370,894
1916	39,817,402	300,767,158	459,433,319
1917	55,292,770	335,315,303	505,362,367
1918	63,828,327	355,927,716	514,729,354
1919	87,359,533	377,719,000	544,885,000
1920	163,540,000	443,402,000	694,854,000
1921	195,064,000	469,693,000	759,030,000

So far as British territory was concerned Great Britain could only depend upon Trinidad, W.I., India, Egypt and Canada which, all told, only produced about 10 million gallons. Egypt was not very secure in its product and in Canada, if any discoveries were made, they would probably be under Standard Oil control. Mexico, of late years, had passed largely into American hands though Britain still controlled a good bit of its product; Russia, which under the Czars

*Note.—U.S. Federal Reserve Bulletin, September, 1922.

produced 20 per cent. of the world's output, was open to the highest buyer of Soviet favours and the other great possibility was Mesopotamia with, also, considerable resources in Persia, Roumania and Galicia. As to the first there was distinct rivalry and controversy. The Standard Oil Co. was undoubtedly at the back of United States policy in this connection. As Dawson Richards put it in *Our World Magazine,* New York, (December, 1922):

> The struggle for the control of or participation in the oil resources of the world, between British and American interests, has come to a head since the War and as a more or less direct result of maritime, military and commercial developments during hostilities. An adequate supply of oil for the present and the future has become a national necessity for Great Britain and for the United States. A major part of the world's present production of oil is from fields lying within the United States, but the geological experts state that the American fields will be exhausted within 20 years. Therefore, American oil companies, with the approval of the U. S. Government, have sought concessions in foreign fields of known or prospective value, in order to insure themselves and the nation against an Oil famine.

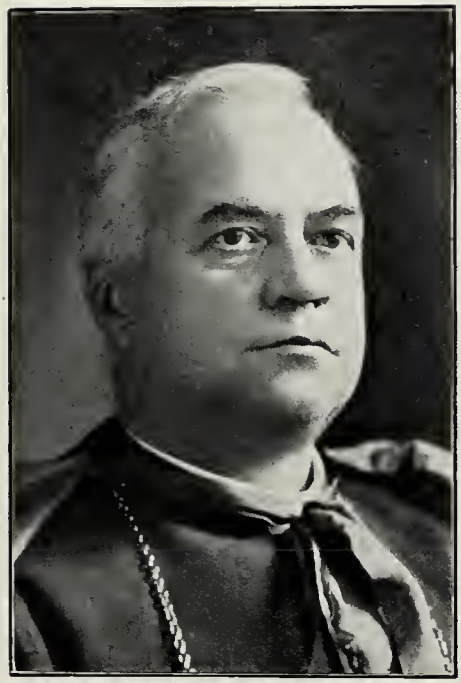
British oil interests naturally sought a place and a preferred place in countries such as Mesopotamia and Palestine. They argued that Britain had assumed heavy responsibilities in those countries at a time when her own tax burdens were almost unbearable and had spent millions of pounds a year in helping the people to govern themselves and develop their resources in peace; that the only possible return to the British public was one of supply and demand—the development of special resources such as Oil for mutual advantage; that the United States declined all national burdens and international responsibilities in the East or elsewhere and, therefore, should not expect equal or preferred place in respect to trade and investments; that even in matters such as shipping the United States differentiated in favour of its own and was crowding British shipping out of Oriental seas by subsidies to its own Government marine so heavy that the British Government and shipping could not compete; that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had, in 1921, quick Assets of $664,000,000 with liabilities of $212,-000,000 and, not content with a free hand in Canada, was trying to capture British fields of action abroad; that the United States was the most vigorous world exponent of the principle of protecting its own peoples' business interests by diplomacy and tariffs and should not object to Britain doing the same thing.

The Americans claimed that British investment was given a free hand in the United States and that, in fact, a good deal of Oil production there was under British control; that United States' policy was not intentionally directed at Great Britain but was intended to help the United States, not to injure anyone else; that a great commercial nation must have its own ships' supplies in time of peace as well as in time of war; that an Open Door abroad in all countries with which its trade was concerned, and without regard to other interests, control, power, or influence therein, was a vital part of American policy—China, Turkey, the Near East, for instance; that its rights in Mesopotamia and the Near East were

based upon certain concessions to Admiral Chester agreed to by Sultan Abdul Hamid just before his deposition in 1908. These concessions in 1921-22 represented interests valued at $1,000,000,000 and they were behind much United States' policy in the Near East, at the Genoa Conference and at Lausanne—where it was claimed to have affected the Turkish rejection of British peace terms. It was contended on the British side that the Sultan's action was rendered invalid by his deposition and lack of legal confirmation; that no succeeding Turkish authority had validated the proposed concession; that the formal contract embodying the concession drawn up by the American Oil interests had not been accepted by any Turkish ruler or Parliament; that in any case such concession or grant would have been rendered invalid by the War, the British conquest of Mesopotamia and its establishment as the independent Kingdom of Irak. The British Government took a very pacific attitude, it did not assert its claims aggressively, or unduly use its admitted influence to forward British interests; Mr. Lloyd George (Jan. 8, 1921) went so far as to say that Great Britain would, in Mesopotamia, "hold the balance evenly between the nations of the world."

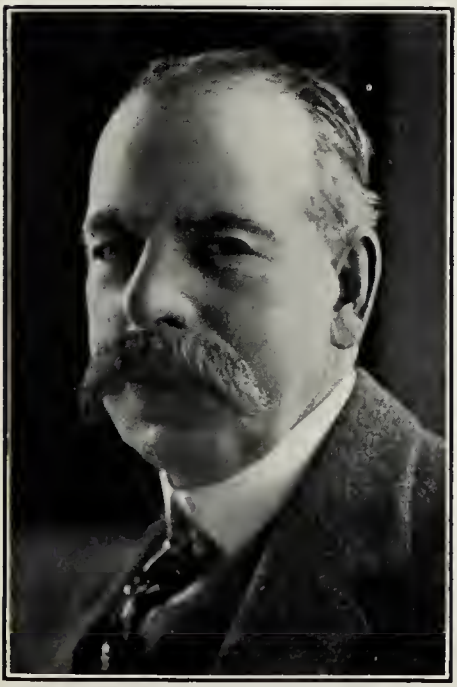
The official correspondence on the part of the United States, however, was not exactly mild; the U.S. Government particularly resented the San Remo agreement between France and England under which their conflicting Oil interests and pre-war concessions in the Near East were adjusted. Lord Curzon, as Foreign Secretary, in his correspondence with U.S. Secretary Colby, denied absolutely any attempt at monopoly. It was pointed out that any Oil restrictions established in British territories were war measures and had since been discontinued; that, as to British countries, Canada's production was confined to Canadian registered Companies; that there was no general prohibition of foreign Oil Companies in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland; that in Trinidad, British Honduras, and Nigeria, Crown lands were leased only to British subjects, but with no restrictions on private lands; that Jamaica, Egypt and the Barbados had no nationality restrictions; that in American territory the United States appeared to be adopting the very policy of national preference for which Great Britain was incorrectly condemned.

Meanwhile, certain American claims in Palestine had been recognized by Great Britain and in Canada negotiations were completed between the British-Controlled Oil Fields and the International Petroleum Co. of Toronto, which was associated with Standard Oil interests, and by which the latter acquired the right to develop, up to about one-half, the Colombian oil interests of the British Controlled Oilfields; co-operative action was arranged between the Standard Oil and the great Anglo-Persian Company in Persia; the latter concern had large holdings in the Turkish Petroleum Company in which the British Government had a controlling interest, and France a lesser share once held by Germany and transferred as a result of the San Remo agreement; the Anglo-Persian was, also, with the Royal Dutch and other British Companies, a



THE MOST REV'D J. M. EMARD, D.D.
Appointed Archbishop of Ottawa in 1922.

PATRICK BURNS
Western Mine-Owner, Cattle-Man and Financier.



LIEUT.-COL. NOEL GEORGE LAMBERT MARSHALL
President, Canadian Red Cross Society in 1922.

S. E. CHARLTON, M.D.
Elected President, Union of Canadian Municipalities, 1922.

partner in the Shell Oil group or Company—which represented British interests as against Standard Oil interests—in much of the tangled diplomacy of this period.

Meanwhile, U.S. consumption was leaping ahead of its production and the Oil interests were devoting much attention to Mexico; there, also, British interests were busy and the rivalry was carried into public affairs and relations with President Obregon—the Americans for a long time opposing certain taxes and the British paying them. In Canada the Imperial Oil Co. as a subsidiary of the Standard Oil, was busy investigating, experimenting and investing money in actual production. According to a U.S. Geological Survey report at this time, the available American supply was 9,150,000,000 barrels. This, however, could not all be discovered, much less taken out, inside of 20 years and it was stated that the time was rapidly approaching when the country would have to depend more and more on foreign countries to obtain all the oil needed: "Unlike our reserves of coal, iron and copper which are so large that apprehension of their early exhaustion is not justified, the Oil reserves of the country appear adequate to supply the demand for only a limited number of years."

The Oil Question; Canada and the Standard Oil Interests. Canada's actual output was negligible in comparison with other countries; in the calendar year 1922 its production was only 178,567 barrels valued at $609,679; the Dominion consumed all its own production in about a week. Yet Canada had undoubted resources in Oil and some regions held out excellent prospects—especially in Alberta; in others inaccessibility increased the difficulty of exploration and development. The Imperial Oil Company, in the years following the War, had been testing Northwestern Canada in this respect with thoroughness and energy; C. O. Stillman, President, in November, 1922, stated that his Company had already spent $3,000,000 in systematic prospecting. The area, in which it was interested, extended from the Saskatchewan plains to the Foothills of the Rockies and from the International boundary to the Arctic circle; in a geological sense this vast field included (1) the Cretaceous rocks of eastern Alberta and Saskatchewan, practically undisturbed and heavily covered by glacial deposit; (2) the folded and faulted Cretaceous of the Foothills' belt, the outer strata of which gave a certain amount of promise structurally; and (3) the Devonian of the Mackenzie Valley in which oil had actually been found.

John Ness told the Canadian Institute of Mining (Sept. 14, 1921) that a general survey had been made by this Company of "the whole region as far north as Lac la Biche, south to the International boundary, east to Battleford, and west as far as the Cretaceous rocks are exposed. Most of the exposures in this vast area were visited and examined, a task entailing in many places more travelling than actual geological work, owing to the dearth of rock sections." During 1922 the Imperial Oil Ltd. made strenuous efforts and obtained certain results. It was at this time a strong institution with an authorized capital of $50,000,000 of which

$39,391,025 was outstanding; of its shares 1,084,524 were in the hands of the Standard Oil Co. and 491,117 were held by the public with, it was said, 6,000 shareholders; its Refining plants were located at Sarnia, Montreal, Halifax, Regina and Vancouver. The Company's effort at development of the far-distant Fort Norman fields was well known, the discovery of an Oil gusher in 1921 had been widely heralded, but the actual capacity of the field was not clearly established during 1922; drilling had continued but the results were meagre.

In the possible oil area of the West and North—approximating 900 sq. miles—however, some progress was made in 1922. At its beginning, according to Victor Ross, who was elected a Vice-President at the Toronto annual meeting of Jan. 20, there were 14 wells located in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and, in addition, it was expected to have four wells in the Fort Norman field the next year. Twin Butte No. 2 in Southern Alberta was then down 3,795 feet, and they would go 500 feet lower at least. During the preceding year, in all the Western wells of the Company, there had been 30,000 feet of drilling accomplished. In 1922 contracts were let in the Pouce Coupe field, near Spirit River in the North, and by December 2,657 feet were sunk; at the Fabyan well near Irma, at Sweet Grass and Sunburst, near Lethbridge, at Walsh in the Medicine Hat district, at Coutts, near Lethbridge, Oil, or signs of it were discovered in some form but not in commercial quantities; in July the Imperial Oil was drilling at 18 points in the West.

Upon this general subject the Hon. Charles Stewart, ex-Premier of Alberta and now Minister of the Interior, stated at Ottawa on Sept. 8 that: "Every year Canada sends out of the country $40,000,000 for petroleum and petroleum products. Alberta may, in the near future, furnish a home product that may check in some degree the drain on our capital. The steady development of the northern United States oil field has brought producing wells to the International boundary, and it is confidently anticipated that discoveries will be made this side of the line that will bring activity and prosperity to our Western territory." Much was hoped during the year from the wells on or near the Montana boundary of Alberta; Coutts and Sweet Grass and others of the Lethbridge field were, for a time, quite promising with over a dozen Companies, besides the Imperial, operating on the Canadian side and 70 on the American. Stories of huge dividends in these United States fields kept the interest alive—25 per cent. a month, 1,000 per cent. per annum, were some of those specified. In the U.S. part of the area 9 wells were producing commercial oil in October, 1922, and 50 others were under drill; North on the Canadian side there were only some excellent indications.

In the far north of Alberta, the Tar Sands of Athabasca continued to attract interest. The greatest exposure of petroleum in the world, these deposits of oil-impregnated sandstone had been estimated to contain upwards of 300,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil—enough to meet the world's needs for centuries. Unfortunate-

ly, while the oil was there, it was found difficult to separate it from the sandstone and drilling failed to develop any real commercial production. Numerous distillation processes, more or less akin to the Scottish methods of shale-oil distillation, were experimented with, but the commercial results were discouraging. The McMurray Asphaltum and Oil Ltd., made, in 1922, a determined effort at development and in September one unit of a large plant was in operation with hopeful results stated by the management and the successful use of a car-load of crude tar-sand at Edmonton in surfacing sidewalks. In the Peace River district various companies were at work; at Fort Norman, Discovery Well, in August, was producting 70 barrels a day but this was not a commercial quantity on account of inaccessibility; in this field during September several wells were under drilling.

As to the rest, Canadians took little interest in the Oil question unless a sensational discovery or alleged discovery evoked dreams of rapid profit and quick riches; they knew little of the issues at home and abroad turning upon this great industry; they did not regard with any seriousness the vital nature of British oil requirements or of United States need for the exploitation of Canadian resources when discovered. The Imperial and Standard Oil recognized the situation and deserved a success greater than had come by the close of 1922. An interesting incident of the year was the announcement in February from London that the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. had acquired large Oil and Shale interests in Pictou Country, Nova Scotia.

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

British Policy and Conditions in 1922; Incidents Affecting Canada.

The British Empire at this period had reached a marvellous position of power and *prestige*; its constitution and systems of government and Imperial relationships were equally wonderful in their variety and degrees of liberty. The latest available figures of area and population at this time are of permanent interest:*

Britain and India	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Great Britain	89,047	42,530,000
Ireland	32,586	4,470,000
Indian Empire	1,802,629	315,156,000
Self-Governing Dominions		
Dominion of Canada	3,729,665	8,788,483
Union of South Africa	473,100	7,305,000
Commonwealth of Australia	2,974,581	5,247,000
Dominion of New Zealand	104,751	1,241,000
Island of Newfoundland	162,734	265,000
Colonies		
Gibraltar; Malta	120	42,000
Ceylon and Dependencies	25,481	4,758,000
Straits Settlements	1,600	846,000
Hong Kong and Territory	391	598,000
Kenya, Colony and Protectorate	246,822	2,807,000
Nigeria, Colony and Protectorate	332,000	17,500,000
Gambia, Colony and Protectorate	4,500	248,000
Gold Coast Colony; Ashanti and Protectorate	80,000	1,500,000
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	1,404,000
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	365,000
Falkland Islands; British Guiana	96,980	309,250
British Honduras; Bermudas	8,611	66,000
West India Islands (10)	12,295	1,863,000
Fiji Islands	7,083	164,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	208	31,000
Rhodesia	440,000	1,739,000
Protectorates		
Aden and Protectorate, Perim and Sokotra, etc	10,387	58,000
Federated Malay States	27,506	1,280,000
Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak	77,106	1,000,000
Zanzibar and Pemba; Uganda	110,139	3,518,000
Nyasaland; Somaliland; Bechuanaland	382,573	1,628,000
Egypt	350,000	12,878,000
Anglo-Egyptian Soudan	1,014,000	3,400,000
Tonga; British Soloman Islands	11,385	174,312
Small Detached Possessions		
Cyprus	3,584	315,000
Wei-Haiwei (Leased from China)	285	150,000
Malay States (not in Federation)	23,486	955,000
Papua; Detached Pacific Islands	90,600	250,400
Ascension Island; St. Helena Island	81	3,750
Seychelles and Dependencies	156	25,000
Swaziland; Basutoland	17,394	506,000
Total British Empire	12,776,675	445,625,712
Mandates		
Palestine-British Mandate	9,000	647,850
Mesopotamia-British Mandate	143,250	2,849,282
Tanganyika Territory-British Mandate	365,180	5,000,000
South-WestAfrica,Mandate of Union of South Africa	322,000	200,000
Togoland—British Mandate	12,500	300,000
Cameroons—British Mandate	30,000	400,000
New Guinea—Australian Mandate	89,252	500,000
Western Samoa—New Zealand Mandate	1,300	41,128
Nauru—British Mandate	25	1,500
Total Mandates	972,507	9,939,760
Total British Empire including Mandates	13,749,182	455,565,472

*Note.—*Literary Digest*, New York *Statesman's Year Book* and other Authorities.

So much for Britain's growing powers and responsibilities —whole volumes would be necessary to describe the internal and external complexities of this huge development of National power with its equally great development of inter-Imperial liberties and ever-changing forms of self-government. In 1922 the newest of self-governing dependencies—Rhodesia—voted against union with South Africa and in favour of a Colonial constitution directly from the Crown; in the same year New Zealand, through its Premier, (Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey) announced on Aug. 16 that this Dominion would in future contribute $2,500,000 a year toward Empire Naval defence; in December the new British Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, told the Empire Parliamentary Association that "but for the help we got from the Dominions the War could not have been won." In connection with trade matters within the Empire, it is interesting to note some of the vast natural resources possessed separately and in combination at this time:

Foodstuffs	All parts of the Empire
Tobacco	India, Egypt, West Indies, South Africa, Cyprus
Cotton	Egypt, India, East and West Africa, West Indies
Wool	Australia, New Zealand, South Africa
Flax	Canada, India, Egypt, Kenya Colony
Silk and Jute	India
Hemp and Sisal Hemp	India and Bahamas
Ramie	India, West Indies, Queensland, Kenya Colony
Metals	South Africa, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, India, Malay States, Nigeria, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, British Guiana
Coal	India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa
Drugs, Dyes and Chemicals	India, Ceylon, Australia, South Africa, West Indies
Oleaginous Products	India, Ceylon, West Africa
Petroleum	India, Burmah, Canada, etc.
Hides and Skins	Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, India, Straits Settlements
Rubber	Straits Settlements, Malay States, Ceylon
Timber	Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Africa, India, Burmah

As to the actual trade done during the year, the total of Imports into the United Kingdom were £1,003,918,124 sterling compared with £768,734,739 in 1913; the Exports from the United Kingdom in 1922 were £720,496,426 compared with £525,-253,595 in 1913. Of British Imports £318,031,490, or 31·6 per cent., came, in 1922, from Dominions and Colonies compared with £212,910,630, or 27·9 per cent., in 1913; of British Exports in 1922 £285,780,649, or 39·5 per cent., went to other parts of the Empire as against £205,117,038, or 39·1 per cent., in 1913. This extraordinary record of increased trade—with full allowance for higher prices—following the exhausting efforts and effects of the War was one of the outstanding features of this and immediately preceding years.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Mary's Marriage. So was the ever-increasing popularity of the King and Queen, the growing, persistent, interest felt throughout the Empire in the Prince of Wales and in such events as the Royal wedding of this year. Since the close of the War the Prince had been, perhaps, the most-travelled and, undoubtedly, the most widely-fêted personality in the world. His journeys included protracted visits to

Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, and a brief visit to the United States. He met many hundreds of rulers, attended thousands of receptions, received many thousands of presents and shook hands with hundreds of thousands of men, women and children. His 1921 tour of the Indian Empire continued into the early months of 1922.* It began at Bombay on Oct. 26 and ended at Karachi on Mch. 17. During these 4½ crowded and brilliant months, the Prince traversed the length and breadth of the Indian Peninsula, from Bombay to Calcutta and from Mysore to the Khyber Pass. The 1922 part of the tour included Mandalay and the Burmahs and Madras—where a message came from Mr. Lloyd George declaring that in India, as elsewhere, the Prince's personality would leave an "unfailing memory"; Hyderabad and Mysore in the South, where his welcome was most loyal and hearty; Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior, where rulers and people alike were enthuiastic; Delhi, the Indian Capital, where the Viceroy, great crowds of Hindus and a banquet of Indian Princes welcomed him; Patiala, Lahore and other points in the troublesome Punjaub, where the reception was good despite opposition and local difficulties; Peshawar, where a local *hartal* or boycott was smashed; finally Karachi, where farewells were issued and received.

Here Lord Reading, the Viceroy, sent a message (Mch. 18) telling His Royal Highness that: "You leave India, having won India's heart, for the road to the heart of the people lies through knowledge and sympathy. From the day you landed in India you set yourself to gain the one; Providence has endowed you with the other. Long will the memory of your embassy live in India's heart." Thence the Prince passed to Ceylon, Singapore and the Malay Peninsula and Hong-Kong; on Apr. 18 he reached Tokyo and received a tremendous Japanese welcome. In May the Prince was *en route* home in the *Renown*, and, in passing, visited Manilla and the Philippines, Borneo and Penang and Colombo, with a short visit to Egypt and a reception by the new King at Cairo. On June 20 the Royal traveller reached Plymouth, was given a great reception there and an enthusiastic welcome in London. Addressing a banquet given in his honour on July 14 His Royal Highness made an illuminative reference to India:

> I soon realized that India is a continent and not a country; that her races, her languages, and religions differ more from one another than anything we have in Europe. In the short time at my disposal, I had opportunities of meeting representatives of all classes, many of the native rulers, and a very great number of Indians who fought in the War—and I left Indian an optimist. Some difficulties there must be in the way of the smooth and peaceful realization of our ideals, for in the aftermath of the War and in the present economic stringency, with the advance of civilization and education into unfamiliar fields, conflicts of ideas are inevitable. But the wise hand of our distinguished Governor-General is at the helm, and the new Legislatures are facing their tasks with energy,

*Note.—See, also, Empire Section of 1921 volume.

patience and courage. The new era in India calls as much as ever before for the genius of our officers and officials with their great tradition of distinguished public service. They are loyally assisting India to fulfil her destiny, and deserve in their turn the loyal support of all at home.

Canadian cables as to this tour were rather sparse and not always reliable, but much interest was felt in its progress and variously reported degrees of success. Speaking on Nov. 10 to the Canadian Club of Great Britain, the Prince dealt at some length with Canada and his interest in the country, and stated that he had accepted the position of Patron of the Association of Canadian Clubs on the invitation of its Hon. President, Lieut.-Col. C. R. McCullough, of Hamilton. He referred to Armistice Day and the War services of Canadians, stated that his Alberta ranch had proved both interesting and successful, expressed pleasure at the removal of the Cattle embargo and spoke in generous terms of Hon. P. C. Larkin, the new High Commissioner. During this month, at a sale of shorthorns in Brandon, Man., 8 head from the Prince's ranch sold at an average of $493.00.

Meanwhile, the marriage of the Prince's sister, Princess Mary, had aroused intense interest in England and a feeling of sympathy and approval in all parts of the Empire. The engagement of the King's daughter to a commoner—Viscount Lascelles, D.S.O., eldest son and heir of the Earl of Harewood and a man of great wealth in his own right—was almost unprecedented, though there had been such weddings with Peers of the realm. The marriage was a most popular one and a welcome change from the varied and often little-understood Royal alliances of the past. The ceremony took place on Feb. 28 with everything of pomp, splendour, brilliancy, popular demonstration and sustained interest which London could give to such a function. Westminster Abbey presented a wonderful picture unequalled, according to *The Times*, since King George's Coronation; the streets were massed with enthusiastic crowds and the procession from Buckingham Palace and afterwards to Paddington was a sight long to remember.

At the Abbey the King and Queen, the Duke of York, Prince Henry and Prince George, Queen Alexandra, with all the notables of England and many from the external Empire, were present; the bridesmaids were H. H. Princess Maud, Lady Victoria Mary Cambridge, Lady May Cambridge, Lady Rachel Cavendish, Lady Doris Gordon-Lennox, Lady Mary Thynne, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, and Lady Diana Bridgeman; the Primate (Archbishop of Canterbury) performed the ceremony and then, while wedding bells pealed throughout the country, the Royal couple departed for their honeymoon. Their place of residence was Goldsborough House, Knaresborough, with Lord Lascelles' splendid town house and the future possession of Harewood House, Yorkshire, the historic seat of the Earls of Harewood. Canada was officially represented (in the absence of the High

Commissioner) by Lord Shaughnessy, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Other Canadians present were Lady Nanton, Lady Schreiber, Hon. J. D. Reid and Mrs. Reid, Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Sir Campbell Stuart, Col. Pelletier Agent-General for Quebec, John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, Mrs. J. Obed Smith, Mrs. G. C. Cassels, Mrs. Herbert Molson. Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, sent the following cable: "My colleagues in the Government of Canada join with me in offering respectful congratulations and best wishes upon the occasion of your Royal Highness' marriage. The people of the Dominion share our hope that your Royal Highness and Lord Lascelles, whose sojourn in Canada made him many friends in our country, may enjoy throughout years of happiness the blessings of companionship and united service."

British Politics and the General Elections. The Lloyd George Government commenced 1922 with a fortunate record of slowly-growing improvement in financial and trade conditions, an increasing revenue and decreasing Debt, appreciating stocks and rising exchange; but with a heavy accumulation of unpopular taxes and all the aftermath of a great struggle and world-crisis. The new Budget showed a small surplus and the reduction of the Debt in three years by over $1,200,000,000; it also showed an expenditure of £784,000,000 upon Imperial Services—maintenance of the Crown, Army, Navy, Diplomacy, Commercial representation, etc. Financial incidents included the announced sale, up to June 30, 1921, of £582,324,756 of surplus War material; at the close of the year there was a balance due to Canada, upon War account, of $122,719,711—subject to re-adjustment in respect to exchange conditions.

Toward the close of the year a general election became imminent and, in October, was forced forward by the Tory Unionists' desertion of Lloyd George which, on the 19th, compelled his resignation after seven years of momentous rule and, taken all in all, of splendid service to the nation, the Empire and the world. Canadian opinion, like that of Britain, did not love coalitions, but the bulk of its comment recognized the difficulties faced by the late Premier and the greatness of his work and services. As the Montreal *Star*, however, put it on Oct. 19: "Men of positive convictions who love downright speech and a frank facing of the facts—whatever they may be—will not be sorry to see the end of all the mincing and minueting, the chopping and changing, the compromising and camouflaging which must accompany the life of any Coalition." Many Tories outside the Cabinet had long resented Government policies in respect to Ireland, Egypt, India and even the Near East; they now had their innings with the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law as newly-elected leader and incoming Prime Minister; with, also, 375 members (Unionists) in the House against 125 Coalition Lib-

erals, 72 Labourites, 7 Irish Nationalists and 73 Sinn Feiners who, however, had not taken their seats.

On Oct. 23 Mr. Bonar Law accepted the King's invitation to form a new Government, and was the first Canadian in history to become Prime Minister of Great Britain and the chief electoral personage in an Empire of 450,000,000. Dissolution was at once announced with elections on Nov. 15 and, on the 26th, the new Premier issued a Manifesto and made a Policy speech at Glasgow—the key-note of both was the simple declaration that: "The crying need of the nation at this moment is that we should have tranquility and stability both at home and abroad, so that free scope should be given to the initiative and enterprises of our citizens. x x x In all our Foreign relations we intend to pursue an even course, loyally fulfilling the obligations we have undertaken, but resolutely determined not to extend our commitments, and, should reasonable occasion arise, to curtail them." As to the rest, support of the League of Nations and friendly relations with the United States; ratification of the Irish Treaty and protection of Ulster; promotion of orderly development in India and of trade within the Empire; relief of unemployment, revision of Government machinery and reduction of expenditures; frank and full co-operation with France; close and continuous consultation with the Dominions and India and the calling of an Imperial Economic Conference, were the salient features. A little later the chief members of the new Government were announced:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.
Lord President of the Council	Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.
Lord Chancellor	The Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G.
Secretary of State for Home Affairs	Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G.
Secretary of State for the Colonies	The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Secretary of State for War	The Earl of Derby, K.G.
Secretary of State for India	The Viscount Peel, G.B.E.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.
Secretary for Scotland	The Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, K.B.E.
Minister of Health	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture	Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Sanders, Bart., M.P.
President of the Board of Education	Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P.
Minister of Labour	Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., M.P.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Viscount Fitz-Alan, G.C.V.O., D. S. O.

The new Prime Minister was the son of Rev. J. L. Law, M.A., Presbyterian Minister, and was born at Rexton, a village in Kent County, New Brunswick, where he lived until he was 14 years of age, when he left for Glasgow, Scotland, to live with his mother's brother, William Kidston. He was said to have retained ownership of his father's farm in Canada. Since that time, he had prospered in business, won reputation for sane thinking and political sagacity, attained political influence and then power; his early support of Max Aitken and the latter's help in later days as Lord Beaverbrook, was a factor in his success though a much exaggerated one; he was now Conservative Prime Minister after 20 years of Liberal rule in Britain—under

different names. The Elections were at once entered upon and the issues clearly defined; as finally evolved, there were 444 Conservative candidates, 408 Labour, 339 Asquith Liberals, 138 Lloyd George Liberals, and 48 miscellaneous candidates. The Acclamations showed 40 Conservatives and 16 others with 615 seats to fill; the Leaders were A. Bonar Law for the Conservatives, D. Lloyd George and H. H. Asquith for Liberal wings, and J. R. Clynes for the Labour Party. The various Party Manifestoes were issued immediately after the Prime Minister's, which has been briefly reviewed, and they may be summarized as follows:

I.—The Liberals under Mr. Lloyd George—

A policy of peace, working with our Allies to the best of our power, but "not tied behind the chariot of any other land."

Reparations within Germany's capacity to pay and renewal of the pact with Russia.

A League of all nations, and co-operation with United States to ensure a just and lasting peace.

Stern economy; no Protective tariffs; Industrial co-operation.

Generous encouragement of agriculture; Employment of State credit for Imperial development.

II.—The Liberals under Mr. Asquith—

Peace and disarmament secured through the League of Nations; Revision and settlement of reparations and Inter-Allied Debts.

Drastic economy; abandonment of the policy of military adventures abroad.

Security for workers against hardships of unemployment; co-operation between Capital and Labour; honest and fair treatment of organized labour.

Unqualified Free Trade; repeal of Safeguarding of Industries Act.

Defence of such social services as education, housing, and public health.

Political and legal equality for men and women; Comprehensive reform of land system; taxation and rating of land values.

Democratic reform of licensing system; Proportional representation.

III.—The Labour Party—

Revision of Peace Treaties; reparations within Germany's capacity to pay; an all-inclusive League of Nations.

Recognition of real independence of Egypt and self-government for India. Acceptance of Irish Free State Constitution.

Graduated tax levy on fortunes exceeding £5,000 to form War Debt redemption fund; increase of death duties and of super tax; no taxation on incomes below £250, and reduction to incomes below £500.

Taxation of land values; Revision of national grants to secure reduction of rates in severely pressed districts.

Work or maintenance for unemployed.

Re-organization of Agriculture. Landlords to sacrifice rents rather than ask workers to accept starvation wages. Restoration of the Wages Board.

Nationalization of mines and railways. Increased share of control for the workers. No interference with trade boards.

A National Housing scheme; Larger old-age pensions. Pensions for widowed mothers. Complete supercession of the Poor Law.

Ex-Service men's pension to observe the rule "fit for service, fit for pension"; Removal of all disabilities affecting women as citizens, voters, and workers: Control of liquor traffic according to the people's will.

In addition to these, the Communist Party (with 9 acknowledged candidates) issued a Manifesto which denounced the capitalists as having battered down wages to starvation levels, and cast the workmen, in millions, on the scrap-heap of unemployment; gagged protests and bludgeoned and imprisoned the poor workmen! It was emphatic at many points and "to hell with capitalist policies" was a favourite phrase: "We Communists are the revolutionary left wing of the working-class movement, united in a party to give independent expression to the revolutionary policy of the working-class, but fighting with the rest of the working-class in every struggle. For the elections we stand shoulder to shoulder with the other candidates of the working-class: All Power to the Working Class!"

In addition to the Conservative Manifesto of the new Premier there had been an earlier document issued on Mch. 8 and signed by 100 Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament which made the following declarations—amongst others: (1) Loyalty to the Throne and the maintenance of Religion; (2) Restoration of the authority of Parliament and of the efficiency of a Second Chamber; (3) Protection of the life, liberty and property of the individual as the first consideration of a civilized Government; (4) Freedom to be restored to private life and to enterprise, and State interference and the multiplication of officials to be checked; (5) Fulfillment of the great duty of firm and unselfish government in territories which, as in the case of India, have long formed part of the Empire. Amongst the signatories were Lords Salisbury, Carson, Finlay, Linlithgow and Londonderry, Sir F. Banbury, Rupert Gwynne, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks and Ronald McNeill.

As to Fiscal matters, Mr. Bonar Law made his position clear in London on Nov. 7: "If I believed, and I do believe, that a change in our fiscal system would be good for us in the long run, yet, at a period like this, when security and confidence are mainly wanted, the advantage we would get from changing the system would not be as great as the disadvantage which would come from the disturbance caused." As to the much-discussed Capital Levy proposal of the Labour, Socialistic and Co-operative Parties, the Labour *Herald* of Nov. 11 gave the following definition: "The capital levy proposed by the Labour Party would be graduated so as to carry out the principle of taxation according to ability to pay. The following table shows the percentage levy on fortunes up to and over £1,000,000; from every fortune £5,000 to be deducted before the levy is assessed; up to £5,000 nil:

From £ 5,000— £ 6,000	5%	From £ 30,000— £ 50,000	35%
From 6,000— 8,000	10%	From 50,000— 100,000	40%
From 8,000— 10,000	15%	From 100,000— 200,000	45%
From 10,000— 15,000	15%	From 200,000— 500,000	50%
From 15,000— 20,000	25%	From 500,000— 1,000,000	55%
From 20,000— 30,000	30%	Above 1,000,000	60%

The Electoral fight was a vigorous one and the result on Nov. 15 was finally announced, for Great Britain, as follows: Conservatives 337 members and 5,474,533 votes; Labour 144 members and 4,312,030 votes; Liberals (Asquith) 60 members and 2,651,187 votes; National Liberals (Lloyd George) 55 members and 1,428,478 votes; others, 6 members and 902,244 votes. The total was 602 members and 14,178,472 votes. Ulster elected 11 Unionists, with 107,972 votes, 1 Nationalist and 45,236 votes, 1 Sinn Feiner and 54,678 votes. The Government, therefore, had a clear majority of 81 over all Parties. Canadians were considerably concerned in the Elections—apart from any Empire issues involved. The Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, who stood by his late Chief, Mr. Lloyd George, was defeated in Sunderland; T. H. Greenwood, a brother, was also defeated in Herts; Col. W. Grant Morden, the Canadian financier associated with the formation of the British Empire Steel Corporation, secured a large majority in Brentford; Rt. Hon. T. J. MacNamara, Canadian-born, was re-elected in London, as was J. E. Molson in Gainsborough; Capt. the Hon. D. S. P. Howard, son of Lord Strathcona, was elected in Cumberland. It may be added that there were 33 women candidates in the different parties and that Lady Astor (Unionist) and Mrs. Wintringham (Liberal) were the only two elected. Labour elected most of its prominent leaders, and the Party, on Nov. 22, chose James Ramsay Macdonald as its Leader over J. R. Clynes; later it was recognized in Parliament, for the first time in history, as the official Opposition.

The New Governor-General of Canada and Lady Byng. General Lord Byng of Vimy and his wife had come to Canada late in 1921 with a most cordial welcome assured and received, and every prospect of a popular term of office. His Excellency's first Levee on New Year's day, 1922, was a most successful function; his first active work was in connection with the Boy Scouts and his position as Chief Scout for Canada. On Jan. 30 he expressed to an Ottawa audience the hope that Canadians would "read much history and thus profit from the experience of other countries"; in Toronto, on Feb. 1st, he addressed the Ontario Boy Scout Officers' Conference. A little later he wrote Col. G. E. Sanders of Alberta that: "I regard the Boy Scout movement as one of the most important and essential movements for the betterment of Canada." On Feb. 13 Lord Byng told the Canadian Club, Montreal, that: "You believe in Parliament when it votes in sympathy with your way of thinking; I believe in Parliament whichever way it votes!" As to the rest: "Loyalty to the King, political impartiality and unbounded faith in whatever Government may be in power are the three qualities I am bound to exemplify in carrying out the duties of Governor-General." On Mch. 11 the first Drawing-room of Their Excelliences was attended by over 800 persons; on the 12th Lord Byng unveiled two bronze tablets erected in St. Joseph's

Church, Ottawa, to the sons and daughters of the parish who had served in the War.

On Apr. 8 Lord and Lady Byng left Ottawa for a tour of Western Ontario during which 25 cities and towns were visited —including Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Welland, Niagara Falls, Galt, Brantford, Paris, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Sarnia, Stratford, Kitchener, Guelph, Collingwood, Barrie, Orillia, Parry Sound, North Bay, Pembroke, Renfrew and Arnprior. The Toronto visit included attendance at a Vimy Ridge anniversary banquet (Apr. 9) memorable for its gathering of veterans and a combination of solemn memories and convivial celebration. Ten Canadian Generals of the War and 1,100 guests were present with Maj.-General Robert Rennie in the chair and the Governor-General and General Sir Arthur Currie amongst the guests. Everywhere throughout the tour a warm welcome—official and popular—was given the Vice-regal visitors; everywhere there were formal Addresses, informal Receptions, inspection of soldiers, veterans and Boy Scouts; at London, Lord Byng (Apr. 16) performed an initial ceremony in connection with the Western University's new Buildings.

The next event of the year was a Western tour preceded by the unveiling of a Memorial War Tablet at St. James Church, Hull, on Apr. 30, and a Memorial window at St. Paul's Church in Toronto on May 21. Here, on the 22nd, His Excellency addressed the Convention of Railway Trainmen. Accompanied by Lady Byng and Lady Margaret Boscawen, with various Aides, the Governor-General started for the West on June 14, visited Sudbury, Fort William and Port Arthur and reached Winnipeg on the 20th. Here a great welcome in flags, crowds and cheers greeted the visitors with all the usual formal Addresses—City, Imperial veterans, Salvation Army, etc.—and functions and reviews with, also, a vocal welcome from 4,000 school children. Portage la Prairie and Brandon were visited on June 21, Virden and Moosomin on the 22nd.

Regina, with its Parliament Buildings gaily decorated, was reached on the 23rd and in this city, on the 25th, His Excellency unveiled a Cross of Sacrifice in the presence of Government and civic officials, the military officers and members of the Last Post Fund, ex-Service men and their relatives and the general public; there were many other functions and incidents during the stay at Saskatchewan's Capital. The Provincial Government's Address, presented by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Prime Minister, contained a tribute to Lord Byng's War services and the statement that "the safe and sane foundations laid in Canada by former representatives of His Majesty and our own Canadian statesmen, and our comparative youth in nationhood, have tended to spare us the worst effects of this most difficult period in the world's history. x x x The great Industry upon which the people of Saskatchewan at present rely is agriculture, and we are proud of being the greatest food producing Province in the Dominion."

In his reply the Governor-General referred to the loyal expressions in the Addresses and added: "The King stands as the constitutional head of our great Empire, and is the symbol of our unity of ideals and of purpose. We see in his devotion to duty and unceasing interest in the people of his domains those attributes which we most desire in our administrators." Moose Jaw was reached on June 27 and Swift Current and Maple Creek visited on the 28th. On July 4 Calgary tendered a hearty welcome, and here His Excellency gave an interesting review of his official position based upon the theory that the duties of the Governor-General were two-fold: "(1) To earn the regard of the people of Canada as being a faithful and devoted servant to the Dominion and (2) to merit the approval of the Sovereign at home." Other incidents of the Calgary visit included attendance at the Alberta Provincial Rifle meet and the Prize-Bred Cattle Show; visit and address to the Rotary Club and a garden party at the residence of Sir James Lougheed; drive through the city and visit to the Keith Sanatorium; a Civic Reception to Lady Byng and a Dinner by the Industrial Exhibition Association; Review of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and presentation of shields won at the Alberta Musical Festival, of 1922; School children's exercises and programme of song; attendance at Kiwanis Club luncheon and visit to G. W. V. A. Club-rooms; visit to the Prince of Wales' Ranch.

This programme illustrated the incidents of a Vice-regal visit to any large centre in Canada. Banff was reached on July 11, Revelstoke, B.C., visited on the 19th, Kamloops on the 20th and the Vancouver welcome and celebrations began on the 21st with an official visit to South Vancouver; a whole series of functions followed, including a great tribute from 650 members of the Canadian Club on July 24 and by the Women's Canadian Club to Lady Byng. The Vice-regal party reached Dawson, in the far-off Yukon, on Aug. 1st, and the visit included a Reception by the Yukon Order of Pioneers, a tour of the local gold mines and hydraulic dredging operations, a week's visit to the Silver mines of the Mayo district, a presentation of war colours to the 2nd Motor Machine Company. Prince Rupert was then visited and on Aug. 21 the Governor-General was welcomed at Victoria, where he spent a week crowded with matters of interest and functions of all kinds. Here another Cross of Sacrifice in honour of the Empire's dead was unveiled.

At Edmonton, on Sept. 11-14, Lord and Lady Byng were welcomed by Government and people. The Address of the Province was read by Hon. Herbert Greenfield, Premier, and included these forceful sentences: "We extend to you a hearty welcome, the warmth of which is intensified by the inspiration of loyalty to our Sovereign and devotion to the Empire. x x x Our sacrifies and burdens arising out of a world conflict, while heavy for a young country, are light in comparison with those

of the Motherland. We are united by our common losses and cheered in spirit by the clear vindication of our institutions, and the glorious triumph of our national ideals." A great welcome was given by the Canadian Club and the Hon. degree of LL.D. conferred upon His Excellency by the University of Alberta; a Cross of Sacrifice was unveiled amid impressive ceremonies. The closing incident of the visit was a banquet given by the Premier and his Cabinet.

Red Deer was visited on the 16th, Biggar on the 17th, Battleford on the 18th and Saskatoon on the 19th. Here the University of Saskatchewan joined in the welcome; Prince Albert was reached on the 21st, Davidson on the 28th and Melville on the 29th. The Vice-regal party was back in Winnipeg on Oct. 5 where several days were filled to the full with functions. They included a special visit to St. Boniface and attendance at a Luncheon of the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions' and Gyro Clubs; Government House and Women's Canadian Club luncheons to Lady Byng, and the presentation of an LL.D. to Lord Byng by the University of Manitoba; the unveiling of a War Memorial Cross and attendance at a Business Men's dinner of the Y. M. C. A. On Oct. 10 a special trip was made by Lord Byng to the towns of Treherne, Rathwell, Elm Creek and Carman. On Oct. 21 the Governor-General reached Ottawa after a four months' tour, visits to over 50 cities, towns and villages, a travelling mileage of 11,000 and the delivery of over 100 speeches. A special part of his time was spent inspecting conditions in the dry belt in the vicinity of Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and the C. P. R. Irrigation country between Brooks and Bassano, Alberta. Special interest was shown in the soldiers of the War and in most districts His Excellency spent some time motoring with the local Member of Parliament and in visiting farms of all types and grades of success. During succeeding months of the year the chief Vice-regal incidents were Lord Byng's address upon Science and Industry to the Royal Canadian Institute, in Toronto, on Nov. 5; his tribute to the Boy Scouts at an Ottawa Rotary Club luncheon on Nov. 13; an address in Toronto (Dec. 28) to 600 Canadian students attending a National Conference from all the Provinces. At the beginning of the year His Excellency appointed A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., C.V.O., to be Governor-General's Secretary, Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E., as Private Secretary, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D., as Hon. Physician, and a number of Hon. Aides-de-Camp, as follows:

Capt. Walter Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N.
Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G.
Brig.-Gen. C. H. Maclaren, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Col. Sir Percy Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Col. J. B. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. L. R. LaFléche, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. C. R. E. Willets, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.
Lt.-Col. J. L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. A. McMillan, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Major A. Payette, M.C.
Lt.-Col. J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C.

A New High Commissioner for Canada. This position had always been an important one in England. Sir Charles Tupper and Lord Strathcona, in different ways and with diverse personalities, were conspicuous figures in the wider British public life as representing Canadian policy and sentiment; Sir George Perley during the War, as Minister, Administrator and business representative, held a high place and did good work for Canada and the Empire. Late in 1921 the latter's retirement was announced, in connection with the change of Government at Ottawa, and on Jan. 27 the London *Times* observed that: "No doubt the Canadian Government, when appointing Sir George Perley's successor, will ensure that the new High Commissioner will be not only worthy to succeed his predecessors, but capable of carrying the increasing burdens of an office, the political and social importance of which is growing every day." Sir George and Lady Perley sailed for Canada on Jan. 12 after various functions of farewell, which included a Dinner given by the Canadian Club with the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., in the chair, and Lord and Lady Milner, Sir Robert and Lady Perks, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir George and Lady Parkin amongst those present.

The Chairman paid high tribute to the Guest's 7½ years of strenuous public service for the Empire and presented an Address from the Club. In his reply Sir George said: "I find it impossible to express adequately our appreciation for all that you have done for us. Officially, I have always been listened to sympathetically. I see around this table many with whom I have had to discuss difficult questions, but we have always been able to find an equitable solution." Lady Beaverbrook, on behalf of Canadian women residing in England, then presented Lady Perley with a handsome jade and diamond pendant. Lord Milner and Sir Joseph Cook, Australian High Commissioner, also spoke.

Canadian opinion as to Sir George's administration of affairs in London was, as a whole, cordial and appreciative. The Montreal *Gazette* of Feb. 11 reviewed his heavy responsibilities, unfailing industry and high principle: "For nearly two years his tasks were multiplied by his appointment as Overseas Minister of Militia, the duties of which were multifarious, taxing the capacity of both mind and body. Without precedent to guide, clothed with almost absolute authority in a time of great emergency, with heavy responsibilities placed upon him in organization and a thousand and one matters relating to the care, coordination and command of the Canadian troops, Sir George Perley discharged the difficult duties in a manner most creditable. His rectitude, independence, firmness and persistence guided his whole administration, under circumstances of utmost difficulty."

There was some discussion in Canada as to the new appointment, but, from the first, it was understood that P. C. Larkin, of Toronto, head of the Salada Tea Company, a man of wealth, an intimate friend of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for years a Director of the Toronto *Globe*, 1st President of the Ontario

(Liberal) Club and for 17 years Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Toronto General Hospital, would have the post if he desired it. The appointment was gazetted on Feb. 10 and Mr. Larkin was also sworn in as a member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

It was generally understood that the new Commissioner would have special and enlarged powers, that he would be directly responsible to the Prime Minister in Canada and would give special attention to questions of Immigration and the promotion of business relations. On Mch. 4 he was banquetted by and at the Ontario Club with an attendance representing all phases of political opinion; J. H. Spence, K.C., was Chairman, Chief Justice Sir Wm. Mulock, M. J. Haney, Sir John Willison, Hon. G. P. Graham, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and F. Wellington Hay were amongst the speakers. In his brief address Mr. Larkin deprecated the value of business men in politics and administration and referred to the traditional ungratefulness of democracies. The Reform Club of Montreal entertained Mr. Larkin at Dinner on Mch. 22; the speeches were along the line of emphasizing Canadian nationalism. The new High Commissioner was generously welcomed by the British press and, on Apr. 11, shortly after arrival in London, was entertained at a Canada Club banquet; Sir Hamar Greenwood was Chairman and H. R. H. the Duke of York a guest.

In his address Mr. Larkin referred to the new General Offices which the Dominion hoped to have soon and stated his policy as follows: "It will be my steadfast endeavour at all times to keep my native land to the fore, and to seek always to advance her interests as a member in the British family of nations. Canada's relations with Great Britain and the United States place her in a position of peculiar influence and responsibility to interpret each to the other and link them together in a brotherhood for the peace and prosperity of the world." It was, also, understood that he planned a closer degree of co-operation between his Office and those of the various Provincial Agents-General. Following his arrival in London, Mr. Larkin was appointed to represent the Canadian Government on the Imperial Shipping Committee, on the Corporation of the Imperial War Graves Commission and on the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute. W. L. Griffith, formerly Secretary to the High Commissioner, was appointed to represent the Canadian Government on the Pacific Cable Board. Social and public functions were and are a great element in the High Commissioner's work and a few succeeding 1922 incidents in Mr. Larkin's first year may be mentioned by way of illustration:

May 4. Visited the French and Belgian battle-grounds in company with Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling; met H. M. the King and the Queen at Etâples.

May 8. Guest at Dinner of the 4 Provincial Agents-General.

May 9. Guest at Luncheon of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

May 19. Left for Geneva to sign Protocols in connection with the League of Nations.

May 24. Presided at Empire Day Luncheon of the Canadian Club with the Duke of Devonshire as the chief guest.

May 29. Attended His Majesty's Levee at Buckingham Palace; presided over a Committee to arrange Dominion Day celebrations; attended a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to receive a medal awarded Charles Camsell, Canadian Deputy-Minister of Mines; present at a Dinner to Sir Edmund Walker.

June 19. Attended the Pilgrims' Club Dinner to Chief Justice W. H. Taft of the United States.

June 21. Went to Paddington to join in the welcome home to the Prince of Wales.

July 13. Gave a Dinner to members of the Canadian Club in London to meet the Lord Chancellor—Lord Birkenhead.

July 14. Attended a Dinner given by the Prime Minister to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

So it went on from month to month—the entertainment of distinguished men or entertainment by them. In October Messrs. Fielding and Lapointe of the Canadian Government and Mr. Lemieux, Speaker of the Commons, were in London; on the 17th the two Ministers and Mr. Larkin had a second conference at the Colonial Office over the Cattle Embargo matter; on Nov. 11 the High Commissioner presided at the Armistice Day luncheon of the Canadian Club with the Prince of Wales as the chief guest. The appointment was announced at this time of L. T. Pacaud, ex-M.P., and a French-Canadian journalist of education and culture, as Secretary in the High Commissioner's Office in succession to W. L. Griffith, who had retired after 27 years' service.

British Visitors in Canada; The Empire Exhibition Project. Field Marshal Viscount French—created late in 1921 Earl of Ypres—was the most distinguished visitor of the year; curiously enough, he was styled Lord French by both press and public during his American and Canadian visit; it was only a passing one in Canada, however, and Toronto was honoured by the British Commander during so many great events in France. Here the Field Marshal was given a hearty welcome and a formal Civic reception and luncheon—with addresses at the latter by Sir John Willison and the veteran Colonel George T. Denison. He reviewed a march-past of Toronto troops and addressed a crowded meeting of the Empire Club. Sir Wm. Schooling, K.B.E., economist and author; Sir Charles F. Higham, M.P., publicist and master of War advertising work of a National character; Major A. E. Belcher, C.B.E., and Colonel A. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O.—a special British mission in connection with the British Empire Trade Exhibition of 1924; Rt. Hon. A. Neville Chamberlain, M.P.; Philip Kerr, Imperialist, Author and Editor of the *Round Table*, were amongst the notable visitors of the year. They saw different parts of the country, addressed Canadian and other Clubs, gave interviews, etc. Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, crossed the Continent and addressed several meetings; Capt. J. Milton State toured the country under the auspices of the Canadian National

Railways with an illustrated lecture on "England, the Motherland," and had crowded audiences throughout the West; Sir William Wiseman, a former War-time officer of the British Foreign Office was in Toronto during October.

Other British visitors of the year were Col. The Hon. A. McDonnell, C.B., C.M.G., and Thos. Seccombe, the English writer; Lady Astor, M.P., who made a most popular impression and received a cordial welcome in Toronto and at Ottawa; Mrs. H. H. Asquith who, in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other points, entertained the public, interested everyone and aroused unusual discussion by what she said, or did, or had already written; Sir Reginald E. Stubbs, Governor of Hong-Kong, and Lord Morris of London and St. John's, Newfoundland; Sir Robert Baird of the Belfast *Telegraph*, Col. J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P., and Maj.-Gen. Sir Mervin O'Keefe, K.C.M.G. From other countries of the Empire came Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, a political leader and mining magnate of South Africa; Sir Harry Cardeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of the Bahamas; Sir Henry Barwell, K.C.M.G., Premier of South Australia; Hon. E. E. Stephens and Hon. C. McL. Massel of Hong-Kong.

In connection with the Montreal Board of Trade Centenary a party composed of representatives of the Imperial Parliament, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain and the Federation of British Industries toured Canada to a total of 150 and, under the auspices of the Board, traversed 7,290 miles. The party included the Earl of Strafford, Viscount and Lady Bertie, Sir E. A. Cornwall, Bart., M.P., Holman Gregory, K.C., M.P., Col. Frank Hilder, M.P., W. S. Royce, M.P., Capt. Charles Ainsworth, M.P., W. G. Perring, M.P., Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, M.P., Neville Chamberlain, M.P. A large Montreal party accompanied the visitors, who left Montreal on Sept. 1st, and the itinerary covered Toronto, the Great Lakes, Port Arthur and Fort William, Kenora, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Bassano, Calgary and Banff; a trip through the Okanagan Valley and arrival at Vancouver on Sept. 16; visits to Victoria and Prince Rupert, to various mining and ranching centres of British Columbia and to Mount Robson, the highest peak of the Canadian Rockies. On the return journey Edmonton and Winnipeg were visited together with the Porcupine and Cobalt regions, and Montreal reached on Sept. 30.

In connection with the visit of Major Belcher and Col. Christie—after an extended tour of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—considerable interest was aroused in the projected British Empire Exhibition. The Dominions at this stage had responded favourably upon the whole, with the Australian Government prepared to spend $1,250,000 on its exhibits and to take a space of 150,000 square feet. Canada's adhesion was slow and its attitude cautious, but by the end of the year its co-operation was assured. Major Belcher, in various speeches throughout Canada, explained the project in detail. It was to be for Empire

products only and a guarantee Fund had been provided jointly by the British Government, by British municipalities, business organizations, firms and individuals; losses, if any, would be met by the signatories to the Guarantee while the surplus, which was hoped for, would be equally shared by the exhibiting Dominions.

The site of the Exhibition at Wembley Park was a new and admirable one and on direct railway lines from 120 stations in the neighbourhood of London and 10 minutes from the heart of London. The Exhibition was designed to furnish a display of the natural resources of the various countries within the Empire, and of the activities, industrial and social, of their peoples. The primary objects were to create an atmosphere favourable to more rapid and complete trade development; to show the wealth of Imperial assets and the extent to which they might be more fully utilized; to foster the spirit of unity which had animated the Empire during the War. The idea had originated more than 10 years before in the mind of Lord Strathcona; the President of the Executive Committee was H. R. H. the Duke of York, who took a keen interest in it. At Victoria, on Sept. 16, Major Belcher described the situation as follows:

> The British Empire Exhibition will be the greatest Exhibition ever held in the United Kingdom, and the first to include all portions of the Empire. Five Dominions and 44 Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc., have agreed to take part, in addition to Great Britain. Africa has consented to build a pavilion covering 50,000 square feet of ground and costing $300,000; Australia will take 150,000 square feet and spend $1,250,000; New Zealand 50,000 square feet and spend $400,000; India 100,000 square feet and spend $1,000,000; the Federated Malay States will spend $500,000; and little Fiji $75,000. The total amount of money to be spent on the Exhibition will total about $15,000,000.

In October, Robert Donald, a distinguished English journalist, precipitated a rather strenuous discussion by resigning from the Executive Committee of the Exhibition after writing a letter to the London *Times* claiming that foreign timber was to be used in the construction of Exhibition buildings and foreign food supplies utilized by the London caterers. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce at once (Oct. 26) met and passed a Resolution of protest. It was explained, in reply, that Canadian lumber was not available at the moment and that, in any case, the amount required was small; that such articles of food or drink as champagne, cigars, vanilla, almonds, etc., had to be purchased outside the Empire. The Duke of Devonshire, as Chairman of the Executive Council, issued a statement (Oct. 27) that the High Commissioners of the Dominions would be asked to join the Committee with the specific purpose of ensuring the use of Empire products.

Empire products would be used wherever possible and in the best form, and instructions were given that Empire timber was to be used entirely in construction work. The trouble then blew over and on Nov. 20 it was announced at Ottawa that Canada would participate in the Exhibition and would have a

pavilion covering 150,000 square feet of space, or the same as Australia. Newfoundland followed suit with a space of 8,000 square feet. At the same time the 9th annual British Industries Fair was under arrangement to be held in London and Birmingham on Feb. 19-Mch. 2nd, 1923; the Canadian Chamber of Commerce supported it actively and organized a Section for Canadian manufacturers; the Canadian Manufacturers' Association promised every facility for individual Canadian exhibits, but declined to take any financial responsibility. It was the largest annual Trade Fair in the world and was not an Exhibition in the ordinary sense; admittance was restricted to trade buyers and everybody at the Fair was supposed to be there on business.

Canadian Incidents and Interests in England. There were in 1922 three Canadian organizations in London which worked for the advancement of Canadian interests along the lines of publicity for its resources, visiting public men, and policies. The Canada Club, of which J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., was President, boasted many years of life in the metropolis, and its chief function during this year was a Dinner (May 29) to Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., the veteran Canadian banker, financier and publicist. In the course of the speeches Sir Charles Addis, President of the Institute of Bankers, referred to the world-wide reputation of Sir Edmund Walker, and added that, at Genoa, the British delegation were stimulated and aided in endeavouring to bring about a practical solution of present world problems by their Canadian confréres. Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health, declared that Sir Edmund, like all good men of business, was an idealist—which really meant a man of foresight and imagination; Mr. Justice F. E. Hodgins of Toronto referred to their guest as the Mæcenas of Canada, not only in munificence, but in the larger sphere of encouraging the advancement of all higher types of work which go to make a good citizen—University education, practical science, art, letters, and music. In his address Sir Edmund dealt chiefly with Canadian progress during recent years in Education, Art and Music.

The Canadian Club was a new but active institution. On Feb. 13 it entertained Sir A. M. Nanton, the eminent Winnipeg financier, at luncheon and was told something of Canadian food production and the possibility of Britain capturing the Canadian cattle trade; of the desirability of utilizing, for new industries, the 20,000,000 h.-p. of undeveloped water-power in the Dominion; the imperative need for Government-aided Emigration to Canada. Lord Shaughnessy also spoke. On May 24 Empire Day was celebrated with the Duke of Devonshire as the chief guest and Sir G. McLaren Brown in the chair. The speakers included Sir Hamar Greenwood and George Harvey, United States Ambassador. A cable was read from C. R. McCullough, Hon. President of the Association of Canadian Clubs, urging "the strengthening of the bonds that bind in one great family the Kingdom and Dominions of the British Commonwealth." Sir Hamar

spoke with enthusiasm: "I say, as a Canadian resident in England, that these Islands are the truest, the fairest, the most tolerant, and liberty-loving place in the world." The 1st annual meeting of the Club was held on Nov. 16 and C. Lionel Hannington re-elected President.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, with Sir G. McLaren Brown as President, was energetic in this first year of its organized work. At a large meeting of its Executive (Feb. 8) Resolutions were passed urging (1) British and Dominion co-operation in Settlement schemes; (2) asking for Empire co-operation in commerce and the early calling of an Imperial Economic Conference; (3) pointing out in a long Memorandum the common trade interests of Canada and Great Britain. At the 1st annual meeting (July 5) 101 members were reported and the President re-elected with Lieut.-Col. Grant Morden, M.P., as Vice-President. Sir George, in the course of his address, said: "Now that Canada is seeking and must continue to seek for new and wider markets, our organization can be of untold value to Canadian manufacturers and traders in spreading broadcast a knowledge of Canadian products and the advantage of purchasing in Canada. In this connection, the Chamber of Commerce is of equal value to British and European importers, enabling them, as it does, to get into direct touch with the Canadian exporters." J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner of Canada, also spoke. Later, the Council issued a statement that: "Canada is to-day buying many millions of dollars' worth of manufactured goods from outside sources, and there is not the slightest doubt that in a great majority of cases the British manufacturer is in a position to quote favourably with other countries. x x x There is, in the opinion of the Chamber only one way in which full advantage of this market can be taken; that is by the establishment of a branch factory, or at least a branch-selling organization."

Incidents of this period important to Canada were many. Mr. Kellaway, Postmaster-General, showed an immense surplus but he got some of it by increasing, a year or so before, the rates on Canadian mail matter—as well as that of other countries. On May 29, 1922, however, he reduced the rate for a 1-ounce letter from 4 to 3 cents; Canada increased her rate to 4 cents and kept it 3 cents to the United States. Early in the year it was announced that the British Government had instructed Sir Auckland Geddes at Washington to report on the situation as to the St. Lawrence Waterway scheme. Lord Lee of Fareham, 1st Lord of the Admiralty, in a London address (May 9) made a somewhat discussed remark in pointing out that the late Imperial Conference, after a full, prolonged and intimate discussion of the Naval needs of the Empire, had agreed that the maintenance of a Navy was the common concern of the whole Empire, but that the extent and form in which the burden should be shared must be left until after the Washington Conference:

"But, although the results of the Conference are now known, Great Britain has no word of comfort or offer of help from its sister-nations. On the contrary, it is confronted with signs of drastic reductions; even a tendency to demobilize the slender Naval forces hitherto maintained. This is unfair and unwise and impossible of continuance. So long as she can, Great Britain will continue to stagger along under the burden imposed, hoping that some time the eyes and hearts and pockets of her fellow-citizens of the Empire may be opened."

On May 25 Mr. Stanley Baldwin stated in the Commons that the Baldwin Steel Company, incorporated in Canada and which had established a branch in Great Britain, was required to register, subject to the Companies' Act of 1908, but did not thereby accept classification as a "foreign" company as had been alleged. So far as he was aware, the Canadian Company was not debarred from competing for Government contracts. Dominion Day was warmly celebrated in London and proceedings commenced on June 30 when, with simple and dignified ceremonial, the Canadian colours, presented by the Dominion for the perpetual adornment of General Wolfe's monument, were deposited in Westminster Abbey. A considerable space was reserved for Canadian visitors and the colours were formally presented to the Dean of Westminster by Hon. P. C. Larkin as High Commissioner. On July 1st the latter and Mrs. Larkin held a reception at the Ritz Hotel and in the evening Mr. Larkin presided at a Dominion Day dinner when the Duke of York spoke briefly; other speakers were the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill and Lord Long of Wraxall.

To Canadians there was much of interest in the changed ownership of the London *Times*—following Lord Northcliffe's death on Aug. 13, when the control of 100 newspapers and periodicals passed from the hands of the great journalist. On Oct. 29 it was announced that Major John Jacob Astor and John A. Walter had paid £1,350,000 for the late proprietor's shares and also those of Sir John Ellerman. Control thus passed again into the hands of the historic Walter family which had, for so long, owned the paper. Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E., a Canadian who had distinguished himself in British War-time administrative work and who had been appointed by Lord Northcliffe as Managing Director of *The Times*, was now confirmed in this position by the Walter interests. In another newspaper connection Col. Grant Morden, M.P., purchased the well-known London Sunday paper *The People* and, it was stated, had other considerable journalistic interests which he did not make public. Lord Beaverbrook, through his control of the *Daily Express*, was another Canadian who continued in 1922 to wield powerful newspaper influence in London.

A word must be said here as to the mission of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the Commons at Ottawa, to England and the Continent. He went over at the close of the year to conclude arrangements for the transfer of a Canadian Memorial site

on Vimy Ridge and for other Memorials. France proposed to grant to the Canadian Government the perpetual use of 250 acres of land on Vimy Ridge, where Canada could erect a monument to the Canadian soldiers who lost their lives in that famous battle. An agreement was finally signed on Dec. 7 by M. Reibel, Minister of Devastated Regions, and Mr. Lemieux representing Canada. Three other sites in Belgium and 5 in France were also acquired. Mr. Lemieux visited Rome and had an audience with His Holiness the Pope; in London he was received in audience by H. M. the King (Dec. 14) at Buckingham Palace; he also was entertained by the Empire Parliamentary Association, Lord Beaverbrook and the Canadian Agents-General. Other Canadian incidents of the year in London were as follows:

Jan. 2. An event of great interest took place at Westerham, Kent—the home of General Wolfe—when a banquet was held with an address by F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, who pointed out that: "The occasion also is unique. Here are gathered the representatives of Wolfe, of the great Pitt (Lieut.-Col. the Earl Stanhope), of Wolfe's Brigadier-Generals and of the Regiments made famous on the Plains of Abraham."

Jan. 23. The Wireless Telegraph Commission appointed by the British Cabinet in December, 1920, submitted a Report recommending the erection of Thermionic Valve stations in England, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and Egypt, and the erection of Arc stations in East Africa, Singapore and Hong-Kong, with space for additional thermionic plants later.

Feb. 7. Canada's payment of her share of the cost of the Imperial Institute, which amounted to $20,000, and for which an appropriation was made in 1921, was authorized by the Government. The balance of the cost, $40,000, was borne by other parts of the Empire.

Feb. 28. Moving an estimate of £2,250,000 in the House of Commons, Hilton Young, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, explained that £1,000,000 of this amount was necessitated by a claim from the Canadian Government for Railway materials supplied in 1916 for use on the Western front in the War.

May 1. British culture paid Canada the highest compliment at the Royal Academy of Arts banquet, Breaking the traditions of two centuries, it inserted a new toast, "Our Dominions," coupled with the name of Sir Robert Borden.

Sept. 9. At St. John, N.B., five Scholarships given by Lord Beaverbrook were awarded; the Scholarships gave $325 a year for four years to each of the successful candidates so as to enable them to attend a non-denominational College in Canada.

Sept. 28. It was announced that the British Admiralty had adopted for instruction purposes in Naval gunnery schools a device invented and designed by Lieut. Victor G. Brodeur of the Royal Canadian Navy and a son of Mr. Justice Brodeur of the Supreme Court, Ottawa.

Oct. 27. At the Imperial Fruit Show the following Prizes were won by Canada in the British Empire Section: In the Dessert variety of apples (20 boxes) 1st prize to H. L. Morse & Sons, Berwick, N.S.; 2nd to the Pomological and Fruit-Growing Society of Quebec. The Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association, Toronto, took 1st and 2nd Prizes for apples—six boxes.

Removal of the British Embargo on Canadian Cattle. The historic Embargo on Canadian live cattle imposed by British regulations in 1892, affirmed by Act of Parliament in 1896, opposed by Canadian Governments from its inception to 1917, criticized in England and opposed in a British bye-election

by Hon. M. W. Doherty, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, reported on by a Royal Commission in 1921, and now abrogated by Act of Parliament in 1922, was a long-standing and important issue. The Act of exclusion had applied to all countries so that there was no discrimination against Canada; the Dominion was probably better treated than most countries because, as with Ireland, its live cattle could be landed in Britain at a designated port of entry, where the animals were detained until slaughtered in a limited period after arrival—in effect admitting fat cattle ready for the market but not store cattle or "stockers." As a matter of fact, 31,974 live cattle for food were imported from Canada in 1921 and 2,193 in the first 4 months of 1922.

The agitation in Canada was based upon (1) the slur inflicted on its cattle by the original embargo which was imposed on charges of disease and (2) the statement of Mr. R. E. Prothero (Lord Ernle) as Minister of Agriculture at the 1917 Imperial Conference that he favoured the removal of the Embargo. The first objection was theoretically removed by the universal admission of British statesmen in later years that the charge no longer applied to Canada; the second was a more complicated matter. Lord Ernle claimed that he spoke in a private capacity and could not commit his Government without consultation; in the Commons one month after the Conference (May 25) he stated that Canada was admittedly free from pleuro-pneumonia but that at present "when farmers at home are being asked to reduce their live-stock, permission is plainly impossible." Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated (May 22, 1922) that, so far as he knew, the question had never been discussed by the War Cabinet of 1917. Lord Lee of Fareham and Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, who succeeded Lord Ernle, were both opposed to Embargo removal as impossible in the current state of public opinion.

On the other hand, Sir George Perley and Sir Robert Borden maintained that the pledge at the Conference had been definite and understood by all as an after-war undertaking; Lord Long, a one-time Minister of Agriculture, supported this view and, with others, maintained that the honour of England was pledged no matter how difficult it might be for a politician to face its long-neglected agricultural interests. Another viewpoint was expressed (August, 1922) by the *British-Australasian* journal: "If the tables were turned, one can hardly imagine any British Government trying to exact its pound of flesh from a Dominion whose Ministers, in the exuberance of brotherly feeling, had promised more than they felt their country could afford when the time for settlement came." Still another was the serious question to Great Britain that the United States might resent such a preference given to Canada—and removal of the American embargo was obviously impossible. To the local Agriculturist, also, the Act had become a measure of protection to the British cattle industry and was cherished accordingly.

The year began (Feb. 9) with a definite statement in the Commons by Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture, that: "The Government have carefully considered the Report of the Royal Commission on the Embargo on Canadian cattle, but, in view of the almost unanimous opinion of agriculturists of all classes in England and Wales that the removal of the Embargo would seriously injure them, and the fact that the Commissioners themselves report that it would have little effect on the price of meat, they do not propose to introduce legislation for the purpose of removing the Embargo." On Mch. 13 the Minister refused, in the House, to re-consider this decision. On the 23rd he stated that there was no foot and mouth disease among the Canadian herds, but it was prevalent in other countries which might object to Canada being so favoured. Meanwhile, Lord Beaverbrook had been vigorously opposing the Embargo and Hon. S. F. Tolmie, the late Minister of Agriculture, his successor, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, with Duncan Marshall, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, had been vigorously urging abrogation from the Canadian side; Mr. Larkin, on behalf of Canada, urged action and Sir Robert Borden told *The Times* of May 3rd that he had no desire to attempt any interference in the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom but, on the other hand, Canada strongly objected to a policy of undeserved stigma on the country's cattle industry and thought Lord Ernle's pledge should be redeemed.

Meanwhile, the United States had imposed an almost prohibitive tariff upon Canadian cattle and the incentive in Canada for urging British action was increased 100-fold. The consumer in Great Britain was, specially, the person appealed to by British opponents of the Embargo and the *Meat Trades Journal* with the London *Times* and the *Daily Mail* and the Edinburgh *Scotsman* joined in the fight; a considerable section of the Labour party indicated similar views. On Apr. 7, speaking at Dundee, Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, added his influence to the movement and announced his support to Parliamentary removal of the Embargo. Lord Shaughnessy in *The Times* (May 4) declared: "This embargo has been in force for about 25 years, with more or less disadvantage to our cattle shippers, but its effect in present circumstances is most serious and alarming. It is a subject of constant discussion and most vigorous protest in all the cattle-growing districts of Canada." The subject was debated, also, in the Commons at Ottawa on Apr. 21.

The Minister of Agriculture, however, maintained his attitude though Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Government would give a day for debating the question. Experts like Robert Wallace, Professor of Agriculture at Edinburgh, urged that, while there was no foot and mouth disease in Canada there was much tuberculosis, saracoptic mange, etc.; it was also pointed out that the 1896 Act did not specifically mention Canada by name and, therefore, did not throw any slur upon its cattle. In June, the Marquess of Crewe and two other leaders in the Na-

tional Live-stock Committee addressed an open letter to the stockmen and farmers of Canada: "Like you, the British agriculturist is passing through a hard time. Unlike you, he was controlled, hampered, fettered during the War to a degree that was almost intolerable. He knows that such diseases (cattle plague and pleuro-pneumonia) are not likely to be brought in by your cattle; he realizes how fortunate you have been in the matter of disease; but he fears that once the door is opened to let in the healthy cattle from the Dominion of Canada every other country in the world, which can show an apparent freedom from disease, will clamour to be admitted and cannot well be excluded."

On June 14 a National Conference was held in London to discuss this question and a Resolution passed urging the free importation of Canadian store cattle and the fulfilment of the 1917 pledge. An ensuing Deputation from the Conference, however, met an unyielding Minister of Agriculture. On July 1st Mr. Churchill told a Canadian audience in London that he looked forward with "high hopes" to the day when the Embargo would be removed. On July 12 the subject of Cattle Embargo removal was brought up in the House of Lords by Lord Chaplin, a veteran Protectionist, who moved a Resolution declaring that the Embargo should be maintained; Lord Lincolnshire moved an amendment that the pledge of 1917 should be redeemed; Lord Ernle claimed that his promise was not a definite pledge to reverse the domestic policy of exclusion, but rather a promise contingent upon a change in agricultural circumstances. Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor, supported removal as did the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Harris and Lord Long of Wraxall.

The Commons' debate took place on July 24, when Wm. Shaw, Unionist, moved a Resolution declaring that "the time has arrived when the Embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle should be removed"; Ernest Evans (Liberal) moved an amendment declaring it would be inadvisable to repeal the present provisions of an Act which constituted a measure of security, unknown prior to this legislation. H. H. Asquith, Liberal leader, supported abolition and emphasized the importance of the 1917 pledge. Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, did the same: "We must keep our promise, and if it is then found that British agriculture has suffered and has paid an undue price for the pledge given on behalf of the nation, it would be for the House to consider what way and by what method we can sustain and support the industry." The amendment was rejected by 247 to 171 and Mr. Shaw's motion agreed to with Mr. Lloyd George and Sir R. Horne of the Government, and Mr. Bonar Law, against the Embargo and Austen Chamberlain, Stanley Baldwin and others of the Cabinet in favour of its retention. In the Lords (July 26) the adjourned debate was renewed and a compromise Resolution moved by Lord Long, in favour of removing the Embargo, was accepted without division.

Following an event which marked such a tremendous change in public opinion, the Government got into touch with that of Canada and a Conference was arranged and concluded on Oct. 20. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen was Chairman and the Canadians were the two Ministers then in London—Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe, and the High Commissioner, Mr. Larkin. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and Duncan Marshall, Commissioner of Agriculture, were also present, together with various British experts. The main features of the Agreement come to were as follows:

1. The shipment must be from a Canadian port and direct to a port in Great Britain.
2. For three days, immediately before shipment, and during the voyage the animals to be kept separate from other animals, and periodically examined by a veterinary officer of the Dominion. A thorough examination immediately before shipment to be made by the Dominion Veterinary Officer, who must certify that the animals are not affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, or mange.
3. The animals to be landed at specified landing places, and there thoroughly examined by the Ministry's veterinary officers.
4. The Minister of Agriculture to retain the power to suspend importation of store and breeding animals if cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot and mouth disease should appear in Canada. The Canadian Ministers undertook that their Government would modify conditions of importation of British animals so as to make the Canadian and British conditions reciprocal.
5. The Conference agreed that legislation on this subject should be capable of adaptation to the requirements of other parts of the British Empire.

The Bonar Law Government accepted this policy in December and carried a measure through Parliament removing the Embargo under the above conditions. Sir Robert Sanders, Minister of Agriculture, had the Bill in hand and the 2nd reading passed on Dec. 7. Clause 4 of the measure, however, which would have given equal right of entry to cattle from Australia, South Africa, and the other Dominions, was struck out of the Bill in Committee. The 3rd reading in the Lords (Dec. 15) was without division and it duly received the Royal Assent. It was currently estimated that the measure would mean the shipment of 200,000 Canadian cattle to Britain and $10,000,000 a year to Canadian cattlemen, railways and steamship interests.

Appeals to the Imperial Privy Council. This question met with the usual discussion and the usual hostile attempts at definite action. Mr. Raney, Attorney-General of Ontario, re-introduced his Bill for the abolition of Appeals from his Province to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; it was, however, modified in form and merely proposed that all appeals from Ontario Courts should go to the Supreme Court at Ottawa before the litigants could apply for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. On Mch. 8 an influential Deputation from the Law Society of Ontario, headed by Sir Allen Aylesworth, waited upon the Provincial Government. Sir Allen stated that the Attorney-General was probably the only Bencher of the Law Society

who favoured this policy and then entered upon a careful historical review of the right of appeal. He expressed doubt as to whether any Provincial legislation could wipe out or interfere with a right given by Imperial legislation and confirmed by Colonial legislation prior to Confederation. He claimed that the proposal was supported by those hostile to British connection; that the bulk of the legal profession looked upon the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as the greatest tribunal in existence and in legal attainments as superior to anything in Canada. E. Douglas Armour, K.C., and Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., supported the speaker. No opinion was expressed by the Premier or Ministers.

At the ensuing meeting of the Ontario Bar Association in Toronto (Mch. 16) Dr. D. A. MacRae, Dean of the Dalhousie Law School, took the opposite view and expressed the hope that the services of the Privy Council would be dispensed with, so far as Canada was concerned, in the not distant future. In this he was supported by Hon. F. A. Anglin of the Supreme Court of Canada, who said that if that Court did not command the full confidence of the people, then those members who failed in this respect should be at once removed and others named to replace them; if it was the Supreme Court in name, it should be the Supreme Court in fact. The Toronto *Globe* of Mch. 21, the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Mch. 28), the *Christian Guardian* of Toronto and the Toronto *Daily Star* (Mch. 28) supported the abolition of Appeal—the *Star* on the ground that as the amount in dispute could not be less than $4,000 and the appellant must be able to give security to the extent of $2,000, the effect was to take away from the poor man any right to appeal. J. G. O'Donoghue, K.C., Labour lawyer, also supported Mr. Raney, as did Gordon Waldron, K.C.; I. S. Fairty, K.C., was amongst those who opposed the measure which, in June, Mr. Raney decided to withdraw.

In London, England, on July 14, at a dinner given by Hon. P. C. Larkin to the lawyers engaged in cases before the Privy Council, the guests adopted a Memorial to Lord Haldane, the eminent ex-Lord Chancellor, in which it was stated that: "You have long made the Judicial Committee a special field, enriched with your deliberations, and you have reinforced its authority by a wealth of learning which has played no small part in the legal consolidation of the Empire." Another member of the Judicial Committee, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, was in Canada during the Summer and, at Vancouver (Aug. 18), told the Canadian Bar Association that: "I have come thus far not alone because of your gratefully appreciated invitation, but because I am a believer in a British Empire which, linked together by law, dedicates the majesty of justice to the service of mankind. x x x In the recent sittings the appeals from Canada almost equalled in number those from India, with a population of 400 million souls; and, on the whole, the vigour of the tribunal, reinforced as it is by great men from India, Australia, Africa and Canada, does not appear to abate."

It may be added that the majority Report of the Committee of the Bar Association, on administration of justice, favoured maintaining the right of appeal to the Privy Council. It stated that the Judicial Committee had rendered long and valuable service to the Canadian public and to the legal profession: "It furnishes a tribunal composed of Judges of greater learning and more varied experience and wider vision than can be hoped for under present conditions in Canada." A minority Report stated that the ever-increasing autonomy of the Dominion made appeal to the Privy Council hardly compatible with legitimate evolution. In other parts of Canada—notably at Calgary, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal—Lord Shaw dealt with the greatness of this Court, its impartiality, its broad legal knowledge and its value to the Empire. He pointed out that the Committee was called on to administer English law as modified by local legislation; French law in Quebec and Mauritius; Roman-Dutch law in South Africa; essentially Roman law in Ceylon; Hindu law, not of one school, but of various schools; Mohammedan law and Buddhist law; laws which governed succession, and sometimes interests and rights of vast pecuniary and social importance. The Montreal *Star*, the Montreal *Journal of Commerce* and various other journals supported continuance of the Appeal.

During the year the Privy Council decisions included the disallowance of Saskatchewan's right to license companies operating under a Dominion charter and doing business in the Province; allowance for an appeal in an action brought by the City of Montreal against the Attorney-General of Canada as to the liability of Dominion-owned property to Provincial taxation and the validity of the Provincial statutes with reference thereto; affirmation of the right of the City of Montreal taxes amounting to about $1,000,000 that had been collected during the past 18 years from the occupants of Crown property;dismissal (Lord Cave presiding) of the G. T. R. Shareholders' appeal against the finding of the Arbitration Board as to the value of the preferred and common stocks; refusal of petition to appeal against the decision of the Supremè Court of Canada on behalf of J. J. Allbright, in an action against the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

The Near East Crisis of 1922; Empire Interests and Canada's Place in the Problem.

To Great Britain, the issues involved in the rise of Kemal Pasha and the Angora Turkish power; the defeat of the Greeks and re-incarnation of Moslem aggressiveness and military vitality; the question of freedom of commerce and navigation through the Dardanelles, were matters of vital import. They concerned her power and *prestige* in the East, her trade and financial interests, the *Pax Britannicum* in India and Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia, her relations with countries such as Afghanistan and Persia, her strenuous task of holding Soviet Russia within

bounds in the Orient. Britain was the greatest of Mohammedan powers; in India, Egypt and the Soudan, there were 86,000,000 Moslems out of a total of 227,000,000 in the Eastern and African world; the Turkey of pre-war days only included about 20,000,000 and in its later condition these had decreased to about 8,000,000 in number. At this time Constantinople and the Straits were guarded and controlled by Allied forces; the Sultan had for some years been a powerless puppet of Allied policy; Asiatic Turkey was under control of a Turkish rebel Government seated at Angora with a Parliament of its own led by Kemal Pasha.

To Canada the situation was important because of its place in the Empire, because of its signature to the Treaty of Sèvres, because of its National association with India. The whole Near East problem of the year touched its Foreign as well as its Empire relationships; just as many of the International relations already dealt with here also touched Empire interests. The historic deep-water channel called in part the Dardanelles, in part the Sea of Marmora and in part the Bosphorus, was the sea-road from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea which washed the Turkish, Russian, Bulgarian and Roumanian shores. These Straits in more prosperous times were, and would be again, the Eastern gateway of the Mediterranean and the exit for the wheat of the Ukraine, the oil of the Caucasus, the metals of the Urals and the hides and timber of Siberia; they were the pathway to the hinterlands of Asia and the key to much of the commerce and power of that Continent; there was, also, at stake their vital effect upon the control and passage of British commerce and shipping through the Suez Canal to the Indian Empire.

Whether in peace or war, the whole world was concerned in the Straits and in Constantinople as the padlock of the gate. An alliance between the Russian and the Turk, without guarantees, meant dominance of the former in the Black Sea and its holding of that key to the East which British policy and imperative interests for a century had declared it could not have; standing as she did at this juncture for freedom of commerce and shipping in the Dardanelles, Britain stood for the world's interests and, also, for the policy of the United States—though not with American backing. The Turks claimed complete sovereignity and power over the Dardanelles; if such a theory were accepted Britain might legally close the entrance to the Mediterranean at the Straits of Gibraltar, Britain or France might close the Straits of Dover and Chile the Straits of Magellan, Back of Kemal, also, in his triumphal march over the Greeks and advance from Asia Minor toward Constantinople was the unrest of the Moslem world—troubles in Spanish Morocco, in French Algeria, in Italian Libya, in British Egypt, in French Syria, in British Palestine, in Arabia, in Persia, in Central Asia. Was Britain to face this situation alone or would she have the support of her Allies, France and Italy, her Empire Dominions, her natural ally, the United States? This was what the clever Turk,

always a master of disintegrating diplomacy, was vitally concerned in—as in one other point. If Britain were left alone in the matter would she fight? Both questions were answered in 1922.

Britain, Canada, and the Treaty of Sèvres. Upon this famous Treaty turned the whole Eastern problem of the time. In part it was a product of the basic Treaty of Versailles, in its general nature it was the outcome of a world-wide desire to see the Turks turned out of Europe, in its details it was a series of compromises and, though Great Britain dominated its construction as she did most of the after-war diplomacy of 1919-20, she could not embody in it her own traditional policy of having the Dardanelles guarded by a Power free from Russian influence. In one important detail Canada had a special part; the regions allotted to Greece in the partition of Turkish territory by the Sèvres Treaty and, especially, Smyrna and its vilayets, were the result of a Commission appointed by the Versailles Conference. Mr. Lloyd George referred to it in the Commons on Aug. 4, 1922: "What was done there was due to a Commission appointed by the Great Powers, upon which France, Italy, Japan and ourselves were represented. We were represented by one of our greatest Dominion statesmen, Sir Robert Borden, who, in addition to being a man of very great breadth of mind, was a great jurist. He represented Great Britain with the aid of the officials at the Foreign Office. We never interfered with that Commission. We left it to them to recommend, and they recommended, upon the facts, that Smyrna and the adjoining vilayets ought to be handed over to Greece, because they were predominantly Greek in population, in interest and in industry. That was not our decision. France took the same view. America took the same view. The only Power that expressed no opinion was Italy, for very obvious reasons. Italy was claiming Smyrna herself at that time."

This Treaty was signed at Sèvres on Aug. 10, 1920, by 12 Powers and the British Empire with its 4 Dominions and India. For the Empire Sir George Perley signed this Treaty as a Plenipotentiary of Canada; the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher of Australia and Sir George D. Grahame, British Ambassador at Paris, for New Zealand; R. A. Blankenberg, O.B.E., Acting High Commissioner in London, for South Africa; Sir Arthur Hertzel, K.C.B., Assistant Under Secretary for India, for that country. By the Sèvres Treaty all reparation claims, except as provided elsewhere, were waived by the Allies, owing to the large reduction in Turkish revenues through the territorial re-arrangements made under the Treaty. A Financial Commission was created consisting of delegates from France, the British Empire, and Italy, with a consultative Turkish representative, having large powers over the economic life of his country. By the Treaty, also, the Sublime Porte renounced all right and title to Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia; to Hedjaz, the new Arab

Kingdom on the Red Sea; to Egypt, Cyprus, the Soudan and Libya.

The Covenant of the League of Nations was accepted, the frontiers of the new Treaty clearly specified, the powers of the proposed Commission elaborately defined, the autonomy of Kurdistan and Armenia pledged, the French protectorate in Morocco recognized, the protection of minorities safeguarded, the military strength of Turkey limited. The Treaty, if carried out, was the end of the old Turkish Empire. It cut away all the Arab lands and freed much of Armenia; it assigned a part of Asia Minor (Smyrna) and most of Thrace to Greece; it made Constantinople and its environs an internationalized district; it compelled the neutralization and non-fortification of the Straits. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish leader in Asia Minor with his Parliament at Angora, refused to accept the Treaty. This fact, as well as the terms of the Treaty, left the Sultan practically helpless, stripped him of his power and *prestige* and, in 1922, he became a fugitive from the Kemalist Turks and was given British protection.

At the same time as the above Treaty was signed, a Tripartite Agreement between the British Empire, France and Italy was also signed at Sèvres; it dealt with Anatolia and special interests such as the Bagdad Railway and commercial concessions, with local spheres of influence accepted by the three Powers; it was not signed by the representatives of the Dominions. On June 24, following, the Treaty of Peace with Turkey—as the so-called Treaty of Sèvres was properly termed—was discussed in the Canadian Parliament and the measure approving its ratification duly passed both Houses and received the Royal Assent. The debate at Ottawa was perfunctory, and the attendance small in closing days of the Session; the details of the Treaty were not seriously debated, its obligations were not discussed by the Members.

Mr. Meighen did not speak, Mr. Crerar asked if anything (Reparations) was likely to be got out of Turkey; later, in the Senate on the last day of the Session Hon. R. Dandurand, member of the Government, stated that the Treaty "should be ratified for the purpose of dealing with former enemy property and debts in Turkey and Hungary." Ratification by Parliament was not legally necessary in Great Britain and the Treaty became valid upon acceptance by the King or his Government; the refusal of the Angora Government to accept it, however, held it up *de facto*; in 1921 the Supreme Council of the Allies revised the Treaty in London with an agreement by the Kemalists as to its terms which was afterwards repudiated and with, also, the decision not to enforce the original Treaty; then the split between France and Britain commenced and the former country entered into a separate agreement (Oct. 20, 1921) with the Turkish Nationalists whereby France agreed to recognize the Angora Government and to withdraw from Cilicia, on condition

of being left in peaceful possession of Syria proper; early in 1922 Kemal smashed the Grecian provisions of the Treaty by his war victories and the occupation of Smyrna.

The British and Indian Situation in 1922. The British policy and objects in the Near East at this time were defined by Mr. Lloyd George (Oct. 14) as "(1) to secure the freedom of the Straits for the commerce of all nations; (2) to prevent the war from spreading into Europe; (3) to prevent the repetition in Constantinople and in Greece of the scenes of horror enacted in Asia Minor in recent years." In effect this policy had included enforcement of the Treaty of Sèvres by an allied and grateful Greece with the keeping of both Turks and Russians out of any real control in Constantinople through Allied action. The recall of Constantine to the Greek Throne, however, and his disastrous defeat by the Kemalists eliminated Greece as a factor; the abondment of the Sèvres Treaty and of Allied co-operation by France and Italy left Britain diplomatically alone; the restoration of Turkish power in Armenia, Eastern Thrace, Smyrna and to a restricted degree, in Constantinople, was practically accepted subject to detailed agreement. The temper of the Kemalists, however, was such that they would not admit of any limitations and hence the crisis which arose in September, 1922.

A serious part of this crisis to Britain was the situation in India where the always distressful, restless, discontented element in such a massed population of humanity, was re-inforced by Bolshevik and Turkish propaganda and vitally affected by every blow at British *prestige* and every obstacle to British policy in respect to Turkey. A section of Mohammedan India was influenced by the Caliphate or Khilafat issue which was based on the theory that the exercise by the Ottoman Sultan and Caliph of undiminished temporal sovereignty as Sultan was essential to the full discharge of his spiritual authority as Caliph. Britain was forced by circumstances to destroy the territorial power of the Sultan but, at the same time, she preserved his person and life from the Kemalists; the latter claimed and preached throughout India and the East that the Caliphate or spiritual headship of the Mohommedan world should be separate from the temporal power of the Sultan who, in person, was dependent upon the British and, therefore, an enemy to Mohammedan power as represented by Mustapha Kemal—"the Sword of Islam." Kemal also claimed the right to select a new spiritual head or Caliph for all the Faithful. Conditions in India were bad during much of the year but improved after Gandhi and others had been sent to gaol. The situation was ably described by Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons on Apr. 14:

> One of the unfortunate consequences of the War from the point of view of India was that we were manoeuvred into a position of having to fight the greatest Islamic power in the world. It was an undoubted triumph

for German diplomacy. The result was that we were, as an Empire, brought face to face with a solitary conflict between the British Empire and an Islamic power. Undoubtedly that is one of the causes of unrest in India and elsewhere. x x x When you come to the Near East there is nothing that would be of greater advantage than if peace could be made with the Turkish Empire. But it must be a just peace. There is nothing to be gained by unjust concessions to fear. The strength of British rule in India is because we fearlessly hold the balance even between Mohammedans and Hindus. x x x I am all for associating India with ourselves in the government of that great country, but we must take care not to go too fast. The authority of Government there must not be challenged. x x x Let me say on behalf of His Majesty's Government that we wish to make it clear that under no circumstances or conditions do we propose to withdraw or impair the full sovereignty of the King-Emperor of India. We accepted a great trust as a people when we occupied India; we cannot divest ourselves of that trust without shame and dishonour.

In the Indian sense the collapse of the Treaty of Sèvres was an advantage to Britain. The great majority of Mohammedan opinion in India was not disloyal to Britain though it might be indifferent; a revision of the Treaty was a very general desire and its final elimination an important factor. In one sense it was a victory for the Kemalists and the Indian preachers of sedition and a blow at British *prestige*; on the other hand it obviously met the reasonable wishes of the great mass of the Indian people of that race and religion. How to minimize the effect upon her Eastern *prestige* by the Turkish successes, and the Sèvres collapse, and Allied disintegration was a great issue of 1922 to Britain. It was, however, only one of many which faced her in the problems and crisis of September in that year.

Canada and the Near East Crisis. During this year there had been varied British troubles with the Kemalist victors over the Greeks. To the verge of the neutral areas guarding Constantinople they had come; face to face in imminent conflict with British forces they were on more than one occasion. But the serious crisis had not developed till September when Kemal's force of 80,000 seasoned troops seemed determined to go forward. On the 15th it was announced that the British Mediterranean fleet had been ordered to prevent any concentration of Kemal's transports for removal from the Asiatic side and a little later the Atlantic fleet was ordered as a re-inforcement; feeling in Constantinople ran high and the Admiral commanding the British squadron at Smyrna warned the Turkish authorities that if the massacres were continued the Turkish quarters would be bombarded; the attitude of France and Italy, however, was doubtful, though their Commanders met in conference with Gen. Sir Charles Harrington, of the British forces, to discuss future action; a few days later both French and Italian troops were withdrawn from Chanak.

British reinforcements, meanwhile, were rushed forward—including the Gordon Highlanders and Sussex Regiment from England—and troops were landed at various strategic points. The papers of Europe and America teemed with war-like news

and, undoubtedly, the diplomacy of peace was near its breaking point. At this juncture (Sept. 15) Great Britain addressed a note to the Governments of Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece inviting their participation in the defence of the Straits and Constantinople; at the same time an official cable was addressed to the British Dominions in terms which the press did not clearly define and under conditions which became a subject of considerable and prolonged dispute.

The despatch published in Canada on Sept. 16 was very vague as to details and the only clear statement was that Britain had called upon the Dominions for aid. The exact phraseology was as follows: "London, Sept. 16. Great Britain has invited Canada and the other British Dominions to be represented by contingents in the British force taking part in an effective defence of the neutral zone in the Near East, it was authoritatively reported to-day. The semi-official announcement of the invitation to the Dominions said that they had been invited to participate in the defence of those interests for which they had already made enormous sacrifices." It is a curious fact that the despatches sent to Australia were much fuller and more specific than those of the American Associated Press to Canada. They were published as the contents of a cable from Mr. Lloyd George stating that the British Cabinet had decided that the situation in Turkey demanded prompt action; asking whether the Australian Government wished to be associated with the steps Great Britain was taking; and enquiring whether it desired or not to be represented by a Contingent.

As to this the British Premier told the press, officially, on the 23rd that the Cabinet felt that the sacrifices which Australia and New Zealand had made in Gallipoli in the Great War entitled them to be consulted when the freedom of the Dardanelles was involved. It had decided, therefore, that those Dominions were entitled to participate in the defence of the freedom of the Straits, but the Cabinet, at the same time, felt that it was impossible to ask them without inviting the other Dominions.* The announcement was apparently given to the American Associated Press on Saturday, Sept. 16, and not published in England until Sunday owing to the difference in time; it was given out, though not in exact terms, before the despatch was received by the Government at Ottawa—according to later statements; the explanation accepted in England was that the Downing Street Secretariat of the Cabinet anticipated formal despatches from London to Ottawa by a Press appeal to the Canadian people inviting participation in the defence of the Straits.† The Canadian Cabinet met in special Session on Sept.

*Note.—On Nov. 10, after the Government's retirement, Mr. Winston Churchill issued a statement that the Cabinet, as a whole, on Sept. 15, decided that a message should be sent to the Dominions informing them of the situation and enquiring whether they would participate, if the need arose, in measures taken to defend the Straits; that he, as Colonial Secretary, felt strongly that the public ought not to be carried forward further in ignorance of the gravity of the situation; that he prepared the draft of the published statement and that it was approved by the Premier.

†Note.—A little later the Bonar Law Government abolished this Secretariat.

18 and Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, issued the following statement:

> As already mentioned, the only communication which our Government has thus far received with respect to the situation in the Near East from the British Government is a cable despatch marked secret, the contents of which, without the sanction of the British Government, we do not feel at liberty to make public. It is the view of the Government that public opinion in Canada would demand authorization on the part of Parliament as a necessary preliminary to the despatch of any Contingent to participate in the conflict in the Near East. The Government is in communication with members of the Cabinet at present in Europe, as Canada's representatives at the League of Nations, and with the British Government, with a view to ascertaining whether the situation that exists in the Near East is one which would justify the summoning of a special Session of Parliament.

The publication of the British call to arms, as the press was disposed to regard it, created a great sensation in Canada. It was debated from several standpoints: "Was a war really imminent and, if so, how far was Canada actually involved by honour, treaty or duty? Why was a private despatch made public and was it an attempt to stampede opinion in Canada? Was it not, in any case, the place and duty of Canada to stand by the Motherland and Empire?" There was no doubt about the popular response. In many large centres and small places throughout the Dominion the pulpits on the 17th rang with an appeal for support to Britain; in Toronto the Rev. Dr. W. H. Hincks (Methodist) sent the Premier a telegram declaring that an Empire's defence of Europe against the Turks would be heartily responded to in Canada, and the Board of Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, sent a similar despatch; the Toronto and York G. W. V. A. wired the Minister of Militia their readiness for active service while Maj.-Gen. R. Rennie and Brig.-Gen. J. A. Gunn stated that there would be no difficulty in raising the necessary forces and C. H. Easson, General Manager of the Standard Bank, expressed the same view.

The clergy of London met in Conference and sent a despatch to Ottawa urging support to Britain; Wm. Elliott, M.L.A. in Ontario (Progressive) supported a contingent, while J. J. Morrison, U.F.O., said that the Canadian people should first vote upon the issue. Ottawa, according to despatches in the Toronto *Globe*, was deluged with offers to serve. Some offered individual services, some to raise battalions or brigades and some would have raised an army corps. The Dominion headquarters of the G. W. V. A. received telegrams from branches and individuals throughout the Dominion asking for information as to the number of men likely to be required and in many cases offering to act as recruiting centres. Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odlum wired Ottawa that Vancouver could be relied upon for its share and offered his own services. Toronto officers estimated that 70,000 men could be obtained locally and City military headquarters were besieged with volunteers while a large number of officers sent in their names.

Offers to raise Battalions went to Ottawa from various points—the Niagara War Veterans, St. Catharines, the 8th Winnipeg Rifles through Col. A. W. Morley, St. John Siege Artillery, through Colonel McLeod, and a Battalion at St. John, through Colonel McAvity. The Calgary Regiment through Lieut.-Col. D. L. Redman and the 23rd Battery at Calgary, the 50th Battalion, the 13th Canadian Machine Gun Company, the 91st Battery Engineers, and the Field Ambulances of Calgary, all offered their services or were stated to be ready for service. General Sir Arthur Currie declared at Vancouver (Sept. 18) that "in the event of the honour, security or *prestige* of the British Empire being involved, Canada will do what she considers right and necessary to uphold our great traditions." Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen of Montreal declared that there would be no difficulty in raising troops; at a meeting of the Royal Rifles of Canada held on the 19th it was unanimously resolved that all the Officers of this Montreal Unit should offer their services for any military operation required.

At Fredericton, N.B., the York Regiment volunteered, in whole or in part, as needed, and the Canadian Legion of Toronto offered to raise one or more Battalions as desired; Charles Sowton, Salvation Army Commissioner, wired the Premier that "while earnestly praying that hostilties with Turkey may be averted, the Salvation Army, in the event of Canada being involved, respectfully tenders its services on behalf of the troops." The 1st Norfolk Rifles went into voluntary training and at Guelph the Commanders of two Batteries wired their services; the 52nd Battalion of Port Arthur was stated to be ready and, also, the Machine Gun Company; the services of the 8th and 36th Batteries of Sydney, N.S., were offered and in the Interior of British Columbia, Provincial forest employees left their posts to enlist at Vancouver; scores of women volunteered as nurses and all over Canada the Red Cross Society became active; the Saskatchewan G. W. V. A. wired to Ottawa a declaration of "full confidence in honesty of purpose of British Government and implicit faith that war will be declared by Britain only as last resort with the fundamental principles of civilization at stake."

On the other hand the General Council of the St. Jean Baptiste Society—the most powerful French-Canadian national organization—passed a Resolution at Montreal on Sept. 29 stating that: "The National Society of French-Canadians knows that it interprets the unanimous sentiments of its members in asking that Canada, a North American country, shall refuse all participation in the present crisis in the Near East." The press of Canada was varied in its comment but upon the whole favourable to action. The Toronto *Globe* (Lib.) was explicit: "Treaties solemnly signed on behalf of the Canadian people by duly accredited representatives cannot be regarded as scraps of paper. If the Turk attacks Constantinople he wars against Canada." *L'Evenement* of Quebec (Cons.) declared that: "As a party to the

League of Nations and a member of the British Empire, Canada cannot be indifferent to any danger which may threaten the English on any side but, otherwise, the Canadian nation has no interest in a war on Turkey."

The Edmonton *Journal* (Cons.) declared that: "It should go without saying that if Canada's help against the Turks is required, it will be given." The Montreal *Gazette* (Cons.) stated that "while Canadians will not hesitate to give their utmost aid to preserve the Empire, they must pause before embarking on a cause remote in interest, not of their concern, and only contingently touching the integrity of the Empire." *Le Droit*, Ottawa, (Lib.) announced that "the duty of Canada in this issue is clear—to reply to England's request by a refusal"; the Quebec *Chronicle* (Cons.) claimed that "to refuse to respond to the appeal of the Imperial authorities would be to repudiate the principle laid down by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that when 'Great Britain is at war Canada is at war.' " The Vancouver *Province* (Cons.) suggested Canadian representation in Imperial Councils on the Near East situation, and the Vancouver *World* (Lib.) urged close co-operation with Britain. The Toronto *Mail and Empire* (Cons.) stated that "the immense sacrifices by Australia and New Zealand in the war against Turkey have laid upon the Empire the responsibility for protection of their gains."

The Calgary *Albertan* was favourable to action and the Saskatoon *Star* opposed; the Regina *Leader* (Lib.) pledged its support to Empire war action and the Montreal *Star* (Cons.) declared that "if the British Government, with its special sources of information, decided that a firm stand must be taken on the Dardanelles, it would be an act of mad and egotistic folly for a journal or Government, 3,000 miles away, to set up a different view"; the Toronto *Star* (Lib.) of Sept. 18 doubted whether this "Call" had ever been issued, denounced "propagandists busy trying to create a situation that would force the action they desired," deprecated such aid as unnecessary at this juncture, criticized the absence of consultation. *La Patrie* (Ind.) of Montreal and the Halifax *Chronicle* (Lib.) urged the Government to keep cool and weigh public opinion very carefully; the Montreal *Herald* (Lib.) asserted the absence of information as to the issue to be a barrier to action; the Brantford *Expositor* (Lib.) supported co-operation as did the Winnipeg *Tribune* (Lib.); the Ottawa *Citizen* (Prog.) urged the free nations under the British flag to stand together; Montreal *La Presse* (Lib.) demanded a Parliamentary decision and the Halifax *Herald* (Cons.) urged support to Britain.

Henri Bourassa in *Le Devoir* opposed action with characteristic vigour: "The motives for opposing any intervention by Canada in the Oriental imbroglio are multiple and peremptory. Some that come naturally to mind are: (1) Canada has no interest, direct or indirect, in the region affected; (2) Canada is in no way morally responsible for the situation which has precipi-

tated this peril; (3) the nations of Europe have at their disposition ten times the forces that are needed to crush the Kemalist invasion; (4) why should Canada, with a new outpouring of blood, consummate its ruin so as to expiate faults and obstinacy for which it is not responsible?" The Edmonton *Bulletin* (Lib.) raised the question of moral support which the Dominions' announced aid would give Britain and the encouragement their refusal would give to the Turk; the Toronto *Globe* maintained for weeks a vigorous campaign in favour of Canadian action against the Turks and the Toronto *Star* waged an equally strong campaign, by despatches from Ottawa and London and by editorial argument, against any form of intervention; the *Farmers' Sun*, organ of the U. F. O., also took this latter position as did the *Free Press* of Winnipeg.

Government Policy in the Crisis. On Sept. 19, after a Cabinet meeting, the Canadian Premier announced that the Government had received a reply from Mr. Lloyd George to the effect that they were not at liberty to make public the text of the British invitation as to a Canadian Contingent for the Near East but that the substance of it might be given out, as follows: "This official message is a statement of the action taken by the British Cabinet on Sept. 15, and it asks whether the Dominion Government wishes to associate itself with the action the Imperial Government is taking and whether Canada would desire to be represented by a Contingent." Mr. Mackenzie King added that Canada's reply was to the effect that "public opinion in Canada would demand the authorization of Parliament as the necessary preliminary to the despatching of a Contingent and that the Government would welcome the fullest information possible before deciding to summon Parliament." Information received, he stated, was of a most re-assuring character.

The position thus taken was variously regarded. Officers such as General Gunn of Toronto approved it, as did a Conservative political leader like Sir James Lougheed; the Hon. James Murdoch, Minister of Labour, was reported in *La Presse* as saying (Sept. 20) that there were enough Allied troops to deal with the situation; Hon. P. C. Larkin in London urged an offer of League of Nations' mediation and Tom Moore, the Labour leader, publicly approved the Government's action. The Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmers' Party, hurried to Ottawa from Winnipeg in response to a wire from the Premier and conferred with him on the 22nd. Mr. Crerar announced after the interview that: "Since arriving here the information received has not altered my opinion that no Canadian troops should be sent or promised until the peoples' representatives have had an opportunity of considering the matter in Parliament."

Meanwhile, Mr. Meighen, the Conservative leader, had not immediately expressed himself on the issue. On the 20th, speaking at Belleville, he said: "This being a grave question of Foreign policy, it is the duty of every good citizen to give the Gov-

ernment every opportunity to live up to the sterling aspirations of the British Empire. I am giving them that opportunity." At Toronto, on the 23rd, he added: "When Britain's message came, then Canada should have said: 'Ready, aye ready; we stand by you.' I hope the time has not gone by when that declaration can yet be made. If that declaration is made, then I will be at the back of the Government." As to the famous despatch, he thought that there was no suggestion of sending a force overseas: "What Britain sought was simply a declaration of solidarity from the component parts of the Empire." Mr. Meighen issued a formal statement at Ottawa on the 26th claiming that Canada was a party to the Treaty of Sèvres, that Parliament had ratified the Treaty and that Senator Dandurand, for the Government, had stated that this ratification was an object of the Bill when it passed the two Houses.

On Sept. 23rd, Parliament received a statement from the Premier as to the War issue and Government policy. Mr. Mackenzie King declared that there was practically no Treaty of Sèvres, that it never became operative and was no longer binding upon anyone. As to Canada's action the Bill, described as a ratification of the Treaty and entitled "An Act for carrying into effect the Treaties of Peace between His Majesty and Hungary and Turkey," was in the nature merely of an Enabling Act to permit the Government, in certain eventualities, to deal with former enemy property and debts in Turkey and Hungary in a manner similar to that provided in the Treaties with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria: "By this Statute the Governor-in-Council was authorized to make such Orders-in-Council as appeared to him to be necessary, in certain contingencies, for carrying out what might become a Treaty with Turkey, and for giving effect to any of its provisions. No Order-in-Council has been passed under the Act referred to, so that it has never been ratified by Canada. Moreover, it has never been ratified by Great Britain."

Speaking at Carleton Place (No. 14) Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Militia, defended the Government's policy and added: "Fortunately, the war cloud seems to have passed, but, had the necessity arisen, Parliament would have been called together in special session to decide what, under the circumstances, should be done." Though not much expressed in public speeches, the Government appeared to keenly resent the publication of the War despatch before its receipt and consideration by Ottawa. It certainly was a unique incident, and absolutely new to British diplomacy and Colonial Office policy; there was no precedent except in the quite frequent action of the United States Government in its Foreign relationships. Many individuals and a part of the press regarded it as an interference with Dominion rights or an attempt to influence Dominion opinion over the head of its Government. At Carleton Place, on Dec. 1st, the Premier said: "We had no message of warning and no previous intimation of a Near East crisis. The message we received was one dealing

with a meeting of the British Cabinet, in which we were asked if we would support a policy of Britain standing alone regardless of either Italy or France."

The Other Dominions and the Crisis. Reference has been made to the Australian cable being different from Canadian despatches. On Sept. 18 W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister, after consultation with his Cabinet, announced that the Australian Government was prepared to send a Contingent to the Near East, if necessary. The Leader of the Country Party in the Australian Parliament, Mr. Page, supported the proposal to send a Contingent from Australia, but the Leader of the Labour party, Mr. Gardiner, opposed it unless preceded by a Referendum. On the 19th Mr. Hughes told Parliament that: "While willing at all times to stand side by side with Great Britain, Australia cannot view with any other feeling than that of despair a great conflict arising out of the clashing rivalries of Greece and Turkey. The Government has asked for the fullest information in regard to the intentions and objectives of the Allies. Australia's ambition is limited to the freedom of the Dardanelles and the preservation of the invulnerability of the Peninsula." On the 29th the Premier stated in Parliament that the Government had been kept fully posted as to the Near East situation and was satisfied that Britain was using every means to avert war. Lord Curzon had done magnificently. If, despite everything, war occurred, Australia would be there, he declared amid cheers—and Kemal would know what Australia's entry meant. The position was critical, and it would be foolish to under-estimate the danger.

New Zealand was enthusiastic in its action. Its co-operation was cabled at once, and on the 19th the House of Representatives approved the Cabinet's response. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister, emphasized the need of prompt action in checking ominous developments. Mr. Wilford, Leader of the Opposition, warmly supported the Government. A telegram to the Colonial Office from Lord Jellicoe, Governor-General, stated at the same time that: "Although no call for volunteers has been issued, over 12,000 officers and men and other ranks and 300 nurses have volunteered for service up to the night of Sept. 21." At the British Cabinet meeting of Sept. 18, the replies of the Australian and New Zealand Government to the call were considered and the following message was sent by Mr. Lloyd George to the Prime Ministers of the two Dominions: "Your prompt response to our enquiry regarding troops to resist any threat against the freedom of the Straits and the sanctity of the Gallipoli Peninsula have been received here with enthusiasm. The Empire cannot consent to sacrifice the results of the gallant struggle and final victory of its sons in the Eastern theatre."

At Ladysmith, South Africa, Henry Burton, Minister of Finance in the Union Government, on Sept. 20th, made the first Ministerial statement concerning the Near East crisis. He deprecated excitement and thought that South Africa might go

slowly, as Great Britain and France ought to be able to manage the Turks; he added that if the situation became serious South Africa would come forward and take a hand. Speaking at Johannesburg, on Oct. 18, General Smuts, Prime Minister, stated that he had no fault to find with the attitude of the British Government. It was bound to notify the Dominions as to what was going on: "They asked the Dominions—they did not invite them to do anything—whether they wished to associate themselves with Great Britain in case war broke out with Turkey, and there was nothing in this to which exception could be taken. x x x If Lloyd George hadn't done what he did he would have failed in his duty to the Dominions." He added these words: "The British Government has acted with great firmness, and has saved, without bloodshed, the Empire and the world from a very grave trouble."

British Policy In and After the Crisis. In the days following Sept. 16 the atmosphere in London was one of war; military and travel experts attended the Cabinet meetings and there were consultations as to troop movements and transports; the estimate of troops immediately required was 300,000. On the 22nd an official statement of policy was issued in London: "The supreme interest—no modification of which can be entertained—is the effective neutralization of the Straits, and a full guarantee of free navigation for all countries under the League of Nations or some other effective international organization. All other matters at issue are secondary and subject to peaceful accommodation between Turkey and the States more directly concerned." This British attitude and the continuous despatch of Naval and military reinforcements to the Near East; the strong position taken by General Harrington as to the inviolability of the Neutral Zones; the obvious fact that in case of real war the Dominions were behind Britain, and the vigorous diplomacy of Lord Curzon, all helped to modify Turkish demands and make the projected Peace Conference at Lausanne a possibility.

In this project Britain, France and Italy were once more united and their invitation to Angora was a joint one; it made peace possible though day after day Turkish actions and words of aggressive hostility were recurrent, while regiment after regiment sailed from London and the British fleet at Chanak grew more and more powerful. By Sept. 30 it was believed that the British lines at Chanak were invulnerable with immense numbers of aeroplanes and guns while the fleet was an actual Armada. An Armistice Conference was arranged and held at Mudania on Oct. 10 when a Convention was signed, nominally, as to terms of peace between Turkey and Greece; practically as a surrender of War policy to the British front of force. In fact this was the end of the Near East Crisis of 1922, though many complications and disputes followed while the Lausanne Conference of December was a failure and the British Fleet, on Dec. 29, was ordered back to the Dardanelles as a result of the abdi-

cation of the Sultan, the assumption (from Angora) of the Government of Constantinople and the Kemalist order to the Allies to evacuate their positions on the Straits. But the Turks understood that Britain was in earnest and, whether alone or with Allies, was ready to face the issue; they talked but did not act.

Position of the United States during the Issue. American interest in the Near East was chiefly one of a business character. The Government had refused a Mandate for Armenia and the later offer of one for Constantinople; the United States sent large sums of money to the aid of the Armenians and helped, substantially, the Smyrna refugees and other Turkish victims; but it declined to interfere politically in the affairs of these regions except as its own interests were concerned. Its Treaty with Germany—signed at Berlin on Aug. 25, 1922, and ratified in October—had reserved most of the rights accruing to the United States by the terms of the Versailles Treaty, while repudiating the "entanglements" and responsibilities into which that Treaty had led it. As the New York *Tribune* of Feb. 23 put it: "Secretary Colby and Secretary Hughes in their discussion of American rights in Mandated territory, have maintained that we were on an equality of footing with the Allied belligerents. They held that we had an undivided interest not only in the Oversea possessions ceded by Germany to the five principal Powers but that we could not properly be excluded from the enjoyment of equal privileges in Mandated territory taken from Turkey."

The Turk was quick to grasp the fact that the United States would not intervene and still quicker to see that it had a great interest in Oil resources and possible commercial developments in the Near East which might place it in diplomatic antagonism to the Allies. At the same time it was clearly stated by the United States Government that it approved the Allied effort to "insure effectively the liberty of the Straits, etc., and the protection of racial and religious minorities in the East"; though it clearly stated that this approval was purely sentimental. Many American journals, such as the New York *Evening Post*, assumed an interesting attitude. When the Allies—notably Great Britain—failed to obtain some Turkish action along the line of American sentiment and hesitated to go to war over it, their policy was condemned; when the Allies invited active support in any of these matters from the United States, these journals opposed such support.

When the Lausanne Conference was being organized there was a pronounced movement in the United States for real represenation—not by an "Observer." The Federal Council of Churches sought to have the 100,000 Protestant Churches under its jurisdiction express a favourable opinion; the Government responded by sending Destroyers to the Near East and, though not as an Ally or in support of Allied policy, insisted on the

right to move about in Near Eastern waters with the same freedom accorded warships of the Allied Nations—a right held by virtue, chiefly, of British naval strength. At the Conference, itself, the United States, through its Ambassador to Italy, R. W. Child—who, however, was only present as an Observer or guest, protested against Allied allocation of Turkish territory under the Treaties which the United States had refused to sign and demanded an "open door" for its trade and commercial interests and equal rights with other Nationals in the regions concerned. In this policy of an open door, as it touched trading rights, the Americans had the full support of Great Britain.

In the Mosul Oil and territorial questions this point became of importance. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and the later detailed terms of the British Mandate over Mesopotamia, Mosul was a part of that country; under the arrangements establishing the Kingdom of Irak as a British Protectorate and including the Mesopotamia region, as a whole, Mosul was a part of the new Kingdom; under the Treaty of Oct. 11, 1922, betwen Irak and Great Britain the same fact prevailed, while in all important matters affecting the international and financial obligations and interests of the British Government the King of Irak agreed to be guided by the advice of the British High Commissioner. As an illustration of what responsibility meant in these regions it may be added that British expenditure—without any return—in Mesopotamia was £75,000,000, in 1919-20.

A Memorandum submitted by Britain to the Angora Turks at Lausanne pointed out that their demand for the Vilayet of Mosul could not be accepted as it formed a part of the Kingdom of Irak which, being a part of Mesopotamia, was under British mandate; it called attention, also, to the fact that Mosul was on the Tigris and controlled the road to Bagdad and, therefore, possessed stragetic importance; moreover, Bagdad was dependent economically on the Mosul country. Mesopotamia's population was 2,238,000, of whom 1,450,000 were Arabs. The whole matter, of course, turned upon the value of the Mosul oil fields. The American open door policy was interpreted by the Turks to mean that Mosul would be thrown open to settlement of the Sovereignity issue and then to a scramble for Oil concessions and control—other than British. The interest of the United States lay in its need for more Oil supplies and, during the Lausanne meeting negotiations went on concurrently between the heads of the American Standard Oil and the British Anglo-Persian Oil Companies, and the American, British and French Governments, over American participation in the Mesopotamian oil fields. It was finally announced that the Anglo-Persian Company (British) had agreed to reduce its interest in Mosul from 50 to 40 per cent., and the French Government from 25 to 20 per cent., while the Royal Dutch Shell Group (British) had been asked to cut its interest from 25 to 20 per cent. This would provide the 20 per cent. the Standard Oil wished to buy.

Relations of Canada with Other Countries of the Empire in 1922.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, Ulster had accepted and inaugurated a Parliament of its own with Sir James Craig as Prime Minister; Southern Ireland objected to the Act and after prolonged negotiations a Treaty or Agreement was made with Great Britain and ratified by the Dail Eireann at Dublin on Jan. 7, 1922. E. De Valera, the Republican leader, was defeated for the Presidency of the Dail by 2 votes and Arthur Griffith elected in his place. The following Ministers were nominated by Mr. Griffith and approved by the Dail:

Finance .....Michael Collins	Defence .....Richard Mulcahy
Foreign Affairs..C. Gavan Duffy	Trade & Commerce...Ernest Blythe
Home Affairs...E. G. Duggan	Education .....Michael Hayes
Local Affairs...W. T. Cosgrave	Labour .....Joseph McGrath

Economic Affairs....Kevin O'Higgins

Organization and Development of the Irish Free State. The new Constitution made Ireland a Dominion of the Empire and it became "a co-equal member of the community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations." What followed the creation, organization and development of this new State within the Empire was watched with great interest in Canada. On Jan. 21 Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig met in London and reached a preliminary Agreement as to Boundary matters between the two States, together with questions of boycott, trade, and railways, while, on Jan. 27, an Irish Race Congress at Paris chose De Valera President and received a pledge of $20,000 as an American-Irish contribution. On Mch. 10, 1922, De Valera issued a Manifesto reiterating allegiance to the Irish Republican movement of 1916 and the Declaration of Independence of January, 1919, and proclaiming a new organization to repudiate the Treaty with Britain; on Mch. 31 Parliament passed and the King assented to the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act which accepted and confirmed the British-Irish Treaty of 1921 and, on Dec. 5 following, a new Act establishing the Free State was approved by Parliament and received the Royal Assent.

Meanwhile, on Mch. 31, Mr. Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, announced in London the completion of an Agreement between Michael Collins and Sir J. Craig providing for the reorganization of the Police in Ulster on a basis satisfactory to the divergent religious leanings of the people; for the trial of persons charged with serious offences by a special Court composed of the highest Judges; for general co-operation between the North and South of Ireland of a most promising character. In the Irish General Elections of June 20 the Free State system was endorsed by a considerable majority—58 for the Treaty with 17 Labourites, 7 Farmers and 10 others, of whom the great majority supported the Treaty, and 36 elected as Republicans in Opposition to it.

Following this and the preceding seizure of the Four Courts, Dublin, by the De Valera faction the Irish Government issued

a declaration (June 28) that the Irish people would "no longer tolerate interference with their liberty and property;" on July 4 a Call to Arms, an appeal to the patriotism of the Soldiers of the new Free State, was issued; on July 5 the Four Courts were captured and Cathal Brugha (Charles Burgess), one of the rebel leaders, died of his wounds; on the 13th Michael Collins was appointed National Commander-in-Chief and R. Mulcahy, Chief of Staff. Then came the hand of death. Mr. Griffith, President of the Dail and founder of the Sinn Fein movement, died suddenly on Aug. 12 and on the 22nd General Collins was killed in a rebel ambush at Bandon. The set-back appeared a severe one; the sagacity of one leader and the skill and valour of the other had won general respect. W. T. Cosgrave became the new head of the Irish Government and, on Oct. 7, as Finance Minister, presented Estimates of expenditure for 1922-23 totalling £37,709,586 of which the Army took £7,245,000 and the Compensation for destroyed property called for £10,020,000 with £3,863,921 for Education and £3,326,900 for Old-Age Pensions.

Following the final passage of the creative Irish legislation (Dec. 5) Timothy Healy, a veteran and popular Home Ruler and Parliamentarian of former days, was appointed Governor-General and, in an interview, said: "My first idea would be to restore the friendship between England and Ireland. It is my aim to bring the North and South to a better understanding, and do everything possible to prevent continuance of the internecine conflict between Nationalists." On the 6th the Irish Free State was formally inaugurated when the Governor-General was sworn in, W. T. Cosgrave became President of the Executive Council or Cabinet and the members of the Dail Eireann or Chamber of Deputies were sworn in under the new Constitution of Parliament with an oath which ran as follows: "I do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V., and his heirs and successors, by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

On Dec. 10 the Duke of Abercorn was sworn in at London as Governor of Northern Ireland. A succeeding incident was the departure of the last of the British troops from Dublin and Southern Ireland amid scenes of amazing friendliness and enthusiastic regard. It was on Dec. 17 and, as the 3,000 soldiers marched to the quays, they received an ovation. To quote a despatch in the London *Times*: "Remarkable scenes were witnessed *en route*. The whole line of quays from the King's Bridge to the North Wall was thronged by crowds of cheering people. As the soldiers marched along, accompanied by their regimental bands, the popular enthusiasm knew no bounds. Tiny Union Jacks were waved in profusion. The windows of all the houses along the route were filled with cheering spectators, and thousands of

handkerchiefs fluttered in the sunlight. The British Army left Ireland amid scenes of enthusiasm that never will be forgotten by the soldiers who witnessed them." This was the end of an historic occupation and disbandment had already come to the Royal Irish Constabulary and to famous Irish Regiments which had filled a great place in British history—the Royal Irish Regiment, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Connaught Rangers, the Prince of Wales' Regiment, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the South Irish Horse.

Meanwhile, the rebels under De Valera's guidance had been doing much injury, causing many deaths and keeping the members of the Government in constant and real danger of assassination. Michael Collins estimated that at one period in 1922 the destruction done by the Republicans had totalled $200,000,000 in a month—Edinburgh *Scotsman* of Aug. 14. Archbishop M. J. Curley of Baltimore, on returning from a two months' visit to Ireland, told the New York press of Sept. 20 that "a handful of deluded Irishmen are inspired by De Valera to bring about chaos in Ireland and wreck the country." He declared that: "Only a very small proportion of the Irish people stand with De Valera and his Irregulars, bent on destruction, killing, burning and otherwise wrecking." The leaders behind him were stated to be Erskine Childers, E. A. Barton and the Countess Markieviez; 95 per cent. of the people favoured the Treaty and its Constitution.

In the first part of the year raids by small bodies of armed men were frequent and 13 Bank branches were plundered on one day; ambushes and assassinations in the crowed streets of Dublin or quiet country places were frequent; Railway communications, roads, bridges, telegraphs, were destroyed; the collection of taxes was made difficult, property everywhere was insecure and stores and private houses were freely looted; many of the historic castles of Ireland, as well as humble homes, were destroyed; F. M. Sir Henry Wilson, M.P., a famous General in the War, was murdered in London because he spoke for Ulster. Finally, at the close of the year, the Cosgrave Government took stern action. Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellowes, leaders of the rebels in the Four Courts, were executed; the carrying of arms was made an offence punishable by death; other batches of rebels caught from time to time were similarly executed; Erskine Childers, the English rebel leader under De Valera, paid the extreme penalty. As the Ottawa *Journal* of Dec. 20 put it: "The Irish State in fighting for its life and the life of a state, involving the peace, happiness and liberty of millions, is infinitely more vital than the lives of a few individuals. In a sense, too, the present ruthless methods may prove the most merciful in the end. The trouble in Ireland has largely been that criminals were immune from punishment."

By this time, it was estimated, 10,000 Republicans were in Irish prisons and, on Dec. 31, Mr. Cosgrave issued a statement

which was cabled to America. After describing the lawlessness of the rebels and danger of the condition involved, he went on: "To counteract this conspiracy against the life of the nation, the National Legislature of the Dail Eireann empowered the Government to establish military tribunals with power to punish armed offenders by death or other penalty. Before these powers were exercised, the Government allowed amnesty on the condition that they surrender their arms by a certain date, and no death sentences were carried out until a much later date."

During this year the Irish Hierarchy supported the Government and the maintenance of law and order. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Clonfert, told his people, on Apr. 2, that the rebels could claim no civil obedience or moral right: "Should these men order you to destroy property, the men who give the order and the men who execute it are bound to restitution. Should they tell you to seize property, they are simply urging you to robbery. Death inflicted under their order is nothing but murder." The Bishop of Cork (Apr. 30) strongly condemned the local murders as he did other murders in Belfast. A statement was issued by the United Hierarchy from Maynooth on July 15: "Miscreants and murderers they are who take human life, whether they belong to the lawless class, who should be ruled instead of ruling, or to any military body acting independently of civil authority. x x x It is time all Ireland had an Administration that will put down crime, and insure the reign of law and justice." From Australia, on Sept. 29, came a cable to Cardinal Logue from Archbishop Kelly of Sydney declaring that: "19 Archbishops and Bishops of Australia strongly deprecate National dissension. They look for practical union of action according to majority vote." On Oct. 10 the Hierarchy issued a Pastoral letter:

> No one is justified in rebelling against the legitimate government, whatever it is, set up by the nation, and acting within its rights. The opposite doctrine is false, contrary to Christian morals, and opposed to the constant teaching of the Church. x x x Such being Divine law, the guerilla warfare now being carried on by the Irregulars is without moral sanction, and, therefore, the killing of national soldiers in the course of it is murder before God. The seizing of public and private property is robbery. The breaking of roads, bridges, and railways is criminal destruction; the invasion of homes and the molestation of citizens a grievous crime.

Canadian Relation with Irish Affairs. The Irish Constitution was, in many respects, based upon the modern Constitutional practice of Canada. It was provided that the Executive authority of the Free State be vested in the King, exercisable, as in Canada, by a representative of the Crown; that the Governor-General, in withholding assent to a Bill, must act in accordance with the usage in the case of the Dominion of Canada; that (as in Canada) there should be an appeal by individuals from the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; that titles should only be conferred upon recommendation of the

King by the President of the Executive Council. Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Home Affairs, wrote to a correspondent (*Canadian Gazette*, Sept. 28) that "the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown or the representative of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State."

As to Ulster, Sir James Craig, in a despatch to the Toronto *Mail and Empire* of Jan. 13, stated that: "The Northern Parliament was forced upon Ulster and she accepted it in the interest of Peace. Now that Ulster has a Government that is beginning to function, she intends to cling to it and pay the immense sum of £8,000,000 toward the upkeep of the British Empire. Five years from now, if the Southern Government proves loyal and capable, Ulster would probably consider, carefully, a plan to go under the banner of the Irish Free State." In Canada many supporters of Ulster in its old-time attitude maintained their old-time views. A typical Orange Resolution was that of the Grand Lodge of Ontario West at Sarnia on Mch. 31: "This Grand Lodge, disapproving of recognition of a band of rebels containing within its ranks assassins and traitors of the deepest dye, also of the so-called Treaty made between the British Government and the Sinn Fein leaders, and believing it to be an ineffective measure to secure the peace in Ireland, extend to the people of Northern Ireland our deepest sympathy in their present perilous position."

Wm. Coote, M.P., of Belfast, who visited Canada in June-October of this year, presented similar opinions in a number of speeches at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Moncton and many other places. He freely denounced Southern Ireland as the enemy of Britain and the war-time supporter of Germany, the instigator of Protestant murders in Ulster and of the boycott of Ulster goods. He declared that it would become the Mexico of the British Empire! Lieut.-Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., Grand Master of the Masons of Canada, at Fort William, on July 19, urged the Grand Lodge to cable the Grand Master in Ireland—"who has been obliged temporarily to suspend all Masonic meetings in the so-called Free State"—assuring him of support in the "gallant and loyal struggle" of the Irish brethren, and setting aside the sum of $5,000 to be used in the event of need.

Meanwhile, the Self-Determination League for Ireland in Canada had been having a rather precarious time and was divided in opinion. Irish feeling in Canada was almost entirely in favour of support to the new Dominion; the League, however, made an official effort to continue its opposition to the Treaty and all its works. At a meeting of its National Council in Ottawa (Jan. 9) a statement was issued with the declaration that: "The Irish people, under duress and denied the right of self-determination, have been forced to choose, not between the existing Republic and the Agreement signed in London, but between the proposed Agreement and war in its most devastating and in-

human form. A compact thus vitiated by the denial to Ireland of freedom of contract is not binding on this or succeeding generations of Irishmen." On the other hand, the Kingston Branch on the same day criticized the attitude of De Valera and supported Mr. Griffith while Hugh O'Neill, President of the New Brunswick Branch, stated that news of the ratification of the Treaty had been received with general satisfaction. The Edmonton Branch, on Jan. 30, met and decided to dissolve: "The objects of the League having been attained by the conclusion of a pact between Great Britain and Ireland acceptable to and accepted by the Irish people, the usefulness of the Association, as such, has ceased."

In Winnipeg a Canadian Irish Association took the place of the League and elected H. R. S. McCabe President; Toronto maintained its organization and on Dec. 3rd cabled the Lord Mayor of Dublin that: "We indignantly protest the abuses against Republicans and especially abhor the murder of Childers." In far-away Melbourne, Australia, the United Irish League dissolved. The Irish press of Canada also approved the settlement. The keenest, perhaps, of all—the Toronto *Catholic Register*—stated, on Jan. 19, that: "Ireland has not achieved her desire of complete independence, but she has come pretty close to it, and if the Irish Free State is ably handled by its own Irish rulers, there is no limit to the freedom to which it may aspire." During the year it became quite reconciled to the new conditions. The *Catholic Record* of London (Dec. 15) was even more explicit:

> The Irish Free State is an accomplished fact. The action of the British Parliament in carrying out with scrupulous loyalty the provisions of the Anglo-Irish Treaty has given Ireland her place amongst the self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth—that great, happy group of sister-nations that have realized the ideal toward which the nations of the civilized world are yearning and slowly groping their confused way.

Incidents of the year included the many rumours that Lord Shaughnessy would be the new Governor-General at Dublin; the visit of Sir Robert Baird, a Belfast publisher, to Toronto on Nov. 26 and his remark that "we in the North of Ireland have quietness and are able to speak of a return to normal conditions"; the statement of G. B. Johnson, Trade Commissioner in Ireland (Sept. 19) that "as soon as the Irish Government becomes seated in power there will be a prolific market in that country for a wide variety of Canadian products"; an Irish Republican meeting in Montreal, on July 13, addressed by James Larkin, the pulling down of the Union Jack and Larkin's statement that "wherever this flag flies there is no liberty"; the fact that H. N. Moore, son of Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore of Toronto, was Managing Editor of the Dublin *Freeman* during this stormy period; the re-appearance of Lindsay Crawford, erstwhile Irish Republican leader in Canada, as newly-appointed Consul for the Free State at New York and his finally successful struggle, late in

December, for occupation of the Consulate against his predecessor—a Republican and still an adherent of De Valera. On Dec. 13 the Prime Minister of Canada cabled Mr. Cosgrave as follows: "My colleagues in the Government of Canada join me in welcoming the Irish Free State into the brotherhood of self-governing Dominions of the British Empire. We send the best of wishes for peace, progress and prosperity in all that pertains to Ireland's future. (Signed) Mackenzie King."

Conditions in the Indian Empire 1922. These conditions concerned Canada though, on the surface, only indirectly. A revolt amongst the teeming millions of India with all its terrible consequences to the British population, a struggle involving Moslem passions and prejudices, would spread far; wide constitutional changes which would either develop the almost unthinkable paradox of a great free Commonwealth of Oriental peoples or precipitate a movement for separation, independence and war, could not but involve every part of the Empire in one form or another. The new Census of 1921 showed a population of 216,-734,000 Hindus, 68,735,000 Moslems, 11,571,000 Buddhists, 4,754,-000 Christians and the rest scattering in myriads of sects.

Out of the mass of peoples the clever, educated Hindu agitators had by this time drawn a number of Moslems into their net; the All-Moslem Congress and Indian National Congress (Hindu) combined as the backbone of agitation and sedition; around Gandhi had centred all the elements of irresponsible and ignorant—as well as educated persons—who had been influenced (1) by German war-time propaganda, (2) by Bolsheviki propaganda and (3) by Western ideas thrown wildly and incoherently into Oriental minds. They stood at this time for a sort of republicanism and veiled separation. The Moderates of Hindu thought, however, were many and, upon the whole, loyal; the leaders of the old-time National Congress—men like Dadabhai Naoroji, G. K. Ghokale, Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir D. E. Wacha—had been replaced by leaders such as Lord Sinha of Raipur and, in 1922, by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in particular. In the main, this party stood for (1) a further measure of reform so as to place India in a position equal to one of the great self-governing Dominions; (2) the Indianization of the Civil Service and Armed Forces.

The arrest and imprisonment of Gandhi in March caused the decay of his non-co-operation, hartal and boycott policies and similar treatment of the Moslem seditionist Hazrat Mohandi, President of the All-India Moslem League, helped in the process; the policy of Britain in the Near East with her support of the Sultan against the Angora leaders and the confusion of Moslem thought caused by the creation of an Angora Caliph in succession to the Sultan dissipated much of the Khalifat discontent; the loyal British adherence to the Montagu reforms and the degree of success attained by tentative Parliamentary institutions

strengthened the Moderates. To Canada the stability of India was important because it involved peace and order amongst 300,000,000 of the people, because of the enormous trade carried in British shipping, because of varied, large and increasing possibilities of Canadian trade. Indian trade before the War included Imports of $462,033 from Canada and Exports of $6,898,456 to Canada; in 1922 the figures were $2,341,175 and $8,937,388 respectively.*

In 1922 an elaborate Report was issued by the Trade and Commerce Department as a result of the visit to India, in 1920, of H. R. Pousette to enquire into these conditions. Many facts were given but no definite conclusions formulated. Advice of a practical sort was offered on two points: "Canadians embarking on trade with India will probably be well advised to confine their operations to the large European importing houses. The native houses, speaking generally, are not considered sufficiently reliable. x x x While a certain amount of business can be effected at long range, it may be taken as a principle that Canadian firms who are determined to investigate and exploit the Indian market must send representatives to study it on the spot, to demonstrate their goods, and to make connections."

From a close study of the Report much information was obtainable as, for instance, the fact that Canada already competed successfully in China and Japan in the supply of steel bars and could do well in India; that Canadian wire-wove fencing was firmly established in favour in some parts of the Empire; that there was a demand for British-made boilers and that "Canadian-made" was British-made; that there was a market for machinery in paper manufacture, for British road rollers and for machine tools, for electrical appliances, motor launches, galvanized goods and builders' hardwood; that there were openings for Canadian leather and leather goods, pianos, player-pianos and organs; that India imported Acetic Acid and Canada had the largest plant in the world; that India wanted bacon, cheese, cereals, jams, jellies, condensed milk and pickles, canned and bottled fruits, canned salmon and other fish; that she needed confectionery and three-ply wood tea chests and wanted stationery; that Asbestos and large quantities of Railway material were required. In April the press stated that the Indian Government was calling for tenders for a year's supply of lumber for packing cases and had specified Canadian spruce as the material. Visitors of the year, aside from Mr. Sastri, were Prof. Prabhu Dutt Shastri of Calcutta, who talked of Dominion Home Rule; Prof. Samuel Joshi of Baroda University, Bombay, who urged an exchange of students between Canada and India; the Rev. Dr. R. A. King, Canadian Principal of the Presbyterian College at Indore for 20 years, who stated that Canadian policy toward Hindu Immigrants was an appreciable factor in Indian unrest.

*Note.—Canadian Trade returns—with British East Indies.

The Tour of Mr. Sastri; Canadian Franchise for Hindus. The visit of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri to Australia, New Zealand and Canada in 1922 was undertaken at the request of the British and Indian Governments; primarily, it was for the purpose of discussing franchise and other conditions affecting his people in these countries; practically, it provided the Dominions with a fund of information upon conditions in India and, especially, the working of the new Constitution as developed out of the Chelmsford-Montagu legislation of 1921. He, himself, was a man of varied experience. A Fellow of Madras University, and member of the Madras Legislative Council; President of the Servants of India Society and in control of its organ *The Servant of India*; a member of the British Privy Council and the Viceroy's Legislative Council; Leader in the Upper House, or Council of State under the new conditions, at Delhi; Representative of India at the Imperial Conference of 1917, the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Conference of 1921-22; President of the Provincial Liberal Conference at Bombay in 1922. His eloquence and clarity of speech were notable; at Geneva, in London, and at Washington he had made a distinct impression in this respect.

Addressing the Conference at Washington, on Jan 23, he declared that: "India desires the status attained within the British Empire by other groups, such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand. We hope and trust that the new spirit in the world will mean that our progress toward that status will be by peaceful and constitutional means. We mean to achieve the great end altogether by pacific measures." Mr. Sastri was in London on Feb. 16, 1922, and had an audience with the King; on Mch. 9 he left for India after accepting a Mission to the Dominions in connection with the rights of Indian citizenship in those countries; the London *Times* announced that the question Mr. Sastri had to deal with was not that of the admission of Indians into the self-governing Dominions, for India had decided not to send any of her surplus population to the Dominions:

> Under the arrangement reached at the Imperial War Conference in 1918, India has a reciprocal right of exclusion of citizens of the Dominions, but has refrained from enacting legislation for its exercise. Under the Resolution of the Imperial Conference last year, South Africa alone dissenting, it was agreed that in view of the equal status of Indians in the Empire it was desirable to remove the disabilities they suffer in the Dominions and to give them equal rights of citizenship. It is for the purpose of conferring upon local conditions and of securing the elimination of restrictions based on race that Mr. Sastri has received his new Mission.

Speaking at Delhi, on Mch. 30, before leaving on his tour, Mr. Sastri stated that a section of the American Press was functioning in wrong channels as to India's connection with Great Britain. He stressed the urgent need for unofficial visitors touring the United States to proclaim that India was determined to remain within the British Commonwealth. On May 7 Mr. Srinivasa Sastri delivered an elaborate address as President of the

first Bombay Presidency Liberal Conference; he spoke as leader of the Liberal party in India and of the Moderates in the Legislatures and the country—so far as the country had political opinions at all! He eulogized the "gospel of Swaraj" or Home Rule; denounced the Indian Executive for employing "forces of repression" against those whom he also denounced as "guilty of acts of cruelty and barbarity"; described as a "festering evil" the exclusion of capable young lads from office in the Army; denounced the Rowlatt Act, which endeavoured to keep the sedition of Hindu newspapers from offering direct incitement to violence; declared that there was no British statesman who, at the present time, could enact a Dominion status law for India; denounced the Gandhi non-co-operation movement and urged constitutional agitation for reform. Speaking at Simla (May 14) on the eve of departure for Australia, he described himself as having an "unquenchable faith in the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations," but declared that the people of India had lost confidence in the British Government.

Mr. Sastri arrived at Perth, Australia, on June 1st and afterwards visited all the States except Tasmania. He was welcomed at Perth by Hon. H. P. Coebatch, Acting Premier of Western Australia, and received on the 2nd a Deputation of Indians. His first Australian address was given at a State Luncheon, in the Parliament House, where he declared that the Imperial Conference of 1921 had shown the British Empire to be more and more based on the ideas of brotherhood, of equality and of absolute and even-handed justice all around; that India had won its place as a free and equal Dominion in the Empire by its sacrifices in the Great War; that, however, there were serious disabilities under which some of its people lived in other Dominions and which should, if possible, be removed. Indians at home were asking: "Where are we Indians within the Empire? What are we? How are our fellow-citizens in the Empire treating us to-day? Do they treat us even as well as the Japanese or Chinese, who are outside the British Constitution, and who may be described as aliens and foreigners? Our claim within the Empire is not that you shall treat us like other Asiatics, but that you should recognize that we belong to this great, beneficent institution of the British Empire like you, recognize that kinship of spirit, and put us really in a position of advantage compared with other Asiatics."

As to the rest: "In India, I can assure you, there is no feeling of repugnance to the idea of Empire. We have a very good, a very lively recollection of what may happen to India were it to travel away under dangerous impulses from the British Empire. If some generation quite new has no recollection of the time before the great Indian Mutiny, why we have the lurid warning of Russia to-day." At Adelaide, South Australia, on June 8, Mr. Sastri was given a Civic welcome and otherwise entertained; the Labour Party here advised him that they wanted

a white Australia and that breaking down the barriers would mean exploitation of the Hindus as they alleged to be the case in South Africa. He replied that no mitigation in the present policy of restricted immigration of Indians was asked; he only wanted equal rights for those already citizens of Australia. To the local press he expressed dissatisfaction with the Lloyd George Government, stated that people in India were very sensitive as to receiving the full measure of reform under the Montagu legislation, considered, however, that most of the suspicion was unjustified.

He arrived at Melbourne on the 10th and was officially received by members of the Federal and State Governments; he addressed several meetings with cordial results and stated to the press (June 11) that he found no great distress among his countrymen, that some of them, indeed, had been most successful in business, though not satisfied with their political status. They had found their surroundings unsympathetic: "I do not raise the White Australian issue. All I ask is that between 2,000 and 3,000 Indians here shall be allowed to live on equal terms of citizenship with Australians." The Federal Government, on June 13, entertained Mr. Sastri at Luncheon and Lord Forster, the Governor-General, received a cable from Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, gratefully acknowledging the cordial reception given to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri: "The spirit in which Mr. Sastri's suggestions have been received has made India confident of a satisfactory solution of all questions outstanding between India and Australia, and will further strengthen the ties binding the two countries as partners in the same Empire."

In Sydney, N.S.W., on June 15, the visitor was given a warm welcome, and W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister, indicated sympathy with his ideals and asked him to address the members of the Commonwealth Parliament. He was at Brisbane, Queensland, on June 23 and in an address stated that India was endeavouring to ascertain the status of her nationals within the British Empire with a view to determining her future policy—whether she would ask her children and her children's children to throw in their lot with the British Commonwealth, or seriously consider why they should seek a continued place within the Empire. Later, he addressed the members of the State Legislature. Back at Melbourne, on June 26, Mr. Sastri urged the granting of the State as well as the Federal franchise to Indians domiciled in the State or Commonwealth; in New South Wales, he stated, the Indians were under no disabilities and had no complaints to make.

At Melbourne, on June 27, Mr. Sastri was entertained at a National Parliamentary banquet and made an appeal to the assembled members of the House and Senate of Australia. He left the country with every hope of success and, on July 1st, was able to telegraph Simla that the Queensland Government had exempted British Indian subjects from the dictation test im-

posed under the Banana Industry Act, while the South Australian Government had decided to amend the Irrigation Act, which disqualified all Asiatics from acquiring lands dealt with in the Act, so as to make it applicable to alien Asiatics only. In Parliament, on July 19, Mr. Premier Hughes said that the Government had decided to grant the request of Indians in Australia that they should be entitled to Old-age and Invalid pensions and the necessary legislation would be introduced. No decision had been reached with regard to the request for extension of the franchise to Indians.

Mr. Sastri arrived in New Zealand a little later and on July 11, at a Parliamentary Luncheon in Wellington, stated that while Indians were well-treated in this Dominion, it was not the case everywhere: "The treatment of lawfully domiciled Indians as equal citizens in the Empire is a necessary condition of India's remaining loyally within the Empire; Indians receive many advantages from their Imperial connection, but if it is a connection of which they cannot be proud, they will eventually terminate it." He repeated here and elsewhere in New Zealand the speeches delivered in Australia and insistently urged India's right to Dominion status with equal political status for all Indians in the Dominions and Colonies. The Press, generally, pointed out that, while the concessions of equal citizenship to Indians was a matter of small importance in New Zealand and Australia, the application of the principle was quite impossible where Indians constituted a large proportion of the population as in Fiji, Kenya, Uganda and Natal. Before Mr. Sastri left, official messages were interchanged as to the visit and its success, between Lord Reading and Lord Jellicoe, the Governor-General.

On Aug. 13 Mr. Sastri arrived at Victoria, B.C., where he conferred with the Lieut.-Governor and Premier as to the local Hindu situation and addressed the Canadian Club on the 16th on "India in Transition." Here, as everywhere, the speaker based his remarks upon the absolutely impossible premise that India—with its hundreds of millions of discordant, diverse, and racially antagonistic, or Caste-controlled, peoples—was a unit, a nation, in the ordinary Western acceptation of the term. Aside from this, his presentation of facts as to the workings of the new Constitution was singularly lucid and his references to British efforts at adjustment fair and reasonable. His work for local franchise and the result of a Deputation of resident Hindus to the Provincial Government were, however, disappointing. Consideration was promised but the attitude of the Cabinet was pessimistic; his comment was one of amazement that the rights of Indians, as co-partners in the Empire, should be denied. Addresses at other points followed.

At Winnipeg he told the Canadian Club (Aug. 29) that, while Great Britain treated the Indians as equals, the Dominions had gone on the old lines and treated Indians no better than other

Asiatics not belonging to the British Empire and in one or two cases even worse. Ideas of separation in India were gaining ground, and this grievance—namely the denial of the franchise to Indians in the Dominions—greatly aggravated the situation. He was not asking for increased immigration of Hindus to Canada: "According to a compact of 1918 and legislation recently undertaken in India, no person from that country can hereafter migrate to any Dominion for purposes either of labour or permanent settlement and the Dominions, for their part, are rigorously excluding all such persons and admitting only merchants, tourists and students." In this he did not ask a change but he did urge the franchise and equal rights for Hindus who, as British subjects, were now citizens of Canada. He was at Ottawa on Sept. 2nd.

In Toronto Mr. Sastri made a great impression by his combination of lucidity and oratorical skill. At an Exhibition Luncheon, on Sept. 3rd, he said: "I am one of many educated people in India who have studied British institutions with reverence, and I hope to see the day when an India, contented and prosperous, shall dwell within the Empire, for her own benefit and for the benefit of the Empire." Addressing the Empire Club on the 7th he stated that he was in Canada as a representative of the Government of India, which he believed had claims upon Canada for a certain amount of goodwill and co-operation. The Indians would like to be able to tell their children they were proud to stay in the glorious British Empire, but they could not be proud within the Empire, as were the rest of its peoples, unless they could find within it a place compatible with respect for themselves. On Sept. 20 the Mission Boards of various Denominations tendered the visitor a Dinner and were told of educational conditions in India; the Canadian Club was addressed on the same day at Luncheon and the Women's Club in the afternoon.

To the latter he appealed earnestly: "Think Imperially; look to the interests of the Empire; see that your liberalities are matched by those of other people. You cannot dwell in useful brotherhood unless all are equal. x x x Should by any mischance, the British power be withdrawn suddenly from India, it is extremely doubtful that the nation and its people would hold together for the maintenance of India's unity; it is by no means impossible that India would drift back into that state of incoherence and misrule and disunion, from which she has been rescued by the overpowering strength of the British Empire." Mr. Sastri was at Hamilton on Sept. 21, and later was at Ottawa, where his request as to the franchise was promised every consideration. Mr. Mackenzie King promised to invite Parliament to consider it when the Franchise law was under revision. The Prime Minister, however, reminded Mr. Sastri that in 8 out of the 9 Provinces of the Dominion the Federal franchise was

granted to natives of India resident in Canada on terms identical with those applicable, generally to Canadian citizens.

On his return to London Mr. Sastri stated at a Luncheon, on Oct. 26, that: "I found everywhere in the Dominions a readiness to understand the principles and ideals of Empire, which are those of justice, of equality, and of brotherhood. I found, moreover, what it takes personal touch fully to realize, that what is often described as a prejudice against the Indian Community, is not so much that as economic apprehension that unrestricted advent into the Dominions might reduce the scale of wages and the standard of life, and might even affect the quality of civilization which the people of the Dominions are so anxious to cherish and preserve. When I presented the problem, not merely from the Indian standpoint, but as a measure of relief necessary in the interests of the Empire, I found I struck a chord which vibrated with a very lively response indeed. For the Empire is everywhere in the Dominions cherished to-day with an affection and a warmth of attachment, probably not reached at any time before in its history." He dealt at length with the hoped-for gradual transition in India from present conditions to Dominion status and constitution.

In a review of his tour in his organ *The Servant of India* (Dec. 21), Mr. Sastri replied to those who denounced him for eulogizing the British Empire: "I have no answer to those who have no faith in it. But no true Liberal can belong to this class. If we view revolution with horror, it is because we believe that we can attain our political salvation within the Empire by purely peaceful and constitutional methods. And my reading of history teaches me that a belief in the beneficence of the British Empire is, on the whole, amply justified."

Relations with Australia; Mr. Robb's Trade Proposals. The striking features of Australian life and progress in 1922 included a Budget (Aug. 17) which remitted taxes totalling £3,200,000 and showed a Commonwealth and State Debt of £784,000,000, with Assets of £450,000,000 and a reduction of £1,787,000 in the Defence estimates; a statement of Receipts for the year of June 30, 1922, totalling £64,913,085 and Expenditures of £54,118,265; a pronounced Government encouragement to Aviation and Parliamentary acceptance of the Washington Conference Treaties; the election of Matthew Charlton, M.P., to replace the late Hon. F. G. Tudor as Leader of the Labour Party; the defeat of the Dooley Labour Government in New South Wales and instructions under the new State Government that all school children should salute the Union Jack once a week; the Census returns of 1921 showing a population of 5,510,229 or 20 per cent. increase in 10 years.

The Constitution of the new Commonwealth Tariff Board was completed with R. M. Oakley as Chairman and duties which included administration of the Anti-Dumping clauses in the

Tariff act; careful study of the effect of the Tariff upon industries and advice to the Government as to means for encouraging industrial development; the handling of disputes arising out of interpretation of the Tariff law; the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties and the application of Australia's British Preferential Tariff and Intermediate Tariff; consideration of complaints as to high charges by manufacturers, or any action alleged to be in restraint of trade. Negotiations were successfully carried on for Reciprocity with New Zealand and legislation approved in both Dominions putting an arrangement in force which covered 129 items and a trade which, in 1921, showed £1,995,897 of Imports by Australia from New Zealand and £6,271,739 of Exports from the Commonwealth to the Islands.

The Australian Elections at the close of the year resulted in the defeat of the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes who, since 1915, had dominated the country's politics, War action and policy. The standing of the Parties at the start was as follows: Nationalists under Mr. Hughes 38, Country Party under Dr. Earle C. Page 13, Labour under Matthew Charlton 24. On Oct. 23 the Premier opened his campaign at Chatswood with the statement that the only course open to Australia in the recent Turkish crisis was to stand by Great Britain; that the Government had striven in domestic affairs to govern in the interests of the whole people—not of any class; that the need for Immigration was imperative and an agreement for its promotion had been made with Great Britain and the State Governments of Victoria and Western Australia; that if the other States agreed the stream of immigrants would double the population of Australia in 20 years; that the Government was carrying out its pledges to stand by the returned soldiers, with £122,000,000 spent on soldiers and their dependents. He challanged comparison in this respect from any other country; stated that the Government control of the Sugar industry would be discontinued and adequate protection be given against black labour in this industry; announced that the Commonwealth Line of steamers would be placed under independent control and that the Government was guaranteeing a fixed price for cotton for three years.

Speaking on the 24th Mr. Charlton, representing Labour, denounced the Government for pledging aid in the Near East without consulting Parliament; declared that the Labour Party would abolish the States and concentrate all Legislative power in one Commonwealth Chamber with delegated authority to Provincial Councils; stated that a host of imported Governors, with expensive retinues, were utterly unnecessary and that the machinery of the High Commissioner's office should be utilized to expand overseas markets. Immigration, while there were Australian workless men, was a mad policy. Dr. Page and the Country Party appealed for an increase in numbers on the ground that the Government had been extravagant, that the Tariff was oppressing the farmers, and that the Socialistic

undertakings of the Ministry in sugar, coal, and shipping should be condemned. As the campaign progressed the personal factor developed, the inevitable personal enemies, aroused by years of power and by Mr. Hughes' strenuous personality, injured his chances of success, and Rt. Hon. W. A. Watt in particular, a former colleague, criticized the Government with damaging force. At Melbourne, on Nov. 26, Mr. Hughes handled the Labourites without gloves and declared that Labour had abandoned itself to Communism and estranged thousands of trade unionists; it was anti-Empire, anti-Australian, and bound headlong for destruction.

On Dec. 20 it was found that five Ministers were defeated and the Government in an obvious minority though details, under a cumbrous system of voting, were not available for days; the final returns showed Labour 29, Nationalists (Hughes) 27, Country and Liberal 19. Who was to be Premier was doubtful for a time and Mr. Hughes still held office at the close of the year.*

There were Canadian efforts at Reciprocity with Australia during the year, though the difficulties were considerable. The benefit under such an arrangement obviously lay with Canada which exported (year of June 30, 1922) $10,678,600 worth of products and imported only $1,041,027 from Australia; the Commonwealth was, moreover, a large importer of manufactures, lumber, paper and raw materials from the United States—much of which might be obtained from Canada. The total trade of Australia in 1920-21 was £295,960,738. On Feb. 8 Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner, stated in London that the time was ripe for "a real effort to adjust the fiscal differences between Canada and Australia." Australia had, in 1906, entered into a reciprocal arrangement with South Africa which, he said, would be renewed, and it had just passed a Bill to give effect to a preferential arrangement with New Zealand: "Canada sells to Australia nine times the value of the goods which Australia sells to Canada. Is it any wonder that the Australian's interest in reciprocity with the sister Dominion is but luke-warm? It is clear that Canada buys largely from the United States and passes the Commonwealth by."

A little later the Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, Australian delegate at the Arms Conference, was in Ottawa (Feb. 15) to consult the Government in this matter; on Feb. 13 he had told a Toronto meeting of the earnest desire of his Government to strengthen the ties of commerce and sentiment which bound English-speaking countries together. On the 23rd a Conference took place between the Government and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; the latter urged Preferential trade with Australia, and Mr. Mackenzie King announced that the Government had

*Note.—Early in January, 1923, Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, M.C., Treasurer in the Hughes Government, young and with a splendid war record, a lucid speaker and strong personality, formed a Ministry.

commenced negotiations along this line. The C. M. A. stated that United States' Exports to Australia in 1921 were $120,985,-720 as against $43,351,855 in 1913; a large proportion of these goods, it was said, could have been supplied by Canada had the Australian Preferential tariff rates applied to the Dominion; it was also claimed that "the Customs appraisement laws of Australia stimulated importations from the United States, instead of from Canada." The new Australian Tariff was described by D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, in a May report, as likely to have a serious effect on Canada—especially in agricultural machinery. In September it was announced that Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, would leave for Australia on Oct. 20, from Vancouver, and endeavour to negotiate a Reciprocity arrangement.

At Vancouver, the Minister was presented with a Board of Trade Memorandum showing that British Columbia exported, in 1902-21, 330 million feet, B. M., of lumber to Australia compared with 1,885 million feet shipped by the States of Oregon and Washington, and that most of this, under Preferential tariffs, could be sent from Canada. Mr. Robb was optimistic as to his mission and in due course reached Sydney, N. S. W., where, on Nov. 14, he stated that the new American tariff should stimulate direct Canadian trade with Australia. The U. S. duties on wool, for instance, should lead to direct importation of Canadian requirements, instead of *via* London or Boston, as formerly. Dried fruits was another possibility. Australian oranges at Vancouver had recently undersold the Seattle product. The negotiations were carried on chiefly with the Commonwealth Tariff Board and, on Dec. 9, an arrangement was announced as ready for the respective Parliaments.

The objections raised in Australia against any agreement included (1) the statement that American capitalists were deeply intrenched behind Canadian industries and that a large part of Canada's internal trade was controlled by U. S. interests; that (2) under Reciprocity this would really mean increased American competition with British manufacturers in Australian and other markets of the Empire; (3) that, practically, U. S. export interests would have a Canadian, as well as American base, from which to supply Australia and would thus benefit directly by Preferential trade without giving any return; that (4) Australia had nothing to gain as (1920-21) the trade balance between Canada and Australia was against the Commonwealth to the tune of £4,286,194; that (5) Canada would not give any real advantage in manufactured goods and it was in these, chiefly, that Australia wanted Preference. The negotiations were temporarily successful, but at the close of the year and upon Mr. Robb's return the final result was in doubt.

Canada and Newfoundland; Trade Conditions and Relations. Newfoundland lay so close to Canada, its history and growth were so nearly related to Canadian development and interests,

the strategic importance of its position was so vital to Canada, that, aside from political relations, they were almost one—though there were not, of course, the sympathetic trade and financial relations which a closer union would naturally produce. It controlled, strategically, the Atlantic pathways of trade and the Naval position of the Canadian Dominion; it owned Labrador, the strip of cold and little known territory—rich in pulp-wood and water powers—which spread along Canada's Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Hudson Straits; it had great possibilities in production with vast iron resources in Belle Isle—a tributary part of its coast line—and with varied riches in fishing, in general mining, in lumbering and in agriculture.

With a healthy climate and picturesque and beautiful scenery; with great forests and pulp-wood and splendid Fisheries; with 4,000,000 acres of excellent agricultural land available and a trade which grew from $30,200,000 in 1912-13 to $51,000,000 in 1920-21 and by 50 millions in the decade; with a revenue which had doubled in 8 years; with unusual sporting facilities for fisherman and hunter and good railway accommodation; the Island had a fine basis for progressive prosperity. In these later years, however, it had been passing through a severe depression —fisheries, lumbering, mining, railways, revenues and trade had all been affected. In 1922 conditions slowly improved with a population placed by the new Census at 262,938 or 20,000 more than in 1911.

Negotiations, early in the year, were under way with British capitalists for the establishment of a large water-power development and the erection of paper mills in the Humber Valley; the project promised 235,000 horse-power with a mill having a capacity of 400 tons of newsprint a day. The Newfoundland Products Corporation, which had this development in hand, asked the Armstrong-Whitworth firm to act as their technical advisers and to assist in the financing and management, and this was agreed to. The timber limits were carefully cruised and the amount of wood available estimated to be 10,500,000 cords, or enough wood on the limits to supply the mill for 50 years. The cost of the whole development including site, pulp-wood, construction of mill, material, machinery, etc., was put at £4,000,000 and the project involved expenditures of $14,000,000 in two years.

In August the Great Lakes, Newfoundland Atlantic Company, Ltd., was incorporated at St. John's with $10,000,000 capitalization to take over the Assets of a concern started in 1914 but which had not proceeded with a project which embraced the construction of a railway from Rantem Bay, Trinity, to Little Southern Harbour, Placentia Bay, the operation of a train ferry service to Louisburg, N. S., and the construction of a railway from Humbermouth, Bay of Islands, to Southwest Arm, Green Bay, and a train ferry service from Bay of Islands to Gaspé, Quebec. The Lumber interests controlled by M. E. Martin were, in October, taken over by the North American

Trading Co., with $500,000 capital. Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of the Island, was in London during August as were Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C., Hon. R. K. Bishop and Hon. J. D. Ryan of the Government. Speaking to the press (Aug. 5) Sir Richard stated that business conditions were improving greatly and a spirit of optimism was prevalent; at a Dinner, on Aug. 2nd, he stated that a project was in hand for co-operation between the British and Island Governments for combined support in certain large developments. The Premier described Newfoundland as a stepping-stone between the Old World and the New in settlement, in the Atlantic cable, in aviation, and in wireless, telegraphic, and telephonic communication.

At this time Sir W. L. Allardyce was appointed Governor in succession to Sir C. A. Harris. On Nov. 8 it was definitely announced in connection with the Newfoundland Produce Corporation and its great Pulp project that the British Government had agreed to a $9,000,000 subsidy and that of Newfoundland to a similar amount—subject to approval of the Legislature. At Montreal, on Dec. 7, Sir Richard Squires confirmed the statement, said that it involved the production of 400 tons of Newsprint daily in perpetuity and would revolutionize the industrial life of Newfoundland. Of the electric power lying idle it was planned to utilize 80,000 to 100,000 h.-p. for the newsprint plant, while the remainder would be devoted to other industries, one of which was ore-smelting. If the Legislature approved the plan, the Armstrong-Whitworth firm would attend to the Hydro-electrical development and to the construction of the mills. At the close of the year it was stated that over 1,000,000 tons of ore shipments had gone from Belle Island to Germany—the largest export on record.

Politically, Newfoundland continued its ever-heated discussions, though the Squires' Government maintained its position. The estimated Revenue for 1921-22 was $8,404,500 and Expenditures $8,307,795. The legislation of the Session—April to June—included the authorization of a Loan of $6,000,000 for Public Works, Railway liquidation account and general purposes; an Act for the Protection of Neglected Children and one to regulate the trade in Opium and other Drugs; ratification of an Agreement selling the Submarine Cable Line between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to the Commercial Cable Co., of New York for $60,000; an Act to facilitate the reciprocal enforcement of Judgments, etc., in Newfoundland and other parts of the Empire; an Act to Encourage Ship-building under a Bounty system and an elaborate measure reviewing and re-organizing War Pensions; an Income tax measure running from 5 to 8 per cent. on small incomes and up to 35 per cent. on $100,000 a year.

The Railway question continued to be a troublesome one. In 1921 the Government had arranged with the Reid-Newfoundland Co. to pay operating losses up to $1,500,000 for the year of

June 30, 1922. The Government advanced the Reids $1,000,000 of this amount in the first half-year to enable them to lay in coal and supplies for winter operation, and in the first quarter of 1922 another $250,000; finding, however, that the losses on operation were less than expected and that this sum would be more than enough to cover the deficit, it refused to pay any more. The Reids replied that their agreement was for the full amount, that their financing was based upon it, and they were owed large amounts which could not be collected promptly, that they were without sufficient cash to meet the monthly pay-roll of $125,000 and that if the Government would give them the remaining $250,000 they would refund the unused portion after June 30. To this the Government replied that it would not, as the Reids already owed it $517,000 on other accounts which the Government had tried to collect for the past 10 months.

To this the Reids rejoined that they had a counter-claim against the Government for a far larger amount. The net result was a tying up of the whole system at two separate periods; an offer from the Company to sell the Railway to the Government —which had the legal right to take it over in case of default— for $2,500,000; the alternative, a legal arbitration with a $6,000,-000 Railway claim. There was a compromise and a temporary Government advance and in June a further arrangement under which the Railway and its allied Steamship services were to be operated by R. C. Morgan of Winnipeg, an official of the C.P.R., on behalf of the Government, and by R. G. Reid of the Reid-Newfoundland Co., with Morgan as General Manager; the Government was to meet the expenses of operation, but all revenues were to be applied against operating costs.

As to Canada, there were some important developments of this period. Sir R. Squires was in Washington during January to try and modify the new Tariff impositions; he went on to Ottawa to discuss various matters with Mr. Premier King. Trade conditions between the countries were being vitally affected by U. S. competition; yet in both cases the American tariff excluded their products wherever possible. In the 12 months ending Mch. 31, 1914 (before the War) the Island trade included $4,508,090 of Imports from Canada and $1,840,523 of Exports to the Dominion; in 1922 the figures were, respectively, $9,317,639 and $1,387,766. In figures submitted to the North Sydney, N. S., Board of Trade early in 1922, it was shown that out of 212 subdivisions of commodities in Newfoundland trade, the United States led in 103, Canada in 92 and the United Kingdom in 15. Out of 42 principal commodities the United States led in 26 and Canada in 12. For the year ending June 30, 1922, Newfoundland's Imports from the U. S. were $6,127,958 and its Exports to that country only $1,911,749; as to Great Britain the Imports were $2,036.512 and the Exports $4,866,821; the total Imports were $18,209,853 and Exports $19.478,417. A resident Trade Commissioner from Canada to Newfoundland was urged.

A matter brought up by the Island Premier, when in Canada during July, was an alleged discrimination against the Island through Canada increasing her postage rate to Newfoundland from 3 to 4 cents for a one-ounce letter, while mail going from Canada to the United States enjoyed the three-cent rate. It was pointed out unofficially, in reply, that the Universal Postal Union had in 1921 decided that all countries should increase their rates and that most of them had done so; that the rate imposed by Canada up to October, 1921, was 3 cents for a one-ounce letter to any point within the Empire, whereas the initial letter rate from Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand to Canada had for over a year been 4 cents; that for this reason and that stated above, Canada's postal rate was duly increased to 4 cents for a one-ounce letter to any point in the Empire, including Newfoundland; that the U. S. rate stood as it had for years and was kept at this rate as a convenience to the people of Canada. The legal dispute as to Labrador and its Canadian boundaries continued during the year; in April Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C., was appointed Canada's Counsel in the case when it should come before the Judicial Committee; Sir Patrick McGrath visited Canada in July to investigate certain points on behalf of Newfoundland. Overtures were made to Jamaica for the extension of its Canadian Preference on fish to those of Newfoundland. During the year, also, (Aug. 27) a Newfoundland War Memorial was unveiled by Sir R. A. Squires at Amiens, France, and its Memorial Park at Beaumont Hamel further improved.

Canadian Interests in New Zealand and South Africa. Canada was interested in the attitude of the Island Dominion toward Prohibition; in 1919 the Referendum majority against it was 3,262; in December, 1922, the majority against it, and in favour of a License system, was 10,136. The New Zealand Reciprocity arrangement with Australia was, of course, not favourable to certain branches of Canadian trade; the abolition of the Tariff agreement with South Africa did not, however, affect Canada, nor did the application to South Africa of its British Preferential rates in place of the old Agreement. In the New Zealand Elections of December 9 Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, after 10 years in power, was returned again with a reduced majority—38 seats for his Reform-Conservatives against 48 previously held; the Liberals, under T. M. Wilford, carried 25 seats and Labour, with Harry Holland as Leader, 17 seats—though quite a proportion of both Parties supported Mr. Massey.

His platform included up-to-date shipping and mail services between New Zealand and Great Britain, further development of New Zealand trade with Australia and the Pacific Islands, a vigorous Immigration policy, with substantial assistance to citizens of the United Kingdom, and a "small freehold" policy. In May a Budget deficit of £340,000 was announced but Mr. Massey stated that revenue and expenditure would be balanced

from the accumulated surpluses of former years totalling 8½ million pounds; at this time and, again, in September taxes were largely reduced. Trade was in a prosperous condition with an excess Export of £8,000,000 over Imports. The total before the War, in the year of Mch. 31, 1914, included $1,933,698 of Imports from Canada and $3,192,900 of Exports to the Dominion; in 1922 the figures were reversed in value and stood $4,128,531 and $1,783,500 respectively.

Canadian relations with South Africa were but slight in 1922. The Union itself found an increase of population through its 1921 Census with a total of 6,926,992 or nearly a million in a decade; of these 1,522,442 were whites with an increase of 19 per cent. and 5,404,550, coloured, with an increase of 15 per cent. Late in 1921 the British Army under General Carter, after 100 years of service and protection to British and sometimes to Boers in South Africa, handed over its responsibilities and armaments to the Union and closed a great chapter in history; with the new year began one in which the Union assumed the responsibilities of guardianship over a considerable part of a great Continent; to the Union the British Government handed as a gift an Air equipment valued at over $7,000,000 and military lands and buildings worth $5,000,000. The only condition was maintenance of Simon's Town as an adequate Naval base for the Empire's Navy —which General Smuts had described as still the bulwark of South Africa.

The great strike at Johannesburg, developing into a Bolshevist-inspired rebellion which upheld the torch of revolutionary Labour and racial hatred, rose and fell in March; the stern hand of the veteran soldier who, also, was Prime Minister, checked the trouble, crushed the revolt and punished the rebel leaders. In the Legislature, on May 23 following, the Premier stated that the Gold mines would be working normally by September and would absorb most of the unemployed; that the Government, by Railway construction, irrigation and afforestation schemes, hoped to absorb the rest; that the country was an industrial one, in part, but that high Protection meant high wages, which would injure mining and agriculture and the Government, therefore, had to move moderately; that the Tariff needed a thorough revision, and an investigation was under way; that it was proposed to institute a Bounty system in order to build up the iron and steel industry.

A little later Parliament enacted a law providing a graduated Bounty to last 8 years. For the first 3 years it was to be 15s per ton for pig-iron and 15s per ton for steel—dropping gradually until it terminated. Rhodesia, the territory of the British South Africa Co., voted in favour of status as a British Colony, under its own Constitution, in preference to union with South Africa as a Province. In the latter case it was offered 10 representatives in the House and 5 in the Senate of the Union; English and Dutch were to be official languages and various

other rights and privileges were pledged; the vote was 8,774 for Responsible Colonial Government and 5,989 for the South African Union. As to trade, the latest available figures showed Imports of £58,201,337 in 1921 and Exports of £62,381,209—a great decrease in both cases from 1920. The proportion of South African total Imports held by the British Empire was 64·6 and the United Kingdom's share was 54·2 per cent. This trade with the Union before the War—Mch. 31, 1913—included $3,465,892 of Imports from Canada and $272,199 of Exports to the Dominion; in 1922 the figures were $4,203,371 and $154,050 respectively.

South Africa was a large importer of boots and shoes and the opening for Canada was marked, and so with other products. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner to the Union, was in London late in the year and, on Nov. 16, told the press that Canada was doing a remarkably good trade with that part of the Empire; that the Elder-Dempster Line—subsidised on the route from Canada to South Africa—was probably using more cargo space than any other steamers going there; that at present the trade was all one way, from Canada to South Africa, and the steamers did not return direct to Canada; that however anxious the South Africans were to trade with Canada, they could not do so without ships to carry their produce.

Canadian Relations with the West Indies. Anything serious concerning so close a neighbour as these Islands was of importance to Canada. In 1921, after refusing the 1912 proposals, Jamaica had come into the Canadian Preferential tariff circle; in 1922 the Island Government became committed to a policy of an extended preference in British goods; its trade (1920) showed Imports of £6,040,607 from the United States, £3,063,986 from Great Britain and £896,916 from Canada. Canadian official figures showed Exports from the West Indies (including British Guiana and British Honduras) to Canada (Mch. 31, 1922) of $7,681,818 and Imports from Canada of $5,128,292. The Colonial Office mission of Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P., and Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., in 1921-22, to enquire into West Indian conditions evoked much valuable information and the Report published in the middle of 1922 recommended (1) a limited measure of representation of the Coloured population among the elected members in the different Legislatures; (2) further study of the question of Federation amongst the Islands with special reference to the union of Trinidad and the Windward Islands; (3) a minimum British preference of £3 15s a ton on West Indian sugar to avert the ruin of the planters from the loss of United States and German markets; (4) improved Transportation facilities between the Islands and with Britain; (5) re-organized and improved Cable and telegraphic communication. The Report dealt with the Constitutional, Economic, Health and Educational conditions of the Colonies.

An event of the year was the Tour of the Islands by 19 members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The

party included the President, W. S. Fisher of St. John, Sir Alex. Bertram of Dundas, Col. R. W. Leonard, St. Catharines, W. H. Shapley of Brantford and C. H. Payne of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. They arrived at Nassau on Feb. 19 and paid a 10 days' visit to Jamaica; they reached Demerara on Mch. 17 and then visited Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Bermuda; Colon, Panama and La Guaira and Caracas were also visited; St. John, N.B., was reached, on the homeward trip, on Apr. 12. Entertainments by Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies, official hospitality and functions were accompanied by business conferences and the giving of every facility for study and observation.

In an interview at Ottawa (Apr. 17) Mr. Payne stated that the Delegation found throughout the West Indies the most friendly feeling towards Canada and, furthermore, a most pronounced desire on their part to buy Canadian goods. He found a great demand for foodstuffs of all kinds—and Canada could supply a large share of them; there was a particular demand for Canadian flour which, practically, dominated the West Indies. Canada could supply the Islands with many other lines such as grain and grain products, motor tires and rubber shoes, lumber, cement, fish, canned goods, confectionery, condensed milks, butter, cheese, etc. A strong desire was expressed to have Canada purchase goods direct from the West Indies rather than through the United States. Incidents of the year included a successful trial shipment of fruit in April from Jamaica to St. John and the ensuing appeal for a direct Steamship service; the decision of the Imperial Government to proceed with direct cable construction between Bermuda and Barbados; the stated intention of Elders and Fyffes to inaugurate a monthly service, both ways, from England to Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica; the fact that from June 1st Exports originating in Canada and the United Kingdom would enter Jamaica at an advantage over products from other parts of the British Empire or of foreign countries.

In a speech by W. S. Fisher (May 1) after his return to Canada, he stated that in 1900 the Dominion imported goods worth $800,000 from the West Indies, while in 1920 she imported $12,000,000 worth and exported to the Islands $1,673,000 in goods in 1900 and $11,000,000 worth in 1920; W. H. Shapley stated at the C. M. A. banquet (St. Andrews, June 22) that Canada consumed 2,259,000 bunches of bananas a year, most of which, though of West Indian growth, were bought through the United States, and oranges valued at $9,000,000 per year, chiefly from California, to the neglect of the West Indies. T. Geddes Grant of Trinidad told the C. M. A. on the above occasion that Canada was a most suitable source of supply for the British West Indies since a subsidized line of steamers operated between the two, while Canadian Banks had established branches there and most of the Islands had adopted a Preference agreement. It may be

added that the total trade of all the Islands, British Guiana and British Honduras was, according to British statistics, £66,532,-328 and the total Revenue £6,909,919.

The British in Palestine; Zionist Interests of Canada. During 1922 Palestine was administered under Mandate but with complete control by a British High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief with power to divide the country into Provinces, with all rights to public lands, mines and minerals vested in him, with right of appointment to all State offices, with power to constitute a Legislative Council and establish a Judiciary which would include Moslem and Jewish religious Courts. In June the Vatican submitted certain protests to the League of Nations upon points at issue between itself and the British Government: "The Holy See is not opposed to Jews in Palestine having civil rights equal to those possessed by other nationals and creeds, but it cannot agree to (1) Jews being given a privileged and prepondering position over other sections of the population; (2) nor to rights of Christians being inadequately safeguarded." It was also stated that the "Holy See cannot consent to the interests of Catholics being delegated to representatives who have not been selected by the competent Hierarchical authorities," and that the Holy Places were not under a control of which it fully approved.

A part of the Arab population protested against alleged Jewish ascendancy. Speaking to the League of Nations Council at London (July 25) the Earl of Balfour outlined Great Britain's policy in Palestine as one of strict impartiality and justice, in which all traditional rights, sentiments and religious feelings of the different racial groups were respected and held inviolate. He predicted great material prosperity, rapid advancement and fuller privileges for the Arabs and others under the new *regime*. He was confident that the establishment of a Jewish National Home, which had been acclaimed in America, as in Europe, would not be antagonistic to, or incompatible with, the true Arab interests. On Sept. 12, Sir Herbert Samuel was sworn in at Jerusalem as High Commissioner at a brilliant function attended by F. M. Lord Allenby.

Canadian Jews and Zionist organizations were active during the year. They continued the collection of the $1,000,000 Fund initiated in 1921; on May 29 the 8th Annual Conference of the Hebrew Alliance of America convened in Toronto and included Delegates from all over Canada and the States; the Federation of Young Judæa met in Ottawa on July 3rd and elected Bernard Joseph of Palestine Hon. President and Philip Joseph of Montreal President. The Zionist Federation of Canada also met at Ottawa on July 3rd with 200 delegates present and A. J. Freiman in the chair; collections were reported for various Funds totalling $332,439. A Resolution was passed urging the promotion of Canadian trade with Palestine and,

especially, the importation of oranges, raisins and almonds, while an address was delivered by Mr. Mackenzie King. Lyon Cohen followed and declared that, as to Palestine: "I believe that what Britain says, she will do, and will do it in the big and generous manner in which she usually does things. The British people have worked out the principle that justice and truth is to be the basis of the manner in which it conducts its affairs." Mr. Freiman was re-elected President and Sir Mortimer Davis of Montreal Hon. President.

The ratification of the British Mandate by the League of Nations was enthusiastically approved at various Jewish meetings; A. H. Friedman of Vancouver declared (Aug. 7) that should anyone venture to attack Great Britain the Jews would throw the weight of their world population of 14,000,000 on her side and die to a man for her cause. Questions of Education came up at several places in Canada. In Montreal objection was taken by the Jewish Community Council to the training of Jewish children in Protestant schools and to the importance of maintaining the Tahured Torahs or Hebrew schools; in Winnipeg, on Aug. 21, the foundation stone of a new Jewish school was laid with much ceremony. Other incidents in Canada included the estimate that 8 per cent. of the children attending Toronto schools were of the Jewish faith with over 35,000 Jewish adherents in that City and the visit of Dr. Arthur Ruppin, Director of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, to Montreal and Toronto with a view to discussing the commercial and investment possibilities of his country with Canadian business interests.

Dr. Ruppin described projects of the new British Administration under way as including a railway through the valley of Adjalon; an electric generating station on the borders of the Jordan; high-power transmission lines running past the ruined walls of Jericho; an electric cable railway connecting the top of Mount Carmel with the City of Heifa; modern agricultural settlements on the hills of Samaria. It may be added that the Keren Hayesod, the International Jewish organization for the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, voted £956,000 at its 12th Zionist Congress, Carslbad, for Land purchase and other Palestine purposes; that 11 Jews were elected in 1922 to sit in the British House of Commons; that Jews at this time constituted 3 per cent. of the population of the United States with—according to the *Jewish Year Book*—1,500,000 in New York, 225,000 in Chicago, 200,000 in Philadelphia, 100,000 in Cleveland and from 50,000 to 80,000 each in Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Newark and Detroit.

ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS IN 1922

Mr. Mackenzie King as Prime Minister; The Conservative and Progressive Leaders in 1922

The leadership of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King during 1922 was not an easy position. At the best, Canada is not a comfortable country to govern; with a fluctuating and doubtful support in the Commons from the Progressives and with a nominal majority over all Parties of only two votes and with, also, a minority in the Senate, the difficulties were unusually great. That the new Prime Minister—who, also, was comparatively new to political leadership—should have faced a keen Opposition of 50 and another Party of 65 members and, in his first Session of a new Parliament, come through without serious mistake or misadventure, was, in itself, an evidence of administrative skill and political wisdom.

Following the Elections of December, 1921, and the organization of his Government, Mr. King and most of the new Ministers were returned to Parliament, by acclamation, early in the year under review. The serious illness of his only brother, Dr. D. MacDougall King, who for years had been making a brave fight against Tuberculosis and who had published a book of value upon that subject, took the Premier away to Denver, Colorado, for a time. Dr. King died on Mch. 18 and the Premier went again to Denver and brought the body home for burial in Ottawa. Upon his return, Government contractors were warned that all expenditures on their contracts would cease until the Government had an opportunity of investigating conditions. At Newmarket, on Jan. 19, the Premier explained his recent negotiations with Mr. Crerar and the Progressives:

> Over and over again, I have said that the Progressive Party is a sort of advanced Liberal group. I decided I would be true to what I said in that regard, and I made known to the Progressive leaders that I was prepared to take into my Cabinet representatives of the Progressive Party on the one condition that they come into a Liberal Cabinet. I was not prepared for coalition or compromise. I was prepared to take a broad interpretation of the word Liberal.

During the ensuing months Delegations poured in upon Ottawa and were received by the Premier and his colleagues; they demanded all sorts of things, hoped for many things, were promised a few things. On Feb. 1st a Maritime Province group of Members headed by H. J. Logan, M.P., asked that the management of the Intercolonial Railway should remain a local matter and not be concentrated in the hands of the National System. On the same day a Retail Merchants' delegation urged a modification in certain Government regulations which were said to be bureaucratic, in the Sales Tax so as to apply at the source of manufacture and be passed along to the public as an item of cost;

with, also, a change in the Excise tax on proof alcohol which at present left the druggists, it was claimed, at the mercy of manufacturers. A Labour delegation, on Feb. 24, headed by Tom Moore, urged an 8-hour day on Government works, a public holiday on Election day, abolition of all Election deposits, repeal of the Hanna order forbidding Canadian National Railway employees from running for Parliament or Legislatures, the total exclusion of all Asiatics, a Criminal Code amendment legalizing peaceful picketting, the placing of a worker's representative on the Board of Management of nationally-owned railways, the creation of an independent Tariff Commission, the abolition of the Senate as a non-elective body.

On Mch. 16 a large Deputation headed by J. A. Maharg, H. W. Wood, and others, asked for the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board and the Premier, later on, referred the matter to the Agricultural Committee of the Commons. On the 24th a Prohibition delegation of 50, representing all parts of the country, demanded that the Government enact a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation and inter-Provincial transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; Mr. King, in reply, explained the impossibility of immediate action and the value of co-operation in enforcement of present laws. A large Delegation numbering over 600 waited upon the Premier and Ministers on Apr. 11 and asked Federal aid in the construction of a bridge connecting Montreal with the South Shore. The City of Montreal and all of the south shore municipalities were represented and all the Members of Parliament for the city and district of Montreal were on hand to back up the request. It was pointed out that the present Victoria Bridge, with but one roadway, was the only means of communication between the North and South shores; the specific request was for a grant of $50,000 to the Harbour Commission to defray the expense of preparing definite plans.

Walter Ramsay, President of the Victoria Bridge Commission, submitted figures of traffic in 1920-21, when 1,181,000 people crossed the Bridge in 59,000 vehicles—apart from the street railway and train traffic. There was a 30 per cent. increase in the past year. The new bridge would, he claimed, develop "a second Brooklyn" on the south shore of Montreal; the development now was wholly on the north side. Mr. Premier King asked time for consideration and pointed to the innumerable demands upon the Government for expenditures; Sir Lomer Gouin referred to his previous statements that the new bridge was a necessity not only for Montreal and the Province of Quebec, but for the whole country, and stated that his opinion had not changed.

During the year the Premier made a number of speeches—in Parliament and out of it. He was in Quebec on Feb. 21 with Mr. Lapointe, as the chief guest at an important banquet in honour of the recent Liberal victory. He declared that the Liberals had been returned to office to take up the work where

Laurier left it in 1911; that in 6 out of 9 Provinces the Parliamentary following of the late Prime Minister was obliterated as completely as in the Province of Quebec; that this should silence certain sinister insinuations against the attitude of Quebec. He did not believe in Coalitions—either in the past or in the recent formation of his Cabinet: "While I was unwilling to compromise with Western sentiment on a basis of Coalition, I was ready, and shall ever be ready, to recognize Liberal opinion in the West or in any other quarter of the Dominion, wherever it is prepared to proclaim itself as such. I believe that the difference between ourselves, as Liberals, and many of our Progressive friends is a difference in name and not in aim—a difference in opinion but not in political principle." Mr. King asked for time to consider various problems and refused to be stampeded into any course of action without mature consideration. Mr. Lapointe, in his address, paid tribute to their Leader as having won "a victory of sincerity, of justice, of large-sighted views."

In Parliament, the new Premier faced the keen, incisive, rifle-fire debating skill of Mr. Meighen and the agricultural artillery of Mr. Crerar with a continued broadening of ideas, acumen in the application of arguments and discussion of public problems, skill in the conciliation of adversaries. The most practical point in his management of conflicting elements was the continued control of the House and a continued majority in all essentials. Speaking on the Address (Mch. 13) he criticized the Meighen Government for not having a representative at the Washington Conference independent of the Empire delegation, reiterated his support of the fiscal policy of the 1919 Liberal Convention, reviewed the Railway situation and declared that: "We intend to give Government ownership of the National system, which now extends through all the Provinces, the fairest trial and under auspices the most favourable it is possible for a Government to secure. We go into it with all sincerity and in the hope that we may make it a success. x x x So far as it is possible for this Government to demonstrate what can be done under Government ownership, it is our intention to see that it is done." As to the Progressive Party, he claimed that Liberalism meant progress: "So far as the word may have any meaning which relates it to class, there may be a difference between us." On Mch. 28 he and his Government received the large majority of 162 to 42 on the Arthurs' vote of want of confidence.

During the succeeding Session, Mr. King spoke a number of times; his visit to Washington and the Rush-Bagot negotiations are dealt with elsewhere; so with the Government's policy as to Reciprocity. At Leamington, on Aug. 8, the Prime Minister gave a clear note as to Liberal policy. He declared that the administration of the National Railways would be freed from political influence, and "no members of the Board appointed shall have any business dealings with the railways on their own

behalf or on behalf of interests with which they are associated"; that, if necessary, the Government would go beyond Canada to secure the services of a suitable man as Chairman. The Government had, already, reduced expenditures: "In this respect $1,000,000 was saved through cancellation of a contract for an expensive ice-breaker for St. Lawrence service, and $5,000,000 in Public works. The Department of Militia, Naval Service and the Air Board has been consolidated and several thousand officers and men demobilized." Reference was made to the reduction in the Tariff through increase of the British preference.

As to Reciprocity: "It is obviously in the interest of all that our neighbours to the South should be made aware of the significance of the change of Government in Canada and know that we are ready and willing to co-operate with them at any and all times on matters of mutual concern, and that if, through a course of action on their part which may seem prejudicial to our interests, we are obliged to seek markets and trade in other directions, it is due to no lack of neighbourly feeling on our part." On Aug. 29-30 the Premier was in Toronto and told an Exhibition Luncheon that in Canada "the tendency is becoming too general to look to the State to do things which individuals should do for themselves." A Liberal banquet was tendered him in the evening with Mrs. H. H. Carpenter as Toastmaster, Senator A. C. Hardy as Chairman, and 600 guests present. Again Mr. King urged the avoidance of centralization in authority and individual dependence upon the State: "I believe that as, through initiative, self-reliance and co-operation between individuals and communities, we get away from the necessity of government, we approach more nearly the goal of self-government and complete freedom for the nation as well as for the individual." During this busy day, also, Mr. King addressed the Ontario Women's Liberal Association and urged the study of History while defining Liberalism as "an attitude of mind which sought to enlarge the boundaries of freedom" and to understand, interpret and conciliate the views of the people as a whole. In September Mr. King paid a visit to his native town of Kitchener and Waterloo County and was tendered a hearty welcome. At Kitchener, on the 13th, he was given an ovation by representatives and crowds from Waterloo and other nearby points. His address was of a rather unusual type as the following quotation will indicate:

> It is not to the Government of a country that the people must look for the moulding of National thought. Rather must they look to the home, the school and the church. And may I say this to my younger friends to-day? It is not the girls who drink cocktails and smoke cigarettes and spend their evenings between the movies and the dance halls, any more than it is the women who spend their afternoons at bridge, who make the mothers of men who rise up and call them blessed. It is not the men who are striving to subvert old-established customs and institutions, to break with tradition and provide a rule of anarchy, that are making either our country or the world a better place in which to live. The period of war through which we have passed has had dangerous tendencies in this direc-

tion; we must return to the quieter and gentler and more refined modes of living if we are to ensure our nation's future along the paths of happiness and peace.

The welcome was personal and non-political; there were many jocular references to the Premier's bachelorhood. Waterloo, Bloomingdale, Conestigo and Elmira cheered Mr. King and villages all along his route welcomed the County's native son; everywhere he held up high ideals of life and citizenship. A visit to his North York constituency followed with a political address at Stouffville (Sept. 15) and an historical one at Sharon to the York Pioneers on the 16th; he was at Carleton Place and Almonte late in November, helping the Liberal candidate in Lanark. Meanwhile, on June 2nd, it was announced at Ottawa that H. M. the King had made the Canadian Premier a member of the Imperial Privy Council—a dignity carrying with it the prefix of "Right Honourable." At this time, also, the well-known Laurier mansion in Ottawa, which had been left by Lady Laurier for the use of succeeding Liberal leaders, was being renovated under the auspices of a Liberal group of subscribers of whom Hon. P. C. Larkin was one; rumours of sweeping changes in the historic house, which, apparently, were not correct, aroused criticism from *Le Devoir* and *La Presse*; to the latter journal the house was a political shrine which must be conserved for the nation. On Dec. 13 Mr. King cabled congratulations to W. T. Cosgrave, Head of the new Irish Cabinet.

An important question of the year which concerned preelection pledges and political conditions in the West was that of the control of Natural Resources in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It was an old and troublesome problem and varied discussions, Conferences and party controversies had surrounded it in the previous decade. The King Government, in one of its first actions of policy, made a tentative agreement with the Norris Government of Manitoba expressing (1) recognition of the Provincial right to control these resources, (2) willingness to negotiate as to details and (3) readiness to refer points in dispute to arbitration. The Bracken Government did not, however, confirm this understanding. On Feb. 20 the Prime Minister wrote separately, but in identical terms, to the Premiers of the three Western Provinces and stated the desire of his colleagues and himself to see this question settled: "In the early days of Confederation, when the Prairie Provinces were organized, the several Dominion Governments of the time held that these resources, which, in the case of the older portions of the Dominion belonged to the Provinces, should in the case of the Prairie Provinces be held and administered by the Dominion Government. Reasons which were accepted at that time as satisfactory are not necessarily sound as applied to present conditions, when the three Provinces have reached maturity."

He dealt with the claim of certain Eastern Provinces to compensation, if these resources in the West were handed over, as

probably based upon a belief that the Western Provinces wanted not only their lands but the Subsidy granted in later years in place of the lands. He did not see how this could be asked for or expected and believed that "the shortest and simplest way of settlement, the one admitting of quick results, would be to ignore the transactions of the past and make a fresh start." If, also, the Western Governments wanted an exact accounting as to past administration of lands there would be no objection to appointment of an independent tribunal of enquiry. The outcome of this letter was a Conference which opened at Ottawa on Nov. 14 with Mr. Premier King and Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs, representing the Dominion; Mr. Premier Bracken, Hon. R. W. Craig, K.C., the Province of Manitoba; Mr. Premier Dunning and Hon. J. A. Cross, K.C., that of Saskatchewan; Mr. Premier Greenfield and Hon. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., that of Alberta. After two days' discussion, however, it was found that no agreement could be reached.

Manitoba, it appeared, submitted a statement accepting the Agreement between Messrs. King and Norris as announced by the Dominion Premier in the Commons on Apr. 21, 1922, but proposing certain adjustments. These latter the Dominion Government could not accept and advanced a series of alternative suggestions: (1) To return the unalienated resources and discontinue the Subsidy in lieu of lands; (2) to return the unalienated resources, to discontinue the annual Subsidy in lieu of lands and to make a cash payment to the Province; (3) to return the unalienated resources with an accounting of receipts and expenditures in respect of Dominion lands and to modify such accounting by taking into consideration certain alienations of land made for purposes outside the Province. None of these proposals, however, were acceptable to Manitoba and both Governments declined arbitration as to details. On Nov. 30 Mr. Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, issued a statement, with the approval of his Cabinet, declaring that Mr. King's proposals were not satisfactory to Alberta; that when a joint agreement was found inadmissable at the Conference it was decided each Province should negotiate on its own behalf; that the Alberta representatives made a strong effort to avoid the long and costly process of accounting and arbitration and that they made definite proposals for settlement. These were:

> The return of the remaining resources to the Province. Present Subsidy to be waived on condition that compensation be given for resources alienated from the Province of Alberta for purely Federal purposes. Claim principally made being for compensation for 6,400,000 acres of Alberta lands alienated, just prior to the formation of the Province, for subsidizing the construction of railways outside the Province of Alberta. These lands to be capitalized at a figure to be agreed upon and the amount paid over to the Province over a term of years.

This the Dominion could not accept and, finally, Mr. King's Government presented a proposal which all three Western Gov-

ernments declined: "The return by the Dominion to the Provinces of remaining resources, *plus* payment of present Subsidies for a term of three years. Any revenue outstanding on resources to accrue to the Provinces." Toward the close of the year it was announced that Capt. J. T. Shaw, M.P. for Calgary, who was regarded as a Progressive leader, had repudiated that party and that W. J. Hammill, M.P. for Muskoka, and Joseph Binnette, M.P. for Prescott, had left the Progressives and reverted to Liberalism. It may be added that Mr. Premier King was, also, Secretary of State for External Affairs with Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O., as Permanent Under-Secretary and W. H. Walker, C.M.G., I.S.O., B.A., as Assistant Under-Secretary. This Department supervised certain phases of relationship between Great Britain and Canada and with Foreign countries; conducted much correspondence and controlled the issuing of passports; it had an Agent in Washington, M. M. Mahoney, who was attached to the British Embassy. The annual Report for Mch. 31, 1922, dealt briefly with the various Conferences, Conventions, Treaties, etc., in which Canada had shared during the fiscal year and gave a List of Foreign Consuls and Agents in Canada. Incidents of the year associated with Mr. King and his Government were as follows:

Jan. 20. It was announced at Montreal that Lord Atholstan had sold *The Montreal Herald* to a syndicate of Liberals headed by Senator J. P. B. Casgrain who, as President, signed an article in the paper declaring that: "It is my intention to make *The Herald* a straight Liberal paper. Both in the Federal and in the Provincial field, this paper will uphold the great Liberal principles."

Mch. 10. Mr. King met in conference the National Liberal Organization Committee with delegates from all over Canada and received most favourable reports of Liberal conditions throughout the country; Andrew Haydon resigned the Secretaryship of the Committee.

Apr. 26. The Prime Minister held a Reception in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's old home—now his own official residence—with an attendance of 300 representatives of Canadian politics and society.

Apr. 27. The Government announced regulations whereby the new Canadian Coat-of-Arms replaced the shield at present in use on the Canadian Red Ensign and on the Blue Ensign flown on the ships of the Navy and in the Canadian Government Service.

June 18. A despatch from Washington stated that the accession of Canada to the Convention of March 2nd, 1899, between the United States and Great Britain, providing for the regulation and transfer of real and personal property had been settled at the State Department through signature of an agreement to this effect by Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. Secretary Hughes.

Sept. 24. A monument erected at Arthabaska to the memory of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier was unveiled by Robert Laurier, nephew of the Canadian statesman, before a large gathering, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Dr. H. S. Béland, Hon. J. E. Perreault, Hon. Jacob Nicol and others.

Oct. 12. It was announced that the Government had granted $100,000 toward the relief of the victims in the fire-ravaged areas of Northern Ontario.

Nov. 24. Malcolm G. Cameron, K.C., of Goderich, was appointed a Commissioner "to investigate into and report upon charges of political partisanship against employees of the Government in the Province of Ontario."

Mr. Meighen as Conservative Leader in 1922. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in his new position of Opposition leader, in a Party which was not only in a Parliamentary minority but held place as the smallest of three Parties in the Commons, confirmed his reputation as a fighting, aggressive chief and a clever, logical and unemotional speaker. On Feb. 16 he called a meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament and defeated Members in the past Election for Mch. 6; at the gathering all the Provinces were represented and there was a good attendance for the two days' conference. Mr. Meighen was unanimously re-elected Leader of the Party; a strong movement for reverting to the old designation of Liberal-Conservative was accepted after discussion; a Resolution was passed in favour of calling a National Conservative Convention and a permanent Committee appointed to promote this object with W. A. Boys, M.P., as Chairman. The occasion was notable for a vigorous protest by the Ottawa *Journal*—a strong Conservative paper—on Mch. 7 against some of the lieutenants on Mr. Meighen's political staff and an appeal to the Party "to get back to what it really is—Conservative."

During the Parliamentary Session Mr. Meighen had a difficult task but in his speeches and tactical efforts kept the party well in the front line of debate. It was early recognized as the official Opposition through Mr. Crerar's refusal to place the Progressives in active and avowed antagonism to the Government. Incidentally, Mr. Meighen drew the salary attached to the position which, practically, Mr. Crerar, as the Leader of the largest following after the Liberals, had declined. He distinguished himself as a master of phrases—a typical expression during the Address debate (Mch. 13) was his description of the Government's announced policy as "pale, pallid and barren." In this speech his review of the recent general elections and current political conditions was a clever example of political criticism—especially in his analysis of alleged Liberal differences of opinion as to Railway policy. Throughout the Session there were sharp and pointed comments upon Government policy, queries which were pertinent, or impertinent, according to the point of view, and a watchful readiness to attack Government action or Government inaction as the case might be; on Apr. 25, however, he found himself and his Party supporting the Government against the McMaster Resolution on Directorates and Cabinet Ministers though with severe criticism of the personal attitude of the Premier.

Mr. Meighen delivered a number of speeches throughout the country during the year. He was in Toronto on Feb. 21 when the Conservative Women's organization gave a banquet for Mr. and Mrs. Meighen and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ferguson; he declared his principles to be those of the Opposition prior to 1911 and of the Party in power from 1911 to 1921 and described the Liberals in office as not knowing what they would do now they

had power. At Westmount, Que., on May 3rd, he stated that the King Government had scarcely differed a hair's breadth in its policy, so far as could be discovered, from that of the previous Government whose policy it was elected to supersede. At Kingston, on Aug. 8, Mr. Meighen addressed a Picnic-gathering of many thousand people and described the late Session as barren, with nothing done, and the crop of legislation as "scant, limp and sickly." He was keen in denouncing the alleged impairment of essential Services: "With all their programme of expenditure, including the millions for purely political purposes, they have taken the skeleton Militia organization heretofore maintained at the lowest cost by far, in proportion to our people, of any country in the world, and they have made it ineffective for its purpose and sadly below the lowest margin of safety. They have, as well, shrunk from bearing in the least degree the honourable share of this Dominion in Naval defence, and have called on the British tax-payer to carry the entire load." He was typically satiric in describing the co-operation of Liberals and Agrarians: "The two groups have played the game of give and take between them; the logs have rolled hither and thither across policies and in defiance of promises—on no rational principle whatever."

Mr. Meighen was at Port Stanley on Aug. 9, where he urged Immigration and a checking of the exodus to the U. S.; reiterated his pre-election promise of a National Wheat Board to buy and sell wheat and denounced the Government policy in this respect. He spoke at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 21 and reviewed political conditions as he saw them with the following reference to Quebec affairs: "The War gave the opportunity to politically-ambitious men, to furious and voracious partisans, to inflame sections of our country, and particularly the great Province of Quebec, against the sacrifices the Government of the day felt called upon to ask the people of Canada to make and against the men on whom was the responsibility of directing our effort through that fearful struggle. The resentment thus engendered was re-fanned for election purposes by the same politicians, and a solid *bloc* resulted. x x x The people of Quebec want to know the truth, and I believe they want to be just; they certainly want to do their full part as Canadians, and there will be a reaction against men who have grossly misled and deceived them."

On the 26th Mr. Meighen was in Victoria, B.C., and addressed a great gathering presided over by Hon. S. F. Tolmie. Here he criticized the Government and the Farmers' party for not redeeming alleged Tariff pledges, for "scrapping the Navy and Militia," for increasing taxes previously condemned. Early in September he addressed the Regina Canadian Club in non-political terms and declared that "the superstructure of our Civilization is being supported by an ever-narrowing pillar of persons who are intellectually powerful;" that U. S. figures showed that

amongst University graduates, males increased only at the rate of 1·5 per cent.; that amongst women graduates only one-half married and these had a family average of ·07 per cent. During the Near East crisis and its British message of Sept. 16 Mr. Meighen was at Belleville (Sept. 20) and referred to criticisms by the Liberal press for not taking explicit ground, earlier, on the issue. What he said was as follows:

> You may think that I should speak on this trouble in the Near East. My feeling is, that this being a grave question of foreign policy, it is the duty of every good citizen to give the Government every opportunity to live up truly to the sterling aspirations of the British Empire. I am giving them that opportunity. Let none of us be carried away by superficial newspaper talk, but let us remember that the British Government is composed not only of able men but patriotic men. These are the men who have stood the strain of terrible days and who have subscribed one and all to the message Britain has sent. They don't do these things save under the strain of conscience and devotion to their country.

To the Canadian Club, Trenton (Sept. 21) he delivered an address on the growth of Civilization and such evils of modern life as Bolshevism and Communism. On Sept. 22 Mr. Meighen was in Toronto and delivered a philosophic address at a Masonic banquet and a political one at a Conservative luncheon. On the latter occasion he dealt with the Near East question: "Let there be no dispute as to where I stand. When Britain's message came, then Canada should have said: 'Ready, aye, ready; we stand by you.' I hope the time has not gone by when that declaration can yet be made. If that declaration is made, then I will be at the back of the Government. By that course we do not bring the country nearer war. We take the best step in our power to ensure that war shall not come." He officiated at the opening of a new Ottawa School on Oct. 19, and, in the Capital on Oct. 31, spoke to the University Club upon Democracy and Civilization in terms of thoughtful and impressive force. He declared that the superstructure of civilization was becoming greater and broader while the pillars that supported it were becoming narrower. To offset the forces that would destroy civilization it was necessary to produce a strong, virile race that would accept the responsibilities incumbent on them. Few would dispute, Mr. Meighen declared, that all were not born equal. Environment and education applied to 10,000 produced 10,000 different results; the legacy of nature was vastly greater in one than in another. As to Russia, it was the revolt of the under-man against the peasants and the *intelligentia* and it had produced such a volume of despair, suffering, chaos and crime as the world had never known.

Mr. Meighen was in Toronto again on Nov. 9, when he denounced the Government for alleged inaction in the War crisis. It was said that Parliament must be called but, he claimed, Governments were created to act when Parliament was not sitting and this was an emergency. A succeeding luncheon at Hart House evoked an address on World problems which touched

some of the roots of trouble and provided much food for thought. At Smith's Falls, on Nov. 28, he denounced the Government for increasing Debt and taxes, declared the cost of living in Canada to be higher than in the United States; here, as elsewhere, he eulogized the Railway administration of D. B. Hanna, attacked the newly-appointed Railway Board and declared that in Defence matters Canada was "sponging on the Motherland." Mr. Meighen was at Almonte on the 29th and Carleton Place on the 30th; he took an active part in this Lanark bye-election for a successor to Hon. J. A. Stewart and, from Ottawa, on Dec. 1st, issued a statement dealing generally with "the gross wrong done a faithful Directorate" in connection with the C. N. R. changes. On Mch. 7 he addressed a Conservative gathering in Montreal and dealt at length with the Railway situation; on the 14th he was banquetted by the Conservatives of Hamilton and dealt, especially, with Canada's debt to Britain and its Empire obligations in defence.

Conservative incidents of the year included the visit of Hon. Robert Rogers, one-time Minister of the Interior, to Toronto, on Jan. 3rd, with his urgent demand for Party organization and optimistic belief that the "suspended animation" period of Union Government was over. Endorsation of his views by the Montreal *Gazette* followed, with the statement that Conservative policy should be based upon the maintenance of British connection and absolute self-government; Protection to domestic industry; private ownership and operation of public utilities under Government regulation; an energetic Immigration policy; maintenance of Provincial rights, protection of minorities and respect for rights of property. Much was made by a part of the Conservative press, and notably the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, of alleged French-Canadian influence in the King Government and especially of the personal power said to be wielded by Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice. It was maintained that Sir Lomer had prevented the amalgamation of Progressives and Liberals and any substantial reduction of the Tariff; nothing was said, however, of the current victory for Government ownership of Railways over the element supposed to be represented by Sir Lomer Gouin and his friends. Another incident was the statement of Sir Robert Borden at Montreal, on Nov. 23, before the McGill Canadian Club that: "I think our power, our voice, our influence and our service to the world will be infinitely greater if we remain within the Empire than if we should become an independent nation. But if we remain within the Empire we must accept the responsibilities of that connection."

Mr. Crerar and Mr. Forke as Progressive Leaders. As Leader of the farmers of Canada and of the many Agrarian organizations which, in recent years, had been dissatisfied with economic or political conditions, the Hon. T. A. Crerar had an onerous task in 1922. Despite Progressive successes in the Dominion and Ontario elections of 1921 and in the later defeat

of the Manitoba Government, there were distinct rifts in the lute of victory; obvious differences of opinion and divergence in leadership. H. W. Wood, in Alberta, led in favour of Group government ideas and fought his Dominion leader in this respect as did J. J. Morrison in Ontario. Mr. Crerar had given many indications of favouring a species of Coalition with the Liberals; failing to obtain this, he gave the King Government considerable co-operation. The result was undoubted friction during 1922 between himself and some of the chief men in his Party.

Moreover, Agrarian organizations were not prospering as in preceding years. The membership of the United Farmers in Manitoba had fallen greatly in numbers and that of Alberta was reduced in the year of Sept. 30, 1922, by 23,000; there was a reduction in Ontario and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers fell from 40,000 in 1918 to about 15,000 in 1922; in Nova Scotia the membership dropped from 2,500 to 254. The Farmers' Co-operative Societies were not prosperous and Mr. Crerar's own organization—the United Grain Growers, Ltd.—lost money during this period. In addition to these matters the success of High Protection in the States made the important Reciprocity clause in Progressive policy practically innocuous while the condition of Agriculture across the Border was not of a nature to support Reciprocity arguments in Canada.

Mr. Crerar had tact and experience and, as the Leader of a group of 65 men who were nearly all new to public life and Parliament, he needed them; he had been a strong Liberal in his earlier convictions and believed, with the new Premier, that the fundamental interests of the two Parties were identical; he did not favour a Compulsory Wheat Board which so many of his Western supporters strongly desired and to which many Liberals were opposed; upon occasion, however, as in the Crow's Nest Pass matter, he fought the Government vigorously. During the 1922 Session R. A. Hoey, Capt. J. T. Shaw and Robert Forke came to the front as lieutenants and helped considerably. The general attitude of the Progressives at Ottawa was defined by Mr. Crerar in the Address debate on Mch. 14: "We are here for the purpose of furthering certain principles and we are prepared to advance those principles by any legitimate means. We are not here to oppose for the sake of opposing. We are prepared to assist the Government in giving the country the policy we think it should have; but we are prepared to oppose the Government when we think it is not giving the country that policy."

As to the Premier's statement that the Progressive leader had discussed joining a Liberal Government, as such, Mr. Crerar added: "When first made, the suggestion was put on a basis of policy. I am not much concerned what Government is in power so long as this country gets the legislation and administration it should have." He approved Mr. Fielding's Mission to Washington and, as to the Wheat Board, was not convinced that the proposal was beneficial as a permanent matter; there was some

merit in Mr. Meighen's policy of a voluntary Wheat Pool. Freight rates must, he declared, be cut and the Tariff revised downwards; he favoured Public ownership of Railways because private ownership had broken down and because the new system produced the greatest good to the greatest number; he urged the abolition of the Sales Tax, a Conference between Federal and Municipal authorities to discuss over-lapping taxation, and the adoption of Proportional Representation.

In Parliament, and out of it, the majority of Mr. Crerar's followers wanted the Wheat Board and Government control of prices revived; when the Government eventually carried a Bill along the lines of the 1919 Board but with reduced powers and Provincial action as a first essential, Mr. Crerar and his followers supported it. In the Arthurs' motion of want of confidence (Mch. 28) he led his Party to the support of the Government; in the closing of the Budget debate (June 14) 9 of his followers voted with the Government. In fighting for lower freight rates and in dealing with the renewal or further suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, he opposed the Government with vigour and helped in obtaining a revival of the grain rates specified in that Agreement. As to Empire defence his attitude was stated, on May 22, when he supported the reduction of Militia and Naval estimates: "I think this country could well take a Naval holiday for 5 years. Canada did her part in the War toward the defence of Empire. But she did more than that, if her contribution rests upon something more than men and ships. We discovered during the late war that food, for instance, was just as vital a thing in the waging of war as were munitions and ships. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in the building of railways and in the opening up of new parts of this country and brought additional areas under cultivation; every time we contributed to the material wealth of this country, we were adding to the strength of the Empire." Mr. Crerar and the Progressives were almost alone in voting for A. R. McMaster's Resolution against the holding of Directorships in private corporations by Ministers of the Crown. In connection with the Budget, Mr. Crerar, on June 5, moved an amendment which was ruled out of order. It criticized the Government for not carrying out Liberal pledges as to the Tariff and declared:

> That the Liberal party having been returned to power, the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister now brought down, based as they are mainly on the principle of Protection in respect to the Tariff, are wholly inadequate to implement such pledges by legislation; That, while recognizing that changes in fiscal policy should be made in such a way as to give industries affected a reasonable opportunity for readjustment, this House is of the opinion that the principle of Protection as a basis for fiscal policy in Canada is unsound, and not in the best interests of the Dominion.

Meanwhile, Mr. Crerar was not taking much part in the work of the organization upon which his party was based. The Canadian Council of Agriculture, which had originally pro-

pounded the Progressive policy and appointed Mr. Crerar as leader was now headed by H. W. Wood; the United Farmers of the West were, by Resolutions, a unit for the Wheat Board which their leader regarded with indifference or dislike; he had not been able to carry either the West or Ontario with him in the matter of Liberal-Progressive Coalition; his position and party were most unpopular in Quebec where *La Presse* (July 25) went so far as to urge a Liberal and Conservative alliance to check or destroy the Progressive organization. Hence the failure of the second tentative effort made, at this time, to bring the Government and the Progressives together with A. B. Hudson, K.C., M.P., of Winnipeg, as the favourite of the Liberal press for place with Mr. Crerar in a new Union Cabinet. The movement was based upon the success of the Progressive party in securing the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement rates on grain against the alleged opposition of the Conservative party and a large number of the Liberals; upon the claim that this reduction in freight rates had saved an estimated $30,000,000 to the farmers of Western Canada; upon the belief of Mr. Crerar that the "progressive" elements in the Liberal party and his own should combine for better political action.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* (Aug. 5) stated that: "A fusion between the Progressives as a whole and the Liberal Party as a whole is quite beyond the range of possibiltities. But a union between the members of the Liberal Parliamentary party who happen to be Liberals and the Progressives, less an extremist fringe, for a definite purpose, is conceivable." The suggestion was actively opposed by Mr. Wood and the United Farmers of Alberta, J. J. Morrison and the *Farmers' Sun*, Miss MacPhail, M.P., R. H. Milliken, Secretary of the Progressive Party in Saskatchewan, George Edwards, Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, and many others. The Saskatchewan Provincial Committee of the Progressives met at Regina on Oct. 21 and passed a Resolution declaring opposition to "any closer relationship to the Government of the day."

At this meeting, and others, the possible retirement of Mr. Crerar was discussed on the ground that his undivided attention was needed by the United Grain Growers' Ltd.—the chief of the Farmers' co-operative companies—of which he was President; such rumours were enhanced by the announcement of Nov. 7 that the Company had passed its dividend. On Nov. 11-12 a Conference was held at Winnipeg composed of the Federal Progressive members of Parliament with T. W. Caldwell of Nova Scotia as Chairman. A letter was submitted from Mr. Crerar, dated Nov. 9, in which he tendered his resignation as Leader of the Party and gave as his reason personal financial considerations and the duty he owed to his Company. Apart, however, from these causes: "My retention of the leadership of the Progressive Party would depend upon a clear understanding and statement of the Progressives' programme, not on questions of

policy—though that needs some consideration—but on questions of organization and upon the vital question of whether the Progressive movement in our politics shall descend into a purely class movement or not."

He criticized (1) the Group theories of Messrs. Wood and Morrison; (2) declared that a political platform should deal with principles rather than with details of policy, as, for instance, the Tariff; (3) approved the Government's policy on the Near East crisis; (4) referred to the talk as to Canada becoming a nation within the Empire and claimed that this relationship should be clearly defined by the Canadian Parliament; (5) stated that he did not subscribe to the doctrine that "when Britain is at war Canada is at war" and that he believed the definition of Canada's status should leave the Sovereign as the only link binding the Dominion to the Empire; (6) urged a Tariff based on revenue and not Protection together with Economy and a thorough overhauling of Government Services and Departments; (7) reiterated his policy of a re-valuation of the National Railways with a view to some new basis of capitalization; (8) suggested an effective Government inspection of Banks.

He denied any attempt at fusion with the Liberals but admitted his efforts at a closer co-operation which was "opposed strongly by a small but powerful reactionary element in the Liberal party and by many supporters of the Progressive cause who from honest, but mistaken motives, are looking more at the interest of their group, or their class, than at the National weal as a whole." He urged Party organization: "This work cannot be carried on in an orderly, systematic way without necessary and proper organization and the finances essential to carry this along, and those in the Progressive ranks who decry the need of party organization and assert that it is responsible for the evils in our public life are on the wrong track."

There was a keen struggle in the Conference over the election of a Leader and over the final decision to form a new Political party with party organization and machinery. The Alberta Group adherents—led by J. T. Shaw, E. J. Garland and Robert Gardiner and supported by Miss MacPhail, M.P., of Ontario—were on one side and the followers of the Crerar policy, as a whole, on the other. The nominations for leader included Robert Forke of Manitoba, T. H. McConica of Saskatchewan, R. H. Halbert of Ontario, Robert Gardiner of Alberta, J. F. Johnston and J. T. Shaw of Alberta, and R. A. Hoey of Manitoba. A. R. McMaster, K.C., of Quebec, a Liberal in politics but a Progressive in his votes and speeches of the past Session, was a favourite with many but was not a candidate. All those mentioned withdrew except Mr. Forke and Mr. Shaw and the former on a secret ballot was declared elected by a large majority. The choice was made unanimous and the new Leader accepted the position. A Resolution was unanimously passed declaring it "desirable in the National interest that an organization should

be created for the furthering of Progressive principles throughout Canada" and appointing a Committee to draft recommendations. These were duly submitted and declared, practically, for the "broadening out" policy which Mr. Drury had tried to develop in Ontario:

> That, in the opinion of the elected representatives of the Progressive party, the Progressive movement is big enough to include men and women of common ideals from all walks of life, and that steps should be taken whereby practical expression can be given to these ideals; x x x that, whereas the Canadian Council of Agriculture has ceased to function as the co-ordinating agency of the political activities of the different Progressive organizations; that we realize the necessity of some Federal co-ordinating agency, and would recommend that immediate steps be taken to hold a Conference of the different Provincial Progressive organizations for the purpose of creating such an agency.

The 8 Alberta members of the Commons handed in a written protest as did Miss MacPhail; a Committee was then appointed to arrange for a Conference and in the ensuing discussion of fusion or coalition proposals, the general feeling was against any such policy. Mr. Forke, who thus became Party leader of the Progressives, was described at this time at "a kindly, mild-mannered, solid Scotchman." He was 62 years of age, had been 10 years Secretary of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities and 20 years Reeve of Pipestone; he had only one year's experience of practical legislation but was credited with possessing good judgment and common sense; his name had been strongly urged as head of the new Provincial Farmers' Government of Manitoba and his reputation for personal honesty and modesty was high. It was assumed that Mr. Forke's policy would be along the lines of his predecessor; it may be added that Capt. Shaw afterwards denied that he had consented to his name being submitted for the Leadership.

During his maiden speech in the House—on the Address, Mch. 14, 1922—Mr. Forke urged Reciprocity in order to widen the markets for farm produce; declared that disaster would come in the West unless the Tariff was greatly lowered; described the National Railways as a valuable property which the country intended to maintain, develop and keep; stated that freight rates were much higher than the traffic would bear—"strangling industry and making agriculture impossible"; urged Immigration—especially from Britain and Scandinavian countries—and a doubling of the population in order to reduce taxation. In his first public appearance, after election as Leader, Mr. Forke told a Souris meeting, on Nov. 14, that: "We must carry our ideals and principles to a logical conclusion and, if ever called, must not be afraid to take up the reins of Government. x x x I believe the Progressive movement wider in extent than is generally acknowledged. It has a platform broad enough for all classes to stand on."

Press opinion as to Mr. Crerar's resignation varied. The Liberal attitude was critical and inclined to regard it as an evi-

dence of internal party disruption; the Toronto *Globe* (Nov. 11) complimented the retiring leader on "his sincerity, his freedom from egotism, his frankness, and his grasp of public questions." Conservative papers were disposed to regard the retirement as "deposition" and a new defeat for "broadening out" policies; the Toronto *Telegram* (Nov. 15) especially denounced his Empire views as a part of the J. S. Ewart, Sir Clifford Sifton and J. W. Dafoe "disruption propaganda." H. W. Wood replied vigorously, on Nov. 11, to the Crerar letter: "He does not believe in organization of the people. His proposed organization is all at the top, none at the bottom. It is political autocracy, as opposed to political democracy. If Mr. Crerar believes that the Farmers' movement can survive if they follow his advice, I sincerely believe he is mistaken."

Progressive incidents of the year included the unseating of R. M. Johnson of Regina, Provincial organizer for the Party and elected M. P. for Moose Jaw at the 1921 Elections. The Petition outlined 12 different ways in which Mr. Johnson or his agents were alleged to have broken the law; the case came before the Provincial Court of King's Bench sitting at Moose Jaw on Sept. 25 and, on Oct. 6, the judgment of the Court unseated Mr. Johnson and declared him guilty of signing documents and returns containing incorrect statements and of making election payments not included in the sworn statement of expenses. In November the retirement of J. T. Shaw, M.P., of Calgary from the Progressive Party, was announced and in Ontario, a month later, W. J. Hammill of Muskoka and Joseph Binnette of Prescott, took the same step. The latter, in a letter published on Dec. 30, declared that Mr. Crerar's recent retirement and the U. F. O. dissensions proved the party to be "built on sand." It was, however, in office in two Provinces and was still the second largest party at Ottawa.

Parliamentary Session of 1922; Bye-Elections of the Year.

A new House of Commons met on Mch. 8 at Ottawa with a new Governor-General, a new Premier and Government; it elected a new Speaker and found that many old, familiar faces were gone. Sir Robert Borden had retired and Sir Sam Hughes had passed away; Sir George Foster, Hon. J. A. Calder and Hon. J. D. Reid were in the Senate; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, W. F. Cockshutt, Hugh Clark, F. F. Pardee and Michael Clark were either in defeat or retirement. The first incident was the election of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D.—a Minister of the Laurier days, member of the House since 1896, a popular personality and an orator in French and English alike—as Speaker of the House. He was supported, in speeches, by all the Leaders and elected unanimously; George N. Gordon, member for Peterborough since 1921, was elected Deputy-Speaker and Chairman of Committees; Wm. B. Northrup, M.A., K.C., ex-M.P., was Clerk of the House.

On the 9th H. E. the Lord Byng of Vimy formally opened the 14th Parliament of Canada with much state and ceremony and in a Speech from the Throne which first referred to the disturbance and depression of the past few years as about over, regretted existing unemployment and stated that the Government had supported by Federal grants the relief contributions of Provinces and municipalities. His Excellency reviewed the decline of prices and its unfortunate influence upon Agriculture, the restricted markets of the period and the process of deflation carried on without a corresponding decrease in costs of production: "Communications have been opened (by the Government) with the authorities of other countries looking to an extension of trade and a widening of Canadian markets, and conferences have been arranged between the Railway authorities with respect in the reduction of rates upon basic commodities." Reference was made to the Railway situation and a thorough enquiry was promised: "In order that Government ownership and operation of our National Railways may be given a fair trial under the most favourable conditions, it is intended at an early date to co-ordinate the Government-owned systems in the manner best calculated to increase efficiency and to effect economies in administration, maintenance and operation." Promotion of Immigration was mentioned: "My Government are fully alive to the importance of this question and will use every reasonable endeavour to attract, to our country, people of the most desirable class, with particular regard to settlement on our undeveloped lands." Other intimations of Government policy were as follows:

1. Parliament would again be consulted regarding Re-establishment and Medical treatment of returned soldiers.
2. Negotiations had been opened with the Western Provinces for the transfer of natural resources.
3. A Bill would be introduced creating a Department of National Defence.
4. The Treaties adopted at the Washington Disarmament Conference would be submitted to Parliament for ratification.
5. Changes would be made in the Customs Tariff.
6. Representatives would be sent to the Genoa Conference and a Conference arranged with U. S. Postal authorities.

The Address in reply was moved (Mch. 13) by E. J. McMurray of North Winnipeg and seconded by Paul Mercier, of Montreal, in French. Mr. Meighen, Mr. Mackenzie King, and Mr. Crerar followed and, after 48 succeeding speeches, the debate terminated on Mch. 23 without a division. A multitude of subjects were discussed and Sir Lomer Gouin made a speech (Mch. 15) which at once won him a high place in Parliamentary life; J. S. Woodsworth and William Irvine spoke for Socialism and Labour interests as they saw them; Herbert Marler, a Montreal Liberal, spoke against public ownership of Railways (Mch. 20) and W. G. Raymond of Brantford, another Liberal, made a notable address, on Mch. 22, in which he declared himself in favour of Protection; Hon. H. H. Stevens, Hon. R. J. Manion,

Hance J. Logan and E. M. Macdonald won special attention from the new House. The appearance of Miss Agnes C. MacPhail, as the first woman member of Parliament in Canada, evoked much attention and her maiden speech was delivered on Mch. 27—as a very brief interjection in Committee of the House. An incident following the opening of the House was the reply of the Prime Minister, Mch. 8, to a request by Mr. Meighen that he should communicate with the British Prime Minister to find out what part of the secret proceedings of the last Imperial Conference might be made public. Mr. Mackenzie King was explicit: "I would say that I see no necessity for our asking Great Britain what we may do in reference to any Conference of Prime Ministers; I should think there would be quite as much reason for communicating with Australia and South Africa as with Great Britain in regard to what part of the proceedings should be made public in this Parliament." Meanwhile, J. A. C. Ethier had been elected Chairman of the Liberal Caucus and G. W. Kyte appointed Chief Government Whip while the Chairmen of Select Standing Committees were announced on Mch. 28 as follows:

Committee	Name	Constituency
Privileges and Elections	Joseph Demers	St. John-Iberville
Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines	F. S. Cahill	Pontiac
Miscellaneous Private Bills	H. B. McGiverin	Ottawa
Standing Orders	George Parent	Quebec West
Public Accounts	A. R. McMaster	Brome
Banking and Commerce	Hon. A. K. MacLean	Halifax
Agriculture and Colonization	W. F. Kay	Mississquoi
Marine and Fisheries	William Duff	Lunenburg
Mines and Minerals	Hance J. Logan	Cumberland, N.S.
Forests, Waterways and Waterpowers	O. Turgeon	Gloucester
Official Report of Debates	George H. Boivin	Shefford

The Chief Debates of the 1922 Session. The first division in the new House took place on Mch. 29 when Lieut.-Col. James Arthurs (Cons.) moved an amendment to the motion to go into Supply. It recapitulated a Liberal Convention Resolution of 1919 and declared that: "The Liberal Party having been returned to power, the refusal, now, to fulfil such promise and pledge constitutes a repudiation of a solemn obligation and a disregard of political honour." After the Premier had explained that the reference in question (as to a Cash grant) was to Soldiers under Re-establishment conditions and not to all returned men, others followed, briefly, and the Resolution was defeated by 162 to 42—the Progressives supporting the Government solidly. Another important division was that of Apr. 10 when J. S. Woodsworth (Lab.) moved a Resolution declaring that "in the opinion of this House, the activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police should be confined to Territories not included in any Province of Canada." His address was moderate but the idea was to remove a Government force which could be utilized in the case of such troubles as the Winnipeg strike of 1919; the debate was acrimonious and sometimes heated, with many references to Bolshevism and with a vote of 108 to 47 against the motion.

On Apr. 24 A. R. McMaster, K.C. (Lib.) precipitated a warm debate by moving that "it is desirable in the public interest that all Ministers of the Crown, on their appointment as such, should resign all Directorships held by them in Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance Companies, Transportation Companies or large Public Utility Corporations; and that should Ministers of the Crown retain their Directorships in companies other than those hereinabove mentioned, such companies should have no business dealings with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or with any Department thereof, or with any railway or ship owned or controlled by said Government." In making out his case he pointed to Mr. Ballantyne as a Director of the Merchants Bank when Minister of Marine, and stated that Sir R. Borden resigned all such positions when he became Premier and Sir T. White when he became Minister of Finance; he attacked the system of inter-locking Directorships and described 15 men who were Directors of two, up to five, out of 16 great Corporations.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie replied and stated that Sir W. Laurier was a Director of the Mutual Life of Canada when Prime Minister and quoted many cases of Ministers who had been Directors of various concerns: "I find that in every Administration, whether Conservative or Liberal, prominent members of the Ministry have been closely identified with great business undertakings in Canada." Mr. Mackenzie King pointed out that there were several attitudes possible in this matter—that of indifference, that of statutory prohibition, that of Mr. Balfour, Lord Salisbury and others in England in which the matter was regarded as one of conscience and honour, that of Gladstone, Mr. Asquith and others in which, as a matter of unwritten policy, Ministers did not retain Directorships. The Premier went on to claim that the motion was a reflection upon members of his Cabinet who held such positions and he must decline to vote for it. Mr. Meighen's speech was chiefly an attack upon the Premier and his party for expressing views different to those of a year before when they had supported a Bill along these lines presented by Mr. McMaster. Others spoke and the motion was defeated by 142 to 59—the minority being almost entirely Progressive.

Other Resolutions of the Session included one by W. D. Euler (Mch. 29) declaring that the Section of the Dominion Election Act under which women, naturalized by marriage to a British subject, could vote at Federal elections—with limitations—should be modified. The current condition was that if such women procured from a Judge a certificate that they possessed the qualifications for personal naturalization, they could vote but not otherwise. Three classes of such women were relieved of the necessity of obtaining a certificate—those who voted in 1917 as wives or near relatives of men on active service, those who were naturalized as children by the naturalization of their parents, and those who were born on the North American Continent.

The clause had been keenly debated for years and was claimed to have disfranchised 100,000 alien women. Mr. Meighen warmly defended the War-Time Franchise legislation and the grant of the suffrage to Women generally; the Premier promised legislation to carry out the terms of the motion—which passed without division. On Apr. 5 H. J. Logan moved that "in the opinion of this House, the British tariff preference should be confined to goods brought into Canada through Canadian sea-ports." After a brief debate, in which Mr. Crerar opposed the motion but in which the other Leaders did not speak, it was withdrawn.

J. S. Woodsworth, on Apr. 24, brought up the unemployment question in a motion declaring that "the Federal Government should devise some means of dealing effectively with the situation." His concrete suggestion was a system of Unemployed Insurance so as to relieve those out of work. Mr. Premier King stated in reply that: "I do not think the Government can admit that it is primarily a Federal obligation to look after the unemployed. I think that there is a national significance to the problem of unemployment, but the problem primarily is one which concerns municipalities, and, secondarily, the Provinces affected." He favoured Insurance as suggested but only with Provincial co-operation. E. J. McMurray, Winnipeg, claimed there were 200,000 men out of work; Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour, pointed out that unemployment was rife in all countries, described what the Government had done, and the Motion was agreed to. On May 8 the House discussed W. G. McQuarrie's Resolution as to Oriental alien Immigration which declared that the Government "should take immediate action with a view to securing the exclusion of future Immigration of this type." The debate was long and vigorous with all the leaders speaking and, eventually, a Government amendment carried by 130 to 36 which substituted the words "effective restriction" for "exclusion."

On May 10, W. C. Good (Prog.) moved a Resolution declaring that Proportional Representation had been tried successfully in various instances; calling upon the House to express an opinion that the alternative vote method should be adopted for use in future elections in single member constituencies where more than two candidates were running; urging that, for the purpose of demonstrating the work and effect of the system, one or more multi-member constituencies should be set apart for operating the plan at the next general Election. After some discussion the debate was adjourned and not resumed during the Session. On May 15, A. W. Neill (Ind.) moved that: "It is desirable, in the best interests of the Dairy Industry and of the public generally, that the manufacture and importation of Oleomargarine should be discontinued in Canada after Sept. 1st next." There was a keen debate and the motion was carried on a non-party vote of 83 to 57. The chief debates of the Session, in summarized form, were as follows:

Date	Subject	Introduced by	Hansard Page
Mch. 13–23	Address	E. J. McMurray	10, 15, 50, 98, 122, 173, 211, 260, 303, 326
28	Cash Grant to Returned Soldiers	James Arthurs	429, 450
29	Enfranchisement of Alien Women	W. D. Euler	473, 493
30	Nova Scotia Miners	Wm. Irvine	497, 539, 545
31	Labour Estimates	Hon. Jas. Murdock	458, 493, 548 1053
Apr. 3	Quebec Fisheries	Hon. Charles Marcil	377, 493, 616, 623
4	New Department of National Defence	Hon. G. P. Graham	644, 657, 681, 733, 787, 2806
5	British Preference and Canadian Seaports	Hance J. Logan	493, 707, 726
7	Grain Trade	Rt. Hon. A. Meighen	776
10	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	J. S. Woodsworth	829, 843
10	B.C. Fisheries	W. G. McQuarrie	851, 863
19	Daylight Saving	W. F. Kay	942, 943, 959, 1314
20	Agriculture: Cattle Embargo	Hon. W. R. Motherwell	970, 973, 979, 985, 989, 992, 1002, 1031, 1283, 2182, 2571, 2597
24	Unemployment Situation	J. S. Woodsworth	1069
24	Ministers and Directorships	A. R. McMaster	1084, 1131
25	Militia and Defence	Hon. G. P. Graham	1135, 1163
26	St. Lawrence Waterway	T. L. Church	1183, 1314, 1396
27	Indians	Hon. C. Stewart	1214, 1225
May 1	Financial Credit	Wm. Irvine	1289, 1396
4	Crow's Nest Pass Agreement	Hon. W. C. Kennedy	1213, 1402, 1444 1458
5	Quebec Harbour Commission	Hon. E. Lapointe	1464, 1486, 3195 3198
8	Oriental Aliens	W. G. McQuarrie	1509, 1567, 1577
9	Militia and Defence	Hon. G. P. Graham	1610
12	National Defence—Aviation	Hon. G. P. Graham	1722
15	Oleomargarine	A. W. Neill	1721, 1776, 1840
16	Naval Defence and Service	Hon. G. P. Graham	1843, 1862
17	National Railways	Hon. W. C. Kennedy	1133, 1687, 1905 1933, 2747, 3035, 3518
18	National Defence—Militia	Hon. G. P. Graham	1972
22	Naval Service and Defence	Hon. G. P. Graham	2043
23	Budget	Hon. W. S. Fielding	2104, 2171 2216, 2256, 2307, 2358, 2407 2459, 2519, 2523, 2585, 2640 2692, 2842, 2859
June 10	Hudson Bay Railway	Andrew Knox	2779
14	Wheat Marketing	W. F. Kay	2915
16	Civil Service Commission	E. R. E. Chevrier	3064
16	Immigration	Hon. C. Stewart	2143, 3051
17	Fraternal Insurance	O. R. Gould	3143
19	Washington Naval Treaty	Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King	786, 3157
20	Beet Root Sugar	B. W. Fansher	3248
21	Immigration	Jos. Archambault	3280
26	Railway Transportation Costs	Hon. A. K. Maclean	3548

The Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. An important event of the Session was the question of renewing or amending the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement which involved C. P. R. and other freight rates on grain and was entered into between the Laurier Government of 1897 and the Canadian Pacific and confirmed by Parliament. It was an undertaking by which the Railway agreed to a schedule of maximum rates from Western points, and on certain commodities, in return for Government concessions and subsidies. This arrangement stood until 1918 when the Borden Government set aside the Agreement under the War Measures' Act in order to allow the amended rates of that year; in 1919 Parliament revised the Railway Act and granted the Railway Commission power to again set aside the Agreement for a three-year period ending July 6, 1922, and to increase or decrease rates irrespective of its terms. Unless legislation was passed at the 1922 Session of the House, this Amendment would expire by limitation and rates automatically revert to the 1917 basis under the Agreement.

In the Commons, on May 4, Mr. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, introduced a Resolution appointing a Select Special Committee "To make enquiry into the question of Railway transportation costs, it having been disclosed by recent Conferences held between the Government and the chief Executives of the various Railways with respect to the reduction of freight rates that the representatives of the Railways deem it inadvisable immediately to reduce rates on basic commodities because of the expiration, on July 6, 1922 of the suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. That, in the circumstances, it is advisable to afford opportunity to all interested parties to submit their views upon the subject matter of the Enquiry to the said Committee." The Minister pointed out, also, that the Railway Board's powers were involved and that some action had to be taken; the maintenance of the reductions of rates in January and December, 1921, and the current reductions on Live-stock, also were involved in the question.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Meighen, Opposition Leader, drew attention to the fact that under this Agreement of 1897 the C. P. R. had undertaken "indefinitely to grant certain commodity rates, chiefly on grain passing from Western Canada through Fort William eastward, but also on live-stock passing from Provinces east through Fort William westward; that, in addition, a somewhat arbitrary selection was made of commodities moving Westward from the Eastern Provinces into the Prairies, and certain fixed rates were agreed to be adopted by the Company as respects those commodities; that the C. P. R. lived up to its obligations continuously until the year 1918 and this entailed the extension of the application of the Agreement to its own largely-enhanced mileage both west and east and, in order to get business, the application of the same rates on the same commodities, by other competing Companies. As a consequence, those rates had become virtually universal."

He criticized the Government for "evading responsibility" which the late Government had met for the time being; urged the Railway Commission as the proper body to advise in this contingency. Mr. Crerar opposed the motion because it appeared to throw the question of the Agreement open to doubt and he would not admit that: "The Railway Company secured a valuable cash subsidy from the Parliament of Canada, and these rates were fixed, and for what purpose? They were fixed not only to benefit Western Canada; they were fixed as much to benefit Eastern Canada." As to the National Railways they were, of course, not originally involved: "It is absurd for any person to consider the proposition to have Railway rates fixed on a basis that will enable the National Railways to pay." He saw no use in such a Committee. Others followed and Sir H. Drayton (Cons.) moved an amendment declaring that:

A general reduction in railway rates, so essential to the welfare of Canadian production and trade cannot, as declared by the Government, be

made until Parliament decides whether or not the suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement which expires on July 6 be renewed; that it is the immediate duty of the Government—already too long deferred—to acquire the necessary information gathered and in their disposal at the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners and to submit its policy to this House.

Mr. Mackenzie King spoke briefly and contended that the Railway Commission was regarded by a part of the public as protecting the Railways; he wanted public information publicly obtained. The Amendment was defeated by 167 to 35 and the Resolution carried by 109 to 92. The Committee was composed of the following members: Hon. A. K. Maclean, W. D. Euler, James Malcolm, W. M. German, K.C., Wm. Duff, E. M. Macdonald, K.C., E. J. McMurray, A. B. Hudson, K.C., A. E. MacLean, Pius Michaud, W. G. Mitchell, K.C., Jos. Archambault, Thos. Vien, Alfred Stock, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Robert Forke, J. F. Johnston, B. W. Fansher, R. H. Halbert, T. H. McConica, J. T. Shaw, C. H. Dickie, G. P. Jones, Sir H. Drayton, Hon. J. A. Stewart, Hon. R. J. Manion, W. A. Boys. Much evidence was taken and the varied sides of the case fully presented. H. J. Symington, K.C., Counsel for the Prairie Provinces, claimed, May 31, that: "Grain rates under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement would pay reasonable profits to the Railways and were from 7 per cent. to 40 per cent. higher than rates in 1917 and for many years previous." The C. P. R. view was presented by W. B. Lanigan, General Traffic Manager, on June 7, as follows:

1. That the Crow's Nest Act is out of touch with today's necessities, out of gear with to-day's sources of supply, out of line with the trend of traffic. It is discriminatory in its application and fails to provide a solution for a Dominion-wide economic problem.
2. Replacing of all control of rates should be unrestrictedly in the hands of the special Tribunal (the Railway Commission) created and equipped for that purpose.
3. An immediate reduction should be made on basic commodities that constitute the rough products of the field, the mine, the forest and the sea, wherever these commodities form the staple source of production and employment.

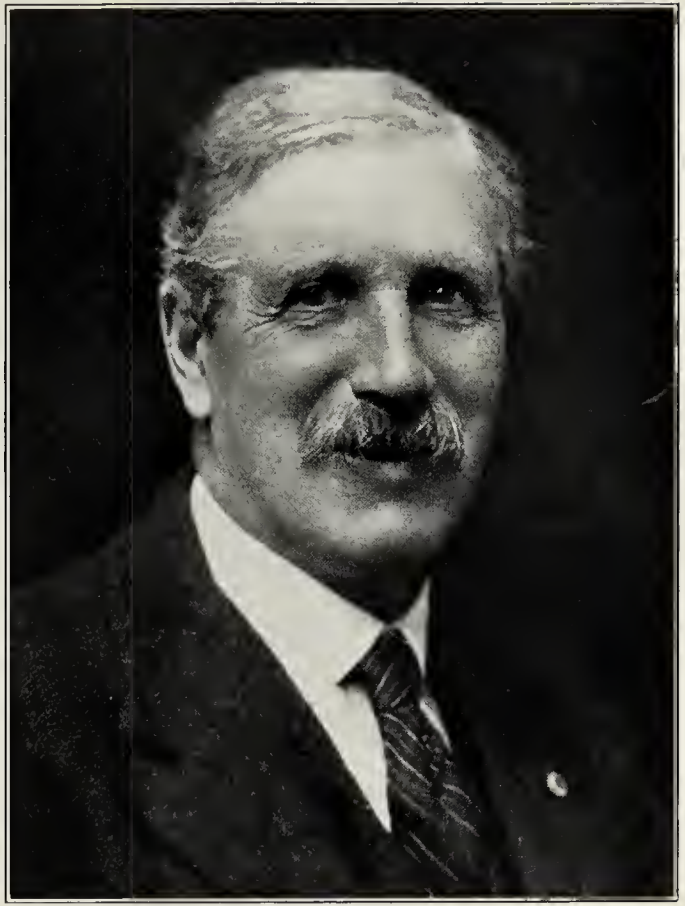
The Committee had a strenuous existence with various interests contending for supremacy. The Western members, the Farmers and Mr. Crerar put up a vigorous fight for the Agreement and its lower rates; on June 14 a motion of the Progressive leader recommending that the rates on grain and grain products, as stipulated under the Agreement, be put into effect, along with the basic commodity rates submitted by the Railways and with, also, the suspension of the Agreement for a period of one year, was defeated by the casting vote of the Chairman—Hon. A. K. MacLean. Representatives of the Canadian Railways appeared before the Committee—Mr. Beatty of the C. P. R., Mr. Hanna of the Canadian National, and Mr. Watson, on behalf of the Grand Trunk; they supported a general reduction of rates as submitted though not to the original level of the Crow's Nest arrangement; they all urged a further suspen-

sion of the Agreement. Mr. Beatty stated that the application of the Crow's Nest rate to the 1921 traffic, with other existent rates in effect, would mean a decrease in net earnings for 1922 of $14,000,000. Mr. Hanna stated that the loss to the C. N. R. would be $10,000,000. Eventually, the Committee reported to Parliament, with a considerable change of view, and in favuor of adoption of the Crow's Nest rates on grain, acceptance of the Railway's proposed reductions on other products and suspension of the Agreement for a year, with, also, the option of suspension for a 2nd year by Order-in-Council.

On June 26, Mr. MacLean moved adoption of the Report and Sir H. Drayton presented an amendment declaring that: "While the Railway Commission remains, as it is now, a tribunal constituted by Parliament to fix railway rates, without discrimination and in accordance with changing conditions, and to meet the needs of the country as a whole, it should be left free to perform such duty without dictation from this House. x x x That to enable the Railway Commission to carry out its duty, as defined above, such Board should be empowered to suspend the said Agreement, such suspension to be followed immediately by submission to the Governor-in-Council of a new schedule of rates as reduced by the Commission, the suspension to be revocable if such schedule is not approved by the Governor-in-Council but, otherwise, to continue for one year within which time the will of Parliament may be again expressed." The Progressives united with the Liberals to vote against the Amendment and it was rejected by 169 to 43 with only one Liberal—W. M. German —voting for it. The Resolution then carried without division and the Prime Minister introduced a Bill to give effect to the decision. Mr. Meighen vigorously criticized the Government and the Bill but did not divide the House and the measure was passed without other opposition.

The Canadian Wheat Board Controversy. The Western Farm organizations in 1922 demanded the revival of the compulsory Wheat Board of 1919—established under War legislation; some of their leaders—notably Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture—deprecated the compulsory element and were disposed to favour the voluntary principle of Mr. Meighen's 1921 proposal; Mr. Crerar's attitude was one of opposition to a permanent organization of this kind but of non-objection to a compromise substitute for the 1922 crop; on Apr. 7 the Commons considered a Report from the House Committee on Agriculture which declared that "without delaying investigation by this Committee as to the advisability of the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board, the matter of the constitutionality of such re-establishment be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada"; Mr. Meighen declared that this would cause prolonged delay. Mr. Crerar urged that the doubt in the matter should be cleared up and the Report was sent back for further consideration and investigation by the Committee; the Prime Minister (Mackenzie

The Hon. Joseph Leonide Perron, B.A., LL.B., K.C., M.L.A.
Minister of Roads, Quebec; Elected President,
Canadian Good Roads Association in 1922.



Robert Forke, M.P.
Secretary-Treasurer, Union of Manitoba Municipalities.
Elected Leader of the Progressive Party of Canada in 1922.

King), on Apr. 19, reported to the House that the constitutional aspect of the matter had been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown and he submitted a Report, dated the 17th, signed by E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Deputy-Minister of Justice, and concurred in by Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C., Minister of Justice, and Hon. D. D. McKenzie, K.C., Attorney-General. It dealt with legal decisions since 1919 and concluded as follows:

> It is clear that so long as a subject matter of legislation finds place within the enumerations of Provincial powers it does not belong to the Dominion under its general authority to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada. It is certain that the essential compulsory powers of the Wheat Board are *prima facie* included in the Provincial enumeration of property and civil rights or local matters in the Provinces. In my opinion these powers do not lie within the field which may be occupied by the execution of the Dominion power to regulate trade and commerce, as that power has been expounded in successive decisions by the ultimate tribunal of appeal. x x x I am impressed with the view that these powers cannot be made a cover for legislation which denies the freedom of contract, capacity to buy and sell and the maintenance and exercise of proprietary rights which exist under the Provincial laws. Consequently it is my opinion that the reconstruction of the Wheat Board in the present circumstances with the powers conferred thereon by the Orders-in-Council is a project constitutionally incompetent to the Parliament of Canada.

On Apr. 24, a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Agriculture was appointed composed of J. F. Johnston, Hon. S. F. Tolmie and A. R. McMaster to try and work out a legal solution of the problem; on May 26, the general Committee by unanimous vote recommended an Act of Parliament providing for the immediate creation of a National Wheat Marketing Agency to deal with the 1922 crop, possessed of all the powers of the Board of 1919 within the jurisdiction of Parliament to grant —with the exception of the power to market flour and other mill products: "Such Act to become effective, by proclamation, as soon as two or more of the Provinces have conferred upon this Agency such powers possessed by the Wheat Board of 1919 as come within Provincial jurisdiction." Western Progressives had, originally, urged a Wheat Board with the full powers of 1919 and this was at first approved by 32 votes to 29; Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, however, stated various objections and, finally, the Committee passed the Resolution as stated above.

On June 14, W. F. Kay moved the adoption of this Report and stated that the Committee had heard expert witnesses both for and against the re-establishment of the Wheat Board and, amongst these, representatives of the Council of Agriculture, Elevator companies, millers, grain-dealers, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Boards of Trade, and also Messrs. Stewart and Riddell, members of the former Wheat Board; that the Committee had, also, received telegrams, letters and petitions from various sources, both for and against the re-establishment of the Board. Mr. Meighen spoke at length on the subject from a Constitu-

tional point of view and declared the re-establishment, as proposed, impossible: "I would suggest that we decide here and now on the establishment of a Board upon the voluntary principle, and that we provide as well that if any Province sees fit to repose in that Board compulsory powers, the Board can exercise those powers provided they are first reviewed by the Federal Government and receive its approval."

The Premier replied that a Bill based upon the Committee's Report had been drafted and would be submitted if the House accepted the Report. Mr. Crerar supported its adoption: "The scheme should have an honest trial, and that is all that is asked for by those who are supporting it." Mr. Motherwell defended himself at length from the charge of having favoured a revived Wheat Board and Donald Sutherland moved an amendment referring the Report back to the Committee and declaring that: "It is desirable that the Government immediately create a National wheat marketing agency similar to the Canada Wheat Board of 1919, but on a voluntary basis, fully in accordance with the powers of Parliament, for the marketing of the wheat crop of 1922." Federal legislation should also authorize the Board to exercise such further powers or duties as might be competently conferred upon it by any Provincial Legislature. This was negatived on division and the Resolution agreed to. The ensuing Government Resolutions were presented on June 19 by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and provided for a Canadian Wheat Board of 10 members, as a corporate body with a salaried Chairman and Assistant Chairman, and "power throughout Canada to receive and take delivery of wheat for marketing as offered by the producer or other person having possession of or being entitled to deliver the same; to sell wheat; to store, transport and market wheat."

Various other specific powers were to be given and the Act based upon the Resolutions to "come into operation after two or more of the Provinces shall have enacted such legislation as the Governor-in-Council may consider necessary or adequate to enable the Board to have or enjoy such of the powers, rights and privileges as were possessed by the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919 and were considered necessary to make its operations effective." The Resolutions were duly passed without opposition and the Bill introduced and put through its various stages—despite Mr. Meighen's contention that it resembled "a jungle of jargon." Following the passage of the Act, the Federal Government asked the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to name men suitable for appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Board; they accepted and at once communicated with those best fitted, from a Western standpoint, for the two chief positions. James Stewart and F. W. Riddell of the 1919 Board were first invited, and with general approval, but declined despite the efforts of the Federal and three Western Governments. On Aug. 14, after the refusal of J. I. McFarlane and J. R.

Murray to accept the posts—following upon other declinations—Messrs. Dunning and Greenfield issued a statement that:

> We feel now, after spending more than two weeks in the effort, that we have canvassed the field fully for suitable men and have to state that men having the necessary ability and experience are unwilling to assume the great responsibility involved. One of our greatest difficulties lay in the fact that most of the men best qualified for these positions belong to the ordinary Grain trade, and there is no doubt that the great majority of the men in the Grain Trade are opposed to the Wheat Board idea. Those who believe the Board to be a necessity this year declined to take the positions because of the opposition in the Grain trade in general. In this connection, they repeatedly pointed out to us that the use of facilities controlled by the various branches of the trade was absolutely necessary.

A telegram was sent, accordingly, to Mr. Premier King and on Aug. 15 the Winnipeg Grain Exchange issued a statement declaring its continued opposition to the nationalization of Wheat marketing: "Members representing large investments conscientiously believe present grain trade methods are superior to Government trading and deny Government wheat-trading would assist farmers. Grain companies will make larger advances to farmers than the Wheat Board could and the farmer can sell when he pleases." Mr. King, meanwhile, replied to the two Premiers by offering Federal co-operation in providing a substitute for the Board; Mr. Dunning suggested a Federal Conference with the Bankers and the development of new markets.

Legislation and Other Incidents of the Session. Apart from the measures already dealt with the 1922 legislation was not greatly important; an interesting Bill was that establishing a new National Defence Department and the debates upon reductions by Parliament in the estimates for the Militia, Naval, and Air Services attracted much attention. On Apr. 4 Mr. Graham presented his Bill creating a Department of National Defence and charging its Minister "with all matters relating to Defence, including the Militia, the Military, Naval, Air and Police Services of Canada"; authorizing the appointment of a Deputy-Minister of National Defence, a Deputy-Minister of Naval Defence and a Comptroller; vesting in the Minister and his Deputies "the powers, duties, and functions under the various Acts relating to the Naval Service, the Militia, Militia Pensions, the Royal Military College, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Dominion Police; establishing a Defence Council to advise the Minister on all matters of Defence." It was decided, after discussion, to leave the R. C. M. P. under the Department of Justice. The Senate, also, eliminated the Defence Council provision. The measure passed, however, without much opposition though Mr. Meighen minimized the importance of the changes made. The Premier (Mackenzie King), on May 16, gave the Government view as follows: "What is the object? Avowedly it is for the purpose of economy; avowedly, for the purpose of retrenchment; if we are ever to have retrenchment

in military and naval expenditures this is the one moment in which it is possible to bring about something of that character."

Much time was given to the Customs Bill and the readjustment of the Tariff; measures were passed to control the manufacture and sale of Fertilizers, for the expansion of Cold Storage facilities, for further experimental and research work in the control of Fruit diseases and for the eradication of bovine Tuberculosis; an Act was passed repealing the Lake of the Woods legislation of 1921 but it was defeated in the Senate; appointment of an additional Judge for the Court of Appeal in Saskatchewan at a salary of $9,000 per annum was approved; an extension of time was granted the C. P. R. in respect to construction of certain branch lines in Alberta and Saskatchewan; 144 Divorce Bills were passed by the two Houses; the Frontier College was incorporated and, also, the General Missionary Society of the German Baptist Churches of North America. The Air Board Act, the Currency Act and 31 other Acts were amended; an Act was passed to regulate the sale and inspection of Root Vegetables; another to provide for certain advances to the Quebec Harbour Commission—totalling $1,500,000. Other measures were the Matches Bill, restricting and regulating import and manufacture, in order to reduce Fire hazards; the Animal Contagious Diseases Bill dealing with the disposition of carcasses of diseased animals slaughtered under Government orders; Fisheries Act amendments intended to better protect salmon and lobster Fisheries—especially in British Columbia waters; Amendments to the Bankruptcy Act intended to facilitate its operation; Loan Companies' Act amendments with further restriction of investment powers and increase in power to take deposits; the Meat and Canned Foods' Act amendment placing it under the Department of Marine and Fisheries; amendments to the Penny Bank Act to enable a Penny Bank to have a proportion of its deposits—up to one-half—received at outside points by a Chartered Bank or other Financial institution; the Indian Act amendments declaring that an Indian, or the majority of his Band, could obtain the franchise upon application to the Department; the Montreal Harbour Advances Bill providing an additional appropriation of $5,000,000 for construction of terminal facilities; the Public Loan Bill authorizing a Government Loan for maturing obligations, etc., to a total of $505,000,000; the Customs and Excise Bill authorizing the Government in the case of imports from countries where the currency was depleted to declare the value for duty at not less than the value that would be placed on similar products imported from the United Kingdom and giving the Minister power to determine the value; the Railway Rates Bill suspending for a further period the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.

The Canada Temperance Act amendments created much discussion. The Bill dealt with the large quantities of liquor held legally in warehouses in certain Provinces—subject to Pro-

vincial laws, with exportation as the only resource left to the owners, and it proposed to authorize any Province desiring to prohibit such exportation to do so. Following the Session, Mr. Speaker Lemieux made on extended visit to Britain and the Continent which is referred to elsewhere; it included London where he was entertained by Members of both Houses of Parliament and received by the King, with a War Memorial sites mission to France and to Rome—where he had a private audience of the Pope.

Incidents of the Session included the statement of Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Marine (May 5) that he had dismissed General Sir David Watson and other members of the Quebec Harbour Commission on account of political partisanship; approval, on May 18, of Railway estimates, totalling $42,800,000, for the Canadian National Railways; the prolonged Budget debate lasting from May 3 to June 13 and ending in the defeat of Sir Henry Drayton's amendment by 169 to 51 and acceptance of the Budget itself by 119 to 101. The Drayton amendment reviewed Liberal Resolutions and alleged pledges on Tariff matters and concluded as follows: "That the Liberal party having been returned to power the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister now brought down constitute on the part of the Government an utter failure to implement such pledges by legislation. That the making of such solemn pledges, the utilization of them to secure support and their flagrant violation after the attainment of office reveal a disregard of political honour and tend to lower the standard of public life."

Other incidents were the submission to the House, on May 31, by W. F. Maclean of a concise, clear and interesting "Bill of Rights," as he called it, for Government acquisition and operation of public services; the action of Miss MacPhail—after the Session was over—in returning (June 29) to the Finance Minister $1,500 of her Sessional indemnity because, during the Elections, she had denounced the 1921 increase of that amount; the unofficial announcement from Ottawa that, under the new Census adjustments, the next House of Commons would have the same representation as in the last from Quebec, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and the Yukon while Manitoba would be increased by 2, Saskatchewan by 5, Alberta by 4, British Columbia by one and Nova Scotia decreased by 2 and Ontario by one; the presentation, on Mch. 1st, to the Speaker, of the Report of the Chief Electoral Officer (O. M. Biggar, K.C.) as to the duties of his position, his functions and the fact that during the recent Elections 75,000 officials were employed. The Report included suggestions from various candidates as to possible reforms or changes and the statistics of the contest; it also had a number of suggested changes in the Elections Act from Mr. Biggar, himself.

Position and Work of the Senate in 1922. The Upper House of Canada did not in this year suffer from the rather frequent criticism of preceding periods. It was affected by the decline of

party feeling which, for good or ill, had influenced all political conditions in the country; it received more credit for non-partisan and reflective action than in the past—though it had often merited public approval on this score. Even the usual House of Commons' debate on the academic question of Senate reform was this year conspicuous by its absence. Yet out of 92 members, in 1922, 53 were Conservatives and the majority leader, Sir J. A. Lougheed, exercised as a consequence considerable influence; the Liberal and Government leader was Hon. Raoul Dandurand. At the opening, on Mch. 8, Hon. Hewitt Bostock was elected Speaker; the Clerk of the House was A. E. Blount, C.M.G. Eleven new Senators were introduced of whom only one was a Liberal—though another was presented on the 14th. The Address was moved by Hon. A. B. McCoig and seconded by Hon. Gustave Boyer. Sir James Lougheed and Mr. Dandurand followed and Hon. J. G. Turriff and Hon. W. H. Bennett spoke at some length and the Address was agreed to (Mch. 15) without division. On Mch. 24 the Standing Committees were organized with the following Chairmen:

Banking and Commerce	Hon. George G. Foster, K.C.
Railways, Telegraphs, etc	Hon. Richard Blain
Finance	Hon. F. P. Thompson
Divorce	Hon. W. Proudfoot, K.C.
Commerce and Trade Relations of Canada	Hon. Sir George E. Foster
Public Health, Inspection of Foods	Hon. L. G. De Veber
Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts	Hon. J. W. Daniel
Miscellaneous Private Bills	Hon. F. L. Beique, K.C.
Immigration and Labour	Hon. Lendrum McMeans
Debates and Reporting	Hon. Pascal Poirier
Standing Orders	Hon. Jules Tessier
Public Buildings	Hon. Robert Watson
Civil Service Administration	Hon. Joseph Bolduc

Incidents of the ensuing Session included Mr. Dandurand's analysis of the character and work of the Senate (Mch. 14) and his appeal for a return to the position of the first Sessions of the Chamber when the Senators had acted like "independent judges" with his statement that: "For my part, I refuse to lead a Ministerial party in this Chamber; I claim no followers; I shun party discipline and the party Whip." A Special Committee was appointed (Mch. 22) on motion of Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau to "further enquire into and report upon the desirability of the further development of the Oil-shales, coal and fuel deposits of Canada"; in answer to questions (Mch. 31) the Government reported the total loans to Farmers in the four Western Provinces, from 1876 to 1921, and the balance still unpaid, as a little over $4,000,000 out of a $15,000,000 total and gave a long list of publications and periodicals of which the importation was forbidden into Canada.* The Hon. L. O. David (May 9) moved a Resolution declaring that "it would be opportune to amend the articles of the Electoral Law respecting Woman suffrage in such a way that unmarried women, not being at least 30 years of age, be not entitled to vote." The mover of this interesting motion compared the average young girl as to voting intelligence, education and knowledge to

*Note.—Pages 60–9, *Hansard*, 1922

the average young man, with not very flattering conclusions. The atmosphere of politics was bad, girls were impressionable, women had other things to think of: "Let us leave them at home under the beneficent influence of their mothers, in the sanctuary of the family." There was no discussion and the Resolution was voted down by 33 to 19. On June 24 Mr. David moved a Resolution congratulating H. R. H. the Prince of Wales upon his 28th birthday and upon his visit to India where he had "displayed the noble qualities of heart and mind which characterize him and for which he is beloved throughout the Empire." It was seconded by Sir James Lougheed and carried unanimously. The following were the chief discussions of the Session:

Date	Subject	Introduced by	Hansard Page
Mch 29.	British Empire Steel Corporation Labour Dispute	Hon. C. E. Tanner	50, 51, 77, 285
Apr. 5.	Dominion Finances	Sir James Lougheed	70
26.	League of Nations	Sir George Foster	78, 104, 306, 722
27.	National Defence Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	77, 103, 156, 191, 231 262, 277
May 2.	Cold Storage	Hon. G. H. Bradbury	44, 112, 127, 215, 359, 371
9.	St. Lawrence Ship Canal	Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain	38, 171, 217, 343
10.	Judges' Bill (Saskatchewan) Amendment	Hon. R. Dandurand	75, 90, 181, 214, 274, 279, 385
18.	The Returned Soldier and the Farmer	Hon. R. H. Pope	254
June 7.	Salaries Bill Amendment	Hon. G. H. Barnard	77, 127, 273, 285, 327, 407
15.	Cold Storage Warehouse Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	44, 127, 359, 371
20.	Canada Temperance Act	Hon. R. Dandurand	388, 409, 423, 509, 520, 556, 568, 575, 703, 724
20.	Divorce Statistics	Hon. Wm. Proudfoot	422
20.	Criminal Code Bill and Social Service Work	Hon. R. Dandurand	388, 406, 430, 446, 540, 563, 581
21.	Matches Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	394, 458, 459, 507, 570
21.	Opium and Narcotics	Hon. R. Durandand	394, 473, 475, 547, 565, 568
24.	Quebec Harbour Advances Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	446, 536, 582, 591, 617, 629, 693, 698
24.	Bankruptcy Bill	Hon. F. L. Beique	394, 472, 473, 599, 650
26.	Lake of the Woods Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	570, 629, 650
26.	Canada Wheat Board	Hon. R. Dandurand	574, 654, 670
27.	Oleomargarine Bill	Sir George Foster	574, 680, 684
27.	Washington Conference Treaties	Hon. R. Dandurand	717

The Canada Temperance Act amendments created much interest in the Senate and, on June 24, Hon. G. H. Barnard moved an amendment to the 3rd reading eliminating Section III which applied the prohibition of importation to Provinces having a system of Government control of liquor; it was carried by 37 to 31 but another amendment by Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain giving the Provinces power to prohibit the manufacture of liquor was defeated. The Commons refused to accept the amendment and Mr. Dandurand's motion that the Senate "doth not insist on it" was negatived by 34 to 29; finally the Commons concurred and the Bill passed. The Lake of the Woods' Bill repealing the Lake of the Woods Regulation Act of 1921 was defeated on its 2nd reading (June 26) by 52 to 12 and upon motion of Sir J. Lougheed. The Senate also amended the National Defence Bill by reducing the number of Deputy-Ministers and abolishing the proposed Defence Council. On June 27 Parliament was pro-

rogued by the Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Davies, Chief Justice and Deputy Governor-General.

Dominion Bye-Elections of the Year. Following the general elections and appointments of the new Government, the incoming Ministers, with two exceptions, were returned by acclamation on Jan. 19—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in North York, Hon. D. D. McKenzie in Cape Breton, Hon. J. A. Robb in Chateauguay, Hon. W. C. Kennedy in North Essex, Hon. G. P. Graham in South Essex, Hon. James Murdock in Kent, Sir Lomer Gouin in Laurier-Outremont. Hon. E. Lapointe in Quebec East, Hon. W. R. Motherwell in Regina, Hon. C. Murphy in Russell, Hon. Jacques Bureau in Three Rivers, Hon. W. S. Fielding in Shelburne, Hon. A. B. Copp in Westmoreland. Hon. Charles Stewart, the new Minister of the Interior, and ex-Premier of Alberta, in spite of his personal popularity, failed to find a Western seat; there were only 3 Liberals in the three Provinces and the Progressives of Alberta did not carry their past friendship far enough to resign a seat for him.

In Argenteuil, Que., however, the sitting member died and, on Feb. 28, Mr. Stewart was elected by acclamation—Sir George Perley, an old-time Member, declining to run. The Hon. J. H. King, member of the British Columbia Government, who had accepted the Ministry of Public Works, resigned his Provincial seat and the Federal member-elect for Kootenay East, R. H. Beattie, made way for him there; Dr. King had the platform support of Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour, and Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.L.A., and, on Mch. 14, defeated T. H. Bronsdon (Prog.) by 5,223 to 1,943. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, the defeated Prime Minister, was without a seat, but before leaving office the vacation of a Conservative member's seat in Grenville was arranged by his temporary appointment to a Government position and Mr. Meighen was nominated; the bye-election took place on Jan. 26 with A. K. Patterson as the Progressive candidate. The contest aroused a good deal of interest, though it was in a well-tried Conservative riding; the new Premier maintained that the arrangement by which the seat was vacated by the late Government was unconstitutional and unfair; Conservatives resented opposition to their Leader when Mr. Mackenzie King was given an acclamation. Mr. Crerar took no active part in the election, nor did Mr. Premier Drury or J. J. Morrison of Ontario, but Miss MacPhail, M.P., stumped the riding vigorously against Mr. Meighen as did a number of Progressive members at Ottawa and Toronto. Mr. Meighen, assisted by Howard Ferguson, M.L.A., addressed several meetings and the result of the final vote was 4,482 for Mr. Meighen and 2,820 for his opponent.

Kent was vacated by the appointment of A. B. McCoig to the Senate and this gave a seat, by acclamation, to the new Minister of Labour. It may be added that Hon. R. B. Bennett's protest against Capt. J. T. Shaw, M.C., in West Calgary was un-

successful and that, on Mch. 31, the Supreme Court of Alberta gave a decision in favour of Capt. Shaw which the Supreme Court of Canada confirmed on June 17. Following the bye-elections based upon the greater contest was that of Vaudreuil, Que., where, on Mch. 21, J. Rodolphe Ouimet (Lib.) was elected by acclamation, and that of Kamouraska, Que., where, on May 15, Prof. Georges Bouchard (Lib.) was returned without opposition. In St. John's-Iberville, on Aug. 31, A. J. Benoit, farmer and merchant (Lib.), was elected over Stanislas Poulin—also a Liberal, by a large majority. Later in the year the unseating of R. M. Johnson (Prog.) at Moose Jaw created a vacancy as did the death of D. A. Lafortune, K.C. (Lib.) of Montreal and that of Hon. J. A. Stewart (Cons.) in Lanark, the resignation of Lucien Pacaud (Lib.) in Megantic, the appointment of Onesiphore Turgeon (Lib.) of Gloucester, N.B., to the Senate, and the death of Edward Blackaddar (Lib.) in Halifax.

The filling of these seats was set for Dec. 4. In Lanark the result showed Dr. R. F. Preston, a former Ontario Conservative Minister, elected by 1,476 majority over David Findlay (Lib.) and Robert Gemmel (Prog.); in Halifax Hon. R. E. Finn, K.C., who retired from the Provincial Government to run as a Liberal, was elected by 4,000 majority over John J. Power, K.C. (Ind.-Lib.) and J. J. O'Connell (Lab.); in Megantic Eusibe Roberge and, in Jacques Cartier, Theodule Rhéaume, K.C., both Liberals, were elected by acclamation, as was J. G. Robichaud (Lib.) in Westmoreland. There was no change in political representation. During these months there were many echoes of the General Elections. It was found that 192 candidates lost their deposits and that on election day 35 per cent. of the people had remained at home.* There were some references in British Columbia to the active part taken by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C., in the Nova Scotia part of the contest when he delivered effective speeches at Halifax, Colchester, Hants, Pictou, Cumberland and Antigonish and received a great welcome in his home County of Antigonish; in Parliament and elsewhere the issues of the contest were frequently fought over again.

The Dominion Ministers; Departmental Policy and Activities of the Year.

The policy of the Government as a whole and of the Prime Minister as its Leader, are dealt with elsewhere; in treating of the Ministers and Departments, in this as in other years, it has to be borne in mind that publicity and public discussion made some Departments seem more important than others. History, however, must have many other tests to administer and many other facts to consider.

Sir Lomer Gouin and the Department of Justice. Sir Lomer Gouin, for instance, was well known in Quebec during many years for his efficiency in the office of Prime Minister; his new

*Note.—The Author regrets that an obvious Printer's error in the 1921 volume made Mr. W. G. McQuarrie's majority for New Westminster 18 instead of 1821.

position as Minister of Justice at Ottawa was one which seldom brought him before the public though the affairs dealt with were most important; his practical leadership of the solid Liberal contingent of 65 members from Quebec was, however, a matter of much political importance. As Minister he had charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and his Report for the year of Sept. 30, 1922, showed a strength of 64 officers, 1,163 non-commissioned officers and constables and 656 horses. During the year there had been a reduction—which was still going on—from 1,680 to 1,227 or 27 per cent.; the abolition of the Squadrons at Brandon and MacLeod, the reduction of the Squadron at Ottawa to about one-third of its former strength, and the abolition of the sub-district at Portage la Prairie were items in this policy which was part of the Government programme of economy.

The investigations made by the Force during the year numbered 14,032 or an increase of 14 per cent.; the annual statement to the Minister was presented by Cortlandt Starnes, Assistant Commissioner. This dealt with the work of the Force in patrolling vast regions of the West and North, enforcing Federal, Provincial and Departmental laws or regulations, investigating all kinds of violation of law—infraction of customs or excise regulations, undesirable propaganda, improper storing of explosives, carelessness in observing quarantine, debauching of Indians or, on some occasions, the existence of distress or destitution which called for immediate relief, Bank robberies, naturalization enquiries, protection of dockyards, enforcing the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, supervision of *pari-mutuel* betting on race tracks, watching for undesirable immigrants. Much work was done in the Arctic and a new Post opened at Craig Harbour.

In August, 1922, the Minister received an intimation from the Nova Scotian Government that they intended to form a Provincial Constabulary and he lent experienced members of the Force for this temporary service; the project was, afterwards, abandoned and the men disbanded after a tribute from Lieut.-Col. E. W. MacDonald, the temporary Commissioner, as to their "soldierly and gentlemanly conduct." The Report of Lieut.-Col. W. S. Hughes, Superintendent of Penetentiaries, was also made to Sir Lomer Gouin and showed in the year of Mch. 31, 1922, inmates totalling 2,460, compared with 2,150 at the same time in 1921; of these 1,605 were native Canadians and the net cost of maintenance was $1,364,996 and *per capita* cost $564.75 per annum. New methods of administration had been introduced and the Report summarized some of them as follows:

1. The introduction of carefully-selected, qualified, certificated school teachers.
2. The enjoyment of privileges afforded by increased and improved libraries.
3. Abandonment of the checked and striped clothing and granting of a tobacco ration.
4. Introduction of concerts and moving-picture shows and holding of religious missions.

5. Abandonment of the idea of handling all men by rule of thumb.
6. Improvement in prison hospitals; additional work secured for the inmates; introduction of dental surgeries.

The Dominion Parole Officer reported for 1899-1922 a total of 14,415 released from penetentiaries, gaols or reformatories with 12,892 completing sentences on parole and 688 with terms not yet filled; in only 835 cases had licenses been revoked or forfeited. On Feb. 24 Sir Lomer Gouin received a representative Deputation from the National Council of Women headed by Mrs. O. C. Edwards of Alberta, and gave a courteous promise of consideration to a multitude of social reform proposals which included amendments to the Marriage and Divorce laws, and to the sections of the Criminal Code dealing with offences against women. Other appeals were for amendments to the Naturalization Act, and to the Homestead Act. In the Commons, on Mch. 16, he delivered a brief speech of importance and effectiveness in connection with matters as to which he had been criticized and, notably, his attitude on Public ownership of Railways and the Tariff. As to the first he would support the Government policy of giving the National Railways "a fair trial under the best possible conditions"; in the second matter he had for 15 years "followed, approved and endorsed the Laurier-Fielding tariff policy." Personally, he added: "I am nothing but a man of good-will. I have only one ambition in coming here. It is simply to be permitted to serve my country in my own modest way and to try and give full expression to that spirit towards which I have directed all the efforts of my life for 25 years in another field—the spirit of unity."

During the legal controversies re the Merchants Bank the Minister, on May 31, gave instructions to proceed with the charges against Sir Montagu Allan and D. C. Macarow. In the House, on June 8, he delivered a vigorous defence of the existing Tariff. After a reference to the current prosperity of Quebec, he added: "I say without any hesitation that what has contributed in a very large measure to make our Province prosperous and our farmers satisfied with their lot is the fact that our manufacturers have supplied our farmers with a market in which they can sell their products and, what I say for Quebec, must be true and it is true, of every Province of this Dominion where we have manufacturing establishments." In Montreal, on Oct. 16, he spoke of the influence of women in the late Elections and declared they had been an inspiration to Liberalism; incidentally, he prophesied that the Liberal party would remain in power for 10 years, when the next Census would be taken, and that Canada would then have a population of between 12 and 13 million.

As Minister of Justice, Sir Lomer had to deal with the legality or constitutionality of Provincial laws; in October he recommended the Governor-General to disallow the Act of the Nova Scotia Legislature vesting the title to a Gypsum property at Island Point, Victoria Co., N. S., in Jane McNeil; the fight for

this property had been under way for some years and it was stated at the Justice Department that the Act was disallowed on the ground that it set aside the deliberate and final judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada which affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia *en banc.* and because it was opposed to principles of right and justice. It was not a Government measure at Halifax and, in fact, that Government was said to be ready to repeal it. The Minister was a strong advocate of increased Immigration and this was the key-note of a speech in Montreal, on Nov. 6, as being essential to all forms of development. At Montreal again, on Dec. 5, he declared that: "What is needed most in developing these resources are arms. We must draw from Great Britain, Italy, France and Belgium. Above all we want back the Canadians who have left us."

The Finance Department; Mr. Fielding's Budget. The Minister of Finance had a difficult task to face in 1922 but his long experience and 15 years of preceding service in this Department, his personal popularity, and the respect of the House, greatly aided him. Everybody at this time advised economy but no one desired his particular interest to be overlooked; in the United States estimates and expenses had been slashed from 6,500 millions in 1919-20 to 3,795 millions in 1921-22; in Australia there was a decrease of $15,000,000 in current expenditures and in Great Britain an enormous decrease from 1919-20. He, therefore, had good precedents for economy and cutting expenses; his 1922 Budget showed the policy to be clearly developed. The Reciprocity effort (described elsewhere) failed for the time, but his Tariff reductions were along the line of past advocacy though only in limited measure. The Public Accounts for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, showed Receipts of $381,952,386 on Consolidated Fund, and Expenditures on the same account of $347,560,690, with a suhplus of $34,391,696; there was, also, a Net amount of $1,526,583 of Special Expenditure to be added to the above and the net charges to Capital expenditure were $16,295,332; there was, therefore, a Surplus of Revenue above all Expenditures totalling $16,000,000. The Net Debt of the Dominion, on Mch. 31, 1922, was $2,422,135,801 or an increase in the fiscal year of $81,256,818; the temporary Loans outstanding at this date and, included in the total, were $144,535,000. The Estimates for 1922-23 were presented to Parliament on Mch. 27 and the following table gives a comparison with those of 1921-22:

Interest and chief Expenditures resulting from the War—	1922-23	1921-22	Decrease
Interest on Public Debt	$138,223,470.42	$140,613,163.62	$2,389,693.20
Pensions	33,071,000.00	31,583,359.38	*1,487,640.62
Soldiers' Land Settlement	12,000,000.00	35,017,000.00	23,017,000.00
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	15,148,500.00	20,105,000.00	4,965,500.00
Total	198,442,970.42	227,318,523.00	28,875,552.58
Railways (not including Capital)	96,210,720.00	173,687,633.39	77,476,913.39
Housing loans (revote)	9,550,080.00	12,000,000.00	2,449,920.00
Total	304,203,770.42	413,006,156.39	108,802,358.97

*Increase.

	1922-23	1921-22	Decrease
Leaving for general Government Purposes....	$136,534,733.59	$155,658,732.56	$19,123,998.97
Capital (including Railway Capital).....	17,833,055.00	28,245,881.99	10,412,826.99
Adjustment of War Claims.....	8,411,800.00	8,524,880.00	113,080.00
Grand Total	$466,983,359.01	$605,435,650.94	$138,452,291.93

The Liberal press praised this reduction of $138,000,000 and even a Conservative paper such as the Ottawa *Journal* stated (Mch. 27), as to Mr. Fielding, that: "The Minister has done well. He has done well, because the controllable expenditure last year was not unduly high, and success in further decreasing it reveals sincere desire for retrenchment." Following this, Mr. Fielding placed a $100,000,000 Loan—5 per cent. bonds callable at par and interest after 20 years—on the New York market with great success; it was taken up at once and realized 97½. On May 23 the Budget speech was delivered at Ottawa and the Minister first called attention to the increased and increasing obligations of Canada; he described the need for economy as paramount and declared increased taxation to be necessary; he pointed out that the Income Tax and Business Profits Tax for the past year showed an increase of $14,276,704 over the receipts of the previous year. As to the Public Debt, which had increased from $335,996,850 in 1914 to $2,427,296,798 at this date, Mr. Fielding was explicit: "We have not only made no reduction, but we have to acknowledge a steady increase every year since the War. If we cannot reduce our Debt we should, at all events, make strenuous efforts to guard against increasing it."

Upon the Tariff the Minister had much to say. Reciprocity with the U. S. had been offered and for the time declined; "Therefore, we propose to hold our hands in that respect and to await the turn of events at Washington. We shall be open at all times to friendly negotiations; but for the present, we are prepared to make tariff reductions which we are not prepared to extend to them. x x x The reductions which we are going to make are almost entirely in the British preference. We are not going, except in a few cases, to reduce duties on American goods." The Custom's enactment of the Meighen Government as to stamping and marking goods (not enforced) was to be repealed; the regulation of the past year under which Customs officers were to determine as to Imports, the cost of production in country of origin *plus* a fair profit, was to be discontinued; the provision of 1921 that in valuing goods coming from countries of depreciated currency that depreciation was not to be recognized below 5 per cent. was repealed; another Customs regulation that a Canadian Commercial Agent abroad should attach his certificate to every invoice of $100 in value (not enforced) was repealed as impracticable. The drawback Customs schedule was revised. As to the Tariff proper: "We are making a numerous list of reductions. My recollection is that there are 49 or 50 items that are affected." The following table indicates the nature of these reductions:

Paper milk-bottle caps reduced 2½% under both Preferential and General tariffs.

Glass milk-bottles 5% under both Tariffs.

Dairy tin hollowware and cans for milk and cream 2½% under the Preferential and 5% under General.

Milking machines 2½% under Preferential and 5% under the General.

Fruit-grading machines 2½% under the Preferential and 5% under the General.

Machinery for saw-mills 2½% under the General.

Wrought-iron tubing, four inches in diameter, or less, 5% under both Tariffs.

Tools and cant-dogs 5% under the Preferential Tariff.

Porcelain parts of pumps from 20% Preferential and 30% General to Free.

Wrought-iron tubing, 4 inches in diameter, 5% under both Tariffs; and on tubing over 4 inches and not over 10 inches 5% under the Preferential.

Gasoline over .725 specific gravity and not exceeding .750 from 2½ cents per gallon to 1 cent under the General tariff.

Manilla rope, not exceeding 7½ inches in circumference, free of duty to all fisheries.

Oiled clothing reduced 5% under both Tariffs.

Oiled hats 2½% under the Preferential and 5% under the General.

Certain liquid medicines, non-alcoholic, 35% under the Preferential and 20% under the General tariff.

Cocoa, unsweetened, reduced 1% per pound under the Preferential.

Cocoa, sweetened, reduced one-half cent per pound under the Preferential.

Cocoa, in powder form, reduced 5% under the Preferential tariff, and preparations reduced 2½% under the Preferential.

On refined sugar the Preference increased from ¼ off the General Tariff to practically ⅓ off.

Enamelled ware and window-shades, under the Preferential, 2½%.

Cotton fabrics, gray, bleached or dyed, under the Preferential 2½%.

Corsets and cotton clothing, flannels, lustres, mohair, alpaca and Italian linings, reduced under the Preferential tariff 2½%; woollen fabrics, woollen clothing, cloths, doeskins, cashmeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, N. O. P., reduced under the Preferential Tariff 2½%.

Rubber clothing, knitted goods, boots and shoes, collars and cuffs, blankets, cotton, clothes-wringers, 2½% reduction under both Tariffs.

British "movie" films to come in at reduced rate.

Automobiles free for general settlers as well as farmers and boats for fishing purposes free as settlers' effects.

Principal Farm Implements reduced under the General and Preferential Tariffs 2½% and Vegetable grading machines and certain minor agricutural implements reduced under the General and Preferential Tariffs 5%.

Tools reduced 5% under the Preferential Tariff and Harness 2½% and Farm waggons reduced 5% under the Preferential and 2½% under the General Tariff.

The chief subject of ensuing discussion, however, was the additional taxation proposed by the Minister. The items were as follows: Sales Tax increased by 50 per cent.; passenger automobiles 5% up to $1,200 and 10% above $1,200; confectionery 5%; ale, beer, etc., 15 cents per gallon; mineral waters and other soft drinks 10 cents per gallon; cheques 2 cents up to $50 and 2 cents on each additional $50; Insurance 5% on premiums paid to unlicensed companies; telegrams and cables increased from 1 cent to 5 cents; transfers of stocks increased from 2 cents to 5 cents per share; beet sugar 49 cents per 100 pounds; Banks 1%

on circulation with exemption under Income Tax removed. There were special taxes imposed on cigars and cigarettes, involving heavy increases upon expensive brands, with varied alterations in import and excise duties. There were a few other increases in duties with Boracic acid and Gasoline as the chief.

The public reception of the Budget changes was not marked either way except where large interests were affected by specific tax increases. The Tariff reductions were looked upon as inevitable and moderate; a few Opposition papers like the Montreal *Star* pictured Canada sinking deeper and deeper into the black mire of Debt under the burden of the National Railways. The Sales Tax was the chief source of criticism and it was claimed in hostile political quarters that the increase largely wiped out the benefit of many of the Tariff reductions; there were a number of additional exemptions from the Tax, however, and these included rolled wheat, buckwheat meal, peameal, alfalfa meal, salt, manila fibre and boats under specific conditions; articles and materials used in the manufacture of boats for use in the Fisheries; fibre for use only in the manufacture of binder twine; job printed matter produced and sold by printers or firms whose sales of job printing did not exceed $30,000 per annum. It was claimed by opponents of the increase that the Tax had a deterrent effect on trade and that it served in many instances to defer action by purchasers; that this applied particularly to pianos, furniture, high-priced hardware and clothing; that coming on top of the existing conditions in finance and in a falling market it checked improvement. The increased Cheque Tax was attacked quite severely and the Government received many protests from financial corporations, municipalities, and other large users of Bank cheques, against the imposition of a flat rate of two cents on every $50. The chief objections may be briefly summarized:

1. Placing an excessive burden on any business with a large turnover and a narrow margin of profit.
2. Discouraging the deposit of money in the Banks and the passing of cheques freely from hand to hand.
3. Checking the deposit of Foreign money in Canadian Banks.
4. Injuring Companies with large operating wage accounts.
5. Discouraging personal thrift and savings.

Eventually a limit of $2.00 was placed upon the 2-cent charge for every additional $50. The Budget debate lasted from May 23 to June 13 when a Resolution of Sir H. Drayton (Cons.) reviewing the past Liberal attitude on Protection and the Resolutions of its Party Convention, as to reduction of taxation, and denouncing the Budget as opposed to all Liberal professions of the past was presented; Mr. Crerar proposed a Progressive sub-amendment which was ruled out of order and which, from another standpoint, quoted the 1919 declarations of policy and declared, anew, that the principle of Protection was unsound. The

Drayton amendment was rejected by 169 to 51 and the Budget approved by 119 to 101. On June 20, the Hon. Wm. Stevens Fielding, Minister of Finance, celebrated the 40th anniversary of his entrance to political life; tributes of the highest character were published in the press from both political friends and foes. In the Commons' Chamber his desk was covered with floral offerings and congratulatory telegrams; from the Liberal membership in the House he received a solid silver tea service, and from his colleagues of Nova Scotia 40 roses and a framed picture of the Liberal representation from that Province. Upon appearance in the House he was received with enthusiastic cheers and a brief address by the Prime Minister.

In a preceding welcome by the Liberal party in the Railway Committee-room, Mr. Premier King had reviewed the Minister's love for his own Province and for the British Empire, his feeling of amity for the United States. In a brief reply Mr. Fielding referred to Imperialism: "I hold strong views on that subject. There is a jingoism, a blaring of trumpets and a waving of flags which is not Imperialism, but when one has faith in the British Empire as the greatest organization for the peace and development of the world, that is real Imperialism." Incidents of the year, in connection with this Department and its varied affiliations were many. At Ottawa, on Mch. 19, Mr. Fielding stated, as to the Montreal-Merchants banking amalgamation, that though the proposed merger was open to objection, yet failure of the Government to confirm the agreement would create a situation in which the shareholders of the Merchants Bank would almost certainly suffer further loss and, probably, a condition of alarm aroused as to Canadian Banks in general. For this reason he had advised Government approval.

According to information furnished Parliament, on June 23, Canada's advances to the Imperial Government from August, 1914, to April, 1922, totalled $1,041,721,877; as against this, amounts were received from the Imperial Government totalling $923,862,247; there still were certain accounts between the two Governments arising from shipments of arms and ammunition which were being investigated. The British Government was already paying this off at $5,000,000 a month though there was a difference of opinion as to the claim that it should be discharged at the par rate of sterling exchange; for the time, this was left in abeyance. On June 19, the Minister stated that the amount of gold in the Central Gold Reserve of the Government (May 31) was $9,502,533; that the total gold held by the Government was $86,685,441—chiefly for redemption of Dominion notes; that, of these notes $221,894,062 worth were in circulation on May 31 compared with $277,882,884 on Apr. 1st, 1921. On Apr. 24, Mr. Fielding, in reply to a question, stated that the Income tax in its three years of operation was classified in payment as follows:

Occupation	1919	Occupation	1920	1921
Farmers	$ 350,759.53	Farmers	$ 525,836.74	$ 611,736.64
Professionals	596,100.87	Professionals	1,093,401.07	2,642,585.66
Mechanics	41,337.46	Employees	4,786,520.73	11,301,805.58
Business	6,077,282.43	Merchants	4,450,375.34	7,689,521.23
Corporations	1,376,829.47	Manufacturers	2,551,503.49	8,217,730.09
All others	901,109.27	All others	6,856,782.06	11,823,563.05
		Not classified		4,094,864.39
Total	$9,343,419.03		$20,264,419.43	$46,381,806.64

In this classification wholesalers and retailers were included as merchants; businesses, including corporations, paid in addition, under the Business Profits War-tax, $32,970,061 in 1919, $44,145,184 in 1920 and $40,841,401 in 1921. Speaking to the press at Ottawa, on Aug. 9, Mr. Fielding stated regarding the Loan Act ($350,000,000) of the past Session, that the Government would not need it all immediately; that it was proposed to meet $178,000,000 maturing on Dec. 1st by a domestic loan to take the form of a conversion loan; that any portion of the bonds which could not be covered in the meantime, by arrangements for conversion, would be redeemed in cash on the 1st of Dec. It was believed that a great many of the holders of these bonds would, however, desire to re-invest their money in Dominion securities: "To meet their wishes we will issue new bonds at 5½ per cent. either for five years, or for 10 years, as the bond-holder may prefer." The result was that, within a month, a surprisingly large number of people had re-invested their money; by date of maturity the conversions totalled $100,000,000.

At the first of the year the new Canadian nickel was issued from the Royal Mint at Ottawa; in August Mr. Fielding was in touch with the Canadian Bankers' Association as to financing the crop movement in the West; a little later he was in France negotiating a Trade Convention with that country. At the end of December, 1922, the National Debt was $2,412,496,151 as compared with $2,366,861,252 on Dec. 31, 1921—a decrease from the total reported on Mch. 31, 1922. To the Minister of Finance there was submitted the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance (Oct. 1st) which for the calendar year 1921 showed 43 active Companies—25 Canadian, 8 British and 10 Foreign—with a total Life Insurance in force of $2,566,396,955 and $344,996,173 of Industrial. The Deputy-Minister of Finance who, at this period, had heavy duties and much responsibility, was J. C. Saunders.

Mr. Motherwell and the Department of Agriculture. The Hon. W. R. Motherwell had to meet a rather depressing condition of affairs during this year. In the country the farmers were suffering from low prices for their products and relatively high prices for their supplies; in Parliament the Progressives held a voting power and a critical capacity in agricultural matters which were not always friendly to the Minister who had been a pioneer in the organization of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan; in politics, however, Mr. Motherwell was so proud of his Liberalism as to greatly modify such difficulties in a personal respect. His Department had for years done good

work under various Ministers and in its control there was little indication of Party thought or feeling.

Its administration of the Dominion Experimental Farms and the 21 Experimental Stations had been most successful and productive of excellent results. The heart of this great system was the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa with other Farms at Agassiz, B. C., Brandon, Man., Nappan, N. S., Indian Head, Sask., and Experimental Stations at Charlottetown, P. E. I., Kentville, N. S., and Fredericton, N. B.; Farms at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiére, Cap Rouge, Lennoxville and La Ferme in Quebec, with a Tobacco Station at Farnham; a Farm at Kapuskasing in Ontario with a Tobacco Station at Harrow; Farms at Morden in Manitoba and Swift Current, Rosthern and Scott in Saskatchewan, Lethbridge, Beaverlodge, and Lacombe in Alberta and Summerland, Invermere and Sidney in British Columbia. There was also a sub-Station at Fort Vermillion, Alberta.

The work of this System was in charge of 13 Divisions dealing with Horticulture, Cereals, Animal Husbandry, Field Husbandry, Chemistry, Poultry, Forage Plants, Botany, Bees, Tobacco, Illustration Stations, Fibre, Extension or Publicity; the whole guided by E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Director of Experimental Farms. The Department of Agriculture had as Deputy Minister J. H. Grisdale, D.SC.A., B.AGR., with Duncan Marshall as Commissioner; the Branches, in addition to that of Experimental Farms, covered Administration, Health of Animals, Live-stock, Dairy and Cold Storage, Seeds, Entomology, Fruit, International Institute of Agriculture, Publications and Agricultural Instruction. Despite excellent publicity work the public did not, perhaps, fully realize the wide, varied and important work of this Department—in agricultural training, instruction in methods, education in new ideas and principles of work, scientific effort, illustrative action, practical experiments, research and laboratory work, checking of disease in grains, fruits and animals. Each Branch had its Divisions; for instance, that of Health of Animals looked after and administered the Acts as to Contagious Diseases, Meats and Canned foods, diseases of Live-stock; that of Live-stock had Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Markets and Poultry Divisions; that of Seeds included Testing, Inspection, Markets and a Purchasing Commission. The Department continued, during 1922, its publication of pamphlets and leaflets intended to aid the farmer in improving methods and increasing production; its *Seasonable Hints*, issued periodically, supplied information on various farm problems of the moment; its monthly magazine, *The Agricultural Gazette*, edited by J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., gave a mass of data as to agricultural conditions and progress.

Mr. Motherwell's 1st Report, for the year 1921-22, reviewed the work of the Department and legislation affecting agriculture; mentioned the action of Parliament (1921) in placing supervision of race-track betting under the *pari-mutuel* system in the hands of the Department; described a multitude of scien-

tific tests, experiments and varied effort in many directions; referred to the Boys' Cattle Breeding Club policy. In January, 1922, this plan was inaugurated by the new Minister with a view to encouraging the production of pure-bred cattle; Boys' Clubs of 15 members, or more, were started to undertake the care and direction of one animal in each Club. A list of the subjects dealt with in the Report indicate, alone, the variety of the work done. A few of them were animal diseases—such as glanders, hog cholera, tuberculosis, anthrax and mange; veterinary research and Biological laboratory work; meat-packing, and establishments, with 3,119,326 animals inspected at the time of slaughter during the year, 3,105,761 carcasses inspected and 13,565 animals condemned; inspection of food products, cattle-breeding and distribution of pure-bred bulls; aid, through travelling expenses, to farmers purchasing improved stock, with egg inspection and publication of daily reports as to Poultry and egg markets; encouragement of co-operative marketing and egg and poultry exhibits at many Exhibitions and County shows; regulation of the purchase and sale of Live stock at Stock-yards under the Federal Act and a Dominion Inspection of 7 large Stock-yards with a weekly market News Service to press and producers.

There was, also, Co-operative Swine and Sheep marketing and wool sales with Demonstrations in a large variety of Agricultural or Live-stock work; organization of Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs to develop community breeding of hogs; sheep-feeding competitions, grading of various animals, studies of plant diseases and insects, forest pests and garden insects; scientific work in Entomology, experiments with the Colorado potato beetle, grasshoppers, gophers, weevil and other pests; Fruit crop reports and inspection. As to the Publications Branch, it reported for 1921-22 a total of 2,313,453 Reports, bulletins, *Hints*, pamphlets, circulars, leaflets and copies of the *Agricultural Gazette* distributed. The Agricultural Instruction Act Branch reported as to the annual Dominion grant to the Provinces, of $1,100,000, for this purpose. The allotment of 1921-22 was $336,303 for Ontario, $271,113 for Quebec, $77,113 for Manitoba, $81,728 for Saskatchewan, $66,965 for Alberta, $69,199 for British Columbia, $81,716 for Nova Scotia, $64,110 for New Brunswick, $31,749 for P. E. Island. The important international work of the Institute at Rome was, also, reviewed by the Minister.

Personally, Mr. Motherwell assumed charge of his Department with a pleasant experience in Regina. There, where he had long resided as Provincial Minister of Agriculture, the Board of Trade and other citizens banquetted him, on Jan. 18. In his speech he gave special attention to the recent dry seasons in the Southwest of the Province and the Southeast of Alberta: "By carrying out a good system of summerfallow you can so conserve the moisture as to meet any drought, as severe as we have had, and still grow a crop that will give you a living during the worst years. You can get two years' snow and two years'

rainfall concentrated into one year's crop; then, in addition, there must be finer seeding and, finally, study your crop as a doctor studies his patient." He had declared in favour of the original Wheat Board but it was "with reservations." The problems, he thought the new Government should dispose of, were the Natural Resources question, the Railways, the Hudson's Bay line, with, also the agricultural destiny of the Southern part of these Provinces.

One of the early acts of the Minister, or Government, was the appointment of Duncan Marshall, lately Liberal Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, as Commissioner of Agriculture—a new position with the special duty of investigating the continuance or amendment of the Agricultural Education Act and enquiry into any other Agricultural problems which might require such action. Speaking at a Cattlemen's banquet in Toronto, on Feb. 16, the Minister announced himself as opposed to Oleomargarine manufacture and importation: "You breeders, in asking the old reliable dairy cow to set up competition with the bi-products of the large packing houses and the vegetable oils of tropical countries, are asking too much of her." He urged a grading system of dairy products and approved Hon. Dr. Tolmie's action, as Minister, in introducing the accredited herd system. On Feb. 2, he addressed the Dominion Fruit Growers' Conference at Ottawa and on Mch. 24 it was announced that the Department had secured from the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways an important reduction in the freight rates on wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn for seeding—in carloads or less than carloads—for the benefit of farmers in the Province of Quebec to take effect on Mch. 24 and to remain in force until May 15, 1922.

Mr. Motherwell was at Victoria, B.C., on July 24 with Hon. C. Stewart and Hon. D. D. McKenzie and addressed a public meeting where (Victoria *Times*) he declared himself convinced that the local Drydock work was an absolute necessity and intimated that another Experimental Farm might be located in Central British Columbia; much of the speech was political and as to one subject matter he compared the Western Provinces' foreign settlement problem with the Oriental trouble on the Coast. The Minister was in Toronto on Nov. 22 to attend the opening of the Royal Winter Fair, which he described as the "greatest thing of the kind in the world." The removal of the British Embargo, dealt with in the Empire Section, was a great victory for the work and policy of this Department.

Mr. Stewart as Minister of the Interior and Mines. As Minister of the Interior the Hon. Charles Stewart had many responsibilities—Dominion Lands, National Parks, Water-Powers, Reclamation, Forestry; he also was in charge of Indian Affairs and was Minister of Mines as well as Minister of Immigration and Colonization. In Edmonton, on Jan. 9, Mr. Stewart, who had filled for some years the difficult post of Premier of Alberta,

issued a statement of personal and political policy. After a reference to the Progressives as having carried the West and the Liberals as winning strong support in the East, he added: "The platforms of the two parties are similar in many essentials and the objectives sought are largely on identical lines, the differences being in distance rather than direction. It would appear, therefore, that without fusion or coalition the two parties should be able to work in harmony for the attainment of their common purposes."

He hoped that the new Government would settle the Natural Resources question which, in turn, would enable Alberta to settle its Northern railway difficulties; he hoped to help the Southern part of the Province in solving its irrigation and drouth problems; he wanted to aid in building up a united Dominion which would be a strength to the Empire. A Citizens' banquet was tendered Mr. Stewart (Jan. 9) with the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Premier Greenfield, and Mayor D. M. Duggan amongst the speakers; on the 10th the Liberals of Edmonton tendered the new Minister a similar honour. On Sept. 1st following Mr. Stewart issued his first annual Report as Minister—for the year ending Mch. 1; in it W. W. Cory, C.M.G., Deputy-Minister, stated that there was, during the fiscal year, an increase in the Homestead entries from 5,839 to 7,349; that the total area of the three Prairie Provinces was 485,642,698 acres of which 30,853,020 acres was water and 200,484,841 acres surveyed, with 129,074,028 acres held under homestead entry, 25,-094,400 reserved for Dominion Parks, and 9,335,000 acres as School lands endowment.

During the fiscal year, Soldier land grant entries declined from 2,892 in 1920-21 to 1,655 in 1921-22; letters-patent were issued totalling 13,116 and covering 2,024,519 acres; Timber licenses and permits in force covered 6,250 square miles and losses from forest fires were lighter than in the past year, with increased equipment and efficiency, and a better aeroplane service in Forest protective organizations; work in Prairie tree-planting was being encouraged and steadily growing and the scientific efforts of the Forest Products Laboratories showed steady progress, as did those of the Observatories at Ottawa and Victoria; an increasing interest in Irrigation was shown with surveys and construction commenced on several large projects; a new Water-power development in the East of 300,000 h. p. was reported for the year with three Winnipeg projects also under way; Drainage schemes for swamp reclamation in the West had been given much attention.

Land sales by the Hudson's Bay and Railway Companies were very small—$2,833,572 compared with $10,860,756 in 1921. During the year, in order to provide administration for the possible resources of the North West Territories, a Branch was established and offices opened at Fort Smith with sub-offices at Norman and Resolution; here all matters connected with the Oil

and other mineral resources, forests, lands, health, transportation and educational institutions were dealt with as they came up. The North West Territories included the Islands in James Bay, Hudson Bay and Straits and Arctic waters with the vast unorganized Districts of Franklin and Mackenzie—an area of 773,072,400 acres of land and a population of 7,998. The North West Council at this time was as follows:

Commissioner	W. W. Cory, C.M.G.	Deputy-Minister of the Interior
Deputy-Commissioner	Roy A. Gibson	Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior
Councillor	J. W. Greenway	Commissioner of Dominion Lands
Councillor	Dr. Charles Camsell	Deputy-Minister of Mines
Councillor	H. H. Rowatt	Superintendent of Mining Lands Branch
Councillor	O. S. Finnie	Director of the Northwest Territories Branch
Councillor	Lt.-Col. Cortlandt Starnes	Assistant Commissioner R.C.M.P.

J. B. Challies, Director of the Water-Power Branch, E. F. Drake of the Reclamation Service, and R. H. Campbell of the Forestry Service, J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of the Canadian National Parks, and J. W. Greenway, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, submitted elaborate Reports. Incidents in respect to these Branches included the official statement that since 1901, under a co-operative policy with the farmer, 60,000,000 forest trees had been planted in the Prairie Provinces; that under a similar plan with the Maritime Provincial Governments 33,000 h.-p. of Hydro-Electric force, with six generating stations and the necessary transmission lines, had been completed; that the National Parks were bringing into Canada, through tourist traffic, what Mr. Stewart estimated (Apr. 21) as a revenue of $18,000,000.

During August the Minister made a tour of the West and investigated conditions in general; at Winnipeg (Aug. 23) he received a Lake of the Woods Delegation headed by Hon. T. H. Johnson, K.C., who feared injury to Provincial interests in the proposed Treaty with the United States on this matter. At Ottawa it was announced, on Oct. 22, that settlers in Saskatchewan and Alberta, who had experienced repeated crop failures, would be allowed to take up further homesteads in other districts where the prospects for an adequate return were more assured. Mr. Stewart was present at the second round-table Conference at Ottawa as to a Lake of the Woods arrangement with the United States and the Provinces (Sept. 20) and took part in its proceedings and shared in the agreement which was announced later. The Minister and this Department had oversight of the Bernier and Stefansson Arctic expeditions of this period. Capt. J. E. Bernier, on July 18, 1922, took the *Arctic*—after its acquisition by the Interior Department—and, under instructions from the Minister, started upon a cruise of the Northern regions, establishing posts, taking observations, studying the almost unknown regions traversed in his trusty old ship and obtaining, through his scientific and technical staff, much valuable knowledge. J. D. Craig of the Interior Department was with Capt. Bernier and, on Oct. 2nd, the Expedition arrived back at Quebec.

The tragedy of the ill-fated *Karluk* and Vilhjalmur Stefansson's expedition of 1913-14 to the North—also under this Department—came in for much discussion during the year. There were two parties in the Expedition (a Northern body and a Southern one) and apparently two leaders with some inevitable friction; Mr. Stefansson's book *The Friendly Arctic* added public fuel to a smouldering fire and Dr. R. M. Anderson of the Mines Department took up the cudgels for his party—supported by Prof. J. J. O'Neill of McGill University. A Petition was addressed to Mr. Stewart, on Mch. 7, asking for an investigation of certain charges made in the Stefansson book but no action appears to have been taken. A little later it was announced that A. R. Crawford and three others sent by Stefansson to Wrangel Island—previously occupied for months by survivors of the *Karluk*—had, on Sept. 16, 1921, hoisted the British flag and declared this region to be a part of the British Empire. International discussions followed and in the Commons, on May 12, Mr. Premier King stated that: "The Government has had interviews with Mr. Stefansson. At the present time the Canadian flag is flying on Wrangel Island, and there are Canadians on the Island, members of a previous expedition of Mr. Stefansson's. Mr. Stefansson is about to take a ship up to Wrangel Island with some of his men and has recently had it fitted out with supplies. The Government certainly maintains the position that Wrangel Island is a part of the property of this country."

As Minister of Mines, Mr. Stewart had the aid of an efficient Deputy-Minister, Dr. Charles Camsell, with a trained and scientific staff and many expert assistants. As with much of the work of the Agricultural Department, however, the general public knew little of the scope and variety of the efforts put forth by this Department through its two chief sections—the Geological Survey and the Mines Branch—with the special work of an Anthropological and Biological character done at the Victoria Memorial Museum. The names of the Divisions into which the two chief sections were organized embodied much technical and scientific work:

Divisions—Geological Survey

Geological field work	Topographical Division
Mineralogical Division	Palaeontological Division
Boring Division	Geographical and Draughting Division
Map Engraving Division	Geological Information and Distribution Division
Photographic Division	
Library	

Divisions—Mines Branch

Mineral Resources and Technology	Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division
Fuels and Fuel Testing Division	Ceramic Division
Road Materials Division	Chemistry Division
Dominion of Canada Assay Office	Draughting Division; Library

During the winter of 1921-22 the Survey staff aided the Memorial Museum in a course of weekly illustrated lectures on the natural resources of Canada; at this time, as in recent years, generally, the continued expansion of the Mining industry of Canada made ever-increasing demands upon this Department;

problems of fuel and mining technology, problems of discovery in Northern Ontario or Quebec, problems of an experimental nature such as peat or briquettes were constantly developing. In his 1922 Report Dr. Camsell stated as to one of these that: "The Peat Committee continued its work at Alfred, Ontario, in developing and trying out machinery for the making of air-dried peat fuel. The efforts of the Committee were concentrated on one machine, for which a new conveying and spreading device was tried out. This was found to be entirely satisfactory though it was not possible to give it a full season's trial. Altogether, some 5,000 tons of peat fuel were made, most of which were sold in the City of Ottawa. The work of the Committee, though as yet incomplete, has shown that a very satisfactory fuel can be made from peat and that a very large demand can be created and, in fact, now exists for such fuel if it can be supplied at a reasonable rate."

Most of the capital in the Canadian Mining industry at this time was American in origin and the United States was the chief market for its product; both conditions were vitally affected in 1922 by the increased American tariff and the Department at once turned to Great Britain for relief. Dr. Camsell reported that: "The question of British markets for our mineral products is being taken up with the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau in London and it is hoped that this organization will be so developed as to act as an intermediary between the Canadian producer of minerals and the British consumer." Varied reports to the Minister or his Deputy showed the wide range of work done at this time. In field operations the Geological Survey had 43 parties operating during the summer of 1921—mapping mineralized districts, investigating origin, extent and value of ore deposits, exploring and studying the basic elements of Canadian wealth.

As W. H. Collins, Director of this Survey, put it: "It has been the inalienable and important function of the Geological Survey of Canada, since its foundation in 1842, as the scientific assistant to the prospector in his search for mineral wealth, to accompany him in his pioneer work and to be the chief Government organization engaged in the exploration of the vast unagricultural parts of Canada." In the Mineralogical Division specimens were received from all over Canada and 750 Memoranda were finished and an immense number of personal enquiries answered. Palæontological work included collection of vertebrate and plant remains, Dinosaurian remains from the Belly River region and specimens from the fish-bed of Banff; short reports as to fossil collections and research work done in respect to many fossils and fauna new to science.

E. D. Ingall, Chief of the Borings Division, reported an endeavour to secure geological information regarding the strata penetrated in borings for natural gas, petroleum, salt, water, etc.: "About 60,000 samples have been accumulated since the in-

auguration of the Borings Division in 1908. These are filed under a system which ensures them being promptly available at any time." The importance of the work was not well known, however, and co-operation often was difficult to obtain; in the past year 7,343 samples had been received, 93 wells investigated and 545 records received. In this 1922 Report the Geological Survey stated, through the Minister, that its collection of photographs comprised 55,000 negatives: "These pictures have been accumulated by officers of the Survey chiefly during the last 50 years and are representative of all parts of Canada. They cover an extraordinary range of interesting subjects and many of the older ones have now acquired historical value as records of the progress and development of the country." The Collection was made available, by classified prints, enlargements and lantern slides, for popular use. In the Anthropological Division Ethnological and linguistic conditions of early Indian and Eskimo life were studied, various manuscripts prepared for future publication and funds of knowledge created with, also, valuable collections of Folk-lore and archæological specimens. The Biological Division dealt with natural history, collected specimens, studied mammals of North America and bird-life.

The Mines Branch, under John McLeish as Director, was devoted to the collection of information and conduct of investigations designed to promote the development and utilization of Canadian mineral resources. The plan of the work was to study and collect information regarding the mining industry in all its phases—in extent of resources and methods of mining; processes of recovering marketable products; the nature and character, chemical and physical, of the ores and minerals; intermediate and final marketable products; the uses to which products were put, with prices, markets, marketing conditions, and other related economic facts. Chemical, testing, and experimental laboratories were established to make studies and investigations respecting ore-dressing and metallurgy; as to fuels, coal, peat, petroleum, gas and oil-shales; regarding clays, ceramic materials, refractory materials, structural materials, and the various rocks, sand, and gravels used for road building.

The administrative system at this time included a Draughting Division and an Assay Office at Vancouver and an Investigation Section which covered (1) Mineral resources, (2) Ore-Dressing and Metallurgy; (3) Fuels and Fuel Testing; (4) Ceramics and Road materials; (5) Chemical Laboratory. Investigations included Alkali deposits in Saskatchewan and Alberta and soluble mineral salts throughout the West; Oil-shales in the West and deposits of talc and soap-stone in Ontario and Quebec, gold-ores in Manitoba and alleged discoveries of garnet in Ontario. There was also an Explosives Division which inspected and safe-guarded licensed factories and magazines of such material throughout Canada; an Editorial Division which issued, from time to time, memoirs, reports, bulletins, pamphlets

regarding the work of the Divisions. The most important publications of 1922—aside from the Annual Report—were (1) a Report on Structural materials along the St. Lawrence River—between Prescott and Lachine—by Joseph Keels and L. Heber Cole; (2) Barium and Strontium in Canada by H. S. Spence; (3) Titanium by A. H. A. Robinson. Oil leases were a matter of importance during 1922 and various new regulations had been issued in the preceding year and, especially, as to the far northern region of the Territories. Mr. Cory, Deputy-Minister of the Interior, was in Edmonton on Mch. 1st and stated that: "The Department is very anxious to have Oil development started and will consider any reasonable request for the rebate of second and subsequent rentals if the leasee is able to show that reasonable effort and expenditure have been made to put drilling outfits on the ground."

The question of Briquetting coal was another vital issue of the year and much interest was taken in the Government experiments at Bienfait, Sask. In the House, during June, Mr. Stewart stated that the Lignite Utilization Board estimated the cost of briquettes at $12.25 per ton f.o.b. plant at Bienfait, Sask., and that the immediate objective of the Board was to demonstrate a process of producing a carbonized lignite briquette for domestic consumption. Upon this joint official work the Government had expended $455,000, that of Manitoba $170,000 and that of Saskatchewan $205,000. At the close of the year a Conference was held at Winnipeg and an official report stated that: "The retorts at present in use will be unsatisfactory for commercial purposes; the Board and the Department of Mines at Ottawa have carried on certain investigations which lead them to believe that the Bureau of Mines in Washington has developed a carbonizer that can be used in carbonizing our Western lignites; the three Governments have agreed that a trial of this carbonizer should be installed to replace the carbonizers developed by the Board."

Mr. Stewart as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. There were some trying but not serious problems before the Minister in this capacity. The annual Report—year of Mch. 31, 1922—dealt, rather appropriately, with the 11 Indian Treaties of 1871-1921 and reviewed their history and modern applications; quoted the new Enfranchisement clauses in the Indian Act as placing the initiative with the Indian; stated that the Department provided medical attention for the Indian bands in all parts of the Dominion, and that, recently, there had been inaugurated a policy of better medical and prophylactic supervision for the western Indians by the appointment of a number of travelling nurses to inspect Indian schools and to go among the homes on the Reserves giving assistance and advice; reviewed the work of the Indian Soldier Settlement Board which had, at date, expended $368,117 in Loans for improvements, etc., and had received satisfactory re-payments; described the Educa-

tional system, under which were 321 schools with an enrollment of 13,021 pupils and a cost of $1,363,419.

The Indian population of Canada (1921 Census) was 105,988 and that of the Eskimo 3,296; in religion 43,986 were Roman Catholic, 20,183 Anglican, 12,820 Methodists and the rest scattering; the Government grants were $3,130,094 in 1921-22, the balance at credit of the Indian Trust Fund (Mch. 31) was $12,745,340, the total annual Income of the Indians was $9,196,763 and the value of their real and personal property $68,978,522. The chief trouble of the year was caused by a cultivated belief amongst a section of the Indians on the Brantford Reserve that they and other Bands were not properly under the Canadian Government as British subjects but were British Allies. It was alleged that an American solicitor had gone amongst them and helped to stir up dissatisfaction and that this man was one of the causes of a small riot which took place near Brantford on Apr. 19; legal advice was undoubtedly sought and obtained in New York by a section of the Indians and the friction at the Tuscarora Reserve was caused by Chief Deskaheh (Levi General) claiming the right, over the Department of the Interior, to place an Indian of his own choice on a certain vacant farm. This was a detail but the dispute, or claim, as a whole, was not a new one. Another trouble of this time was the Indian Enfranchisement Act. Many of the Indians did not want the vote, looked upon it as interference with their personal liberties, or viewed it with a sort of suspicion. It stirred up the discontented elements who already held grievances which were stated as follows by Chief Deskaheh, head of the Council of Six Nation Indians, on May 6:

> That $1,000,000 trust money held by the Canadian Government for the Indians has been reduced to $600,000.
>
> That drastic laws are being introduced by the Indian Department with a view to dissolution of the Six Nations and the breaking up of the Reserve.
>
> That the wishes of the Council to improve Education have been ignored.
>
> That land belonging to the Band has been mortgaged to the Government by private Indians.

At Oshwekin, near Brantford, on May 8, the Chiefs of the Six Nations met and heard vigorous harangues from Chief Deskaheh and Chief D. S. Hill with keen criticism of Duncan C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and of Government interference with the tribes. The Treaty upon which the claims were based was that of 1784 when Frederick Haldimand, then Governor-General, on behalf of the King declared that: "I have, at the desire of many of these, His Majesty's faithful allies, purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie, and I do hereby in His Majesty's name, authorize and permit such Mohawk nation and such other of the Six Nations' Indians, as wish to settle in that

quarter, to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called the Ouise or Grand River."

A Conference followed (May 15) between the Council and Hon. Mr. Stewart—accompanied by several officials of his Department. The Minister assured them that (1) in the case of allegations of shortage in their capital account, an investigating Committee would be appointed; (2) that the Indian Act would be amended to eliminate compulsory enfranchisement, and to prevent land from going out of the control of the Six Nations without the consent of their Council; (3) that mortgages on land, on which soldier settlers had been placed, would be lifted and leave the mortgages against improvements and stock only. As to the demand for definition of status, as either Canadian subjects or allies, the Minister was non-committal and stated that lawyers would disagree as to any exact status, and that they would be wiser to let this issue drop.

While the majority smoked a pipe of peace with the Minister, a section, however, remained dissatisfied and decided to carry this last point to the League of Nations' Court and put the matter in the hands of G. P. Decker, a lawyer of Syracuse, New York. On June 22, Mr. Stewart, as Minister, wrote "The Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations Indians" that the Government would appoint a Royal Commission of three Judges to examine into all grievances provided that an undertaking be given by a majority of the male members of the Six Nations Band, of the full age of 21 years, that the findings of this tribunal would be accepted as a final settlement. This proposal was declined by the Council. On Oct. 1st, following, the Minister wrote Chief Deskaheh that: "The Government desires to promote your interests, to enquire fully and freely into all your concerns, to deal justly with your claims, and to foster the loyalty of your people. But it does not feel it would be justified in submitting any question with reference to the administration of your affairs, or the affairs of any other tribe of Indians in Canada, to any arbitration or tribunal outside the country."

Mr. Stewart added that a Judicial enquiry was still available and pointed out that Mr. Justice W. R. Riddell had recently ruled in Ontario that Indians were British subjects. On Nov. 10 a meeting of Indians at Brantford protested against the Council's attitude, its action in taking down the Union Jack from the Council House at Ohswekin and its employment of a German-American lawyer; a Loyalist group was organized and proceeded to make trouble for the others. On Dec. 4 another Conference was held by the Minister and Council; the former was accompanied by Mr. Scott and adopted a most conciliatory attitude; Chief F. O. Loft made a strong effort to bring the factions together. Mr. Stewart promised to meet practically all demands with one restriction: "There is not going to be an American on the Commission. You can choose from the whole British Commonwealth for your men, but I will not discuss an American."

He regretted that the Chiefs had employed a German-American lawyer. Finally, the proposed Commission was accepted with the decision to be binding on all parties.

Meanwhile, on June 29, a Convention of Indians from all over Canada was held near Edmonton, with 1,500 present chiefly from Western tribes, and a League of Indians was organized with "education and uplift" as its objects. Mr. Stewart was in the West a month later and at Vancouver, in July, endeavoured to effect a settlement of long-standing differences with the Indian Council of that Province. Some of the Indian demands were: Additional land, ownership of Reserve lands free from Crown reversionary right, and compensation where additional land could not be provided. The Minister declared (July 24) that the Provincial Government had adopted a very concilatory attitude on the Indian land question, and he felt sure that a solution of the dispute would be reached. In Alberta during August he visited the Blood, Chippewayan and other Indian Reserves accompanied by Mr. Scott and W. M. Graham, Western Agent, and got into friendly touch with the tribes.

Mr. Stewart and Immigration; A Serious Problem. As Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Mr. Stewart faced, in 1922, one of Canada's most vital problems. There was, for the year ending Mch. 31, 1922, an Immigration of 89,999 compared with 148,477 in 1920-21 and 384,878 in 1913-14; the decrease from Great Britain was 47 per cent., from the United States 39 per cent., and from other countries 17 per cent.; there was a continued emigration of Canadians to the United States and the New York *Tribune* estimated (Nov. 26) that Canada's loss of population to the United States during nine months had been in excess of 40,000 people; the complete U. S. figures for the year were 45,000; the bars still remained up against Immigrants—except farmers and domestics—and the popular objection against alien races of any kind still appeared to be strenuous; the population had increased, according to the new Census, but not in proportion to Immigration and natural increase. The figures in this connection were not given to the public in any adequate way but were undoubtedly depressing as the following table indicates:

Census Returns of 1911	7,206,643
Immigration Returns of 1911–12 to 1920–21 (fiscal years)	1,812,826
Natural increase for 10 years as shown by Vital Statistics	1,836,407
	10,855,876
Less estimated allowance for extraordinary losses due to the War	300,000
Census Report of 1921	8,788,483
Balance of population unaccounted for	1,767,403

There were many reasons for this loss in population; amongst them were the exodus of European aliens during the War, exodus of young men or former Americans who preferred the peaceful South to the warlike North, a limited exodus of Americans when the United States came into the War to take up their part, a considerable exodus of Reservists to the British

and Allied colours. Following the War many causes continued the migration—including high wages and labour demand in the United States and unfortunate agricultural conditions in the Canadian West. There was, at times, a comparison in the cost of living favourable to the United States, and there was an increased Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxation which, in the early years after the War, was much felt. There was, also, a migration to the United Kingdom—the British returns for 1921 showing a total of 21,047 Immigrants from Canada; undoubtedly Prohibition had something to do with this. Many of these conditions and difficulties were passing—all were subject to the fundamental questions: Did Canada want Immigrants and population and would she actively and earnestly encourage them? There was every need for more people, there was a heavy National Debt to be apportioned upon the shoulders of a small population, there were enormous resources to be developed and vast areas to be cultivated.

Such was the problem facing the new Minister and he gave every indication of being anxious to meet it; at the same time, he hesitated to go beyond the promotion of Farm immigration. Speaking at Calgary (Jan. 5) he stated that: "I believe that conditions to-day are favourable for agricultural immigration, and that settlers can go on the land without facing the handicap of abnormal overhead charges in establishing themselves; the people we bring in must be able to establish themselves and they must be farmers." To this end it was pointed out, a little later, that British, American, Scandinavian and Dutch rural communities offered a special field. At Winnipeg, on Mch. 6, Mr. Stewart told the *Free Press* that thousands of artisans in Britain, hundreds of thousands of people in parts of Europe, were ready to flow into Canada in a stream: "Canada, however, wants those immigrants who are able to go upon the land and in that, and other ways, develop our natural resources; our country places need filling up; not our cities." To the Montreal Canadian Club, on Apr. 10, the Minister referred to British criticisms on the hand-picking of immigrants: "If we are doing this, it is because we only want those to come here whom we can accommodate. We hope, in the near future, to be able to tell the people of Great Britain and of the Scandinavian countries that the door is open to them, but we must be careful, at the moment, not to swell the ranks of the unemployed."

Following these and other utterances, public opinion began to express itself pro and con; the subject was widely discussed in Canada. The first great interest in Canada to take up the matter was the C. P. R.; it had for some years provided a Department of Colonization and Development, within its own institution, under Colonel J. S. Dennis, and its publicity efforts in this direction had been conspicuous; the President, E. W. Beatty, had, in 1920 and 1921, made vigorous appeals for Government and popular encouragement of definite Settlement plans. Col-

onel Dennis, speaking to the Canadian Club, London, England, on Jan. 23, expressed great disappointment at Canada's attitude, compared it with that of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and added: "Our Dominion Government is not spending a dollar in this country on such things as lectures or exhibitions to get people to go out. They have died at the switch, as we say in Railway *parlance.*" The C. P. R., meanwhile, proposed to develop its own scheme of colonization in the Irrigation belt of Alberta with 160 acres of land sold to the settler on easy terms and a Loan of $2,000 for development purposes.

Colonel Dennis wanted 10,000,000 more people in the next 10 years and in a speech at Winnnpeg, on May 15, protested against the restrictive clauses of the Immigration regulations and, especially, the non-continuing passage clauses; Mr. Beatty in his 1922 Presidential Address to the C. P. R., urged "a policy designed to permit more general immigration of carefully selected types from countries, the people of which have heretofore come to this country and succeeded under Canadian conditions." Lord Shaughnessy, addressing the Junior Bar Association of Montreal, in July, urged the removal of restrictions and before the Kiwanis Club in that City (Nov. 16) he criticized the "unwise Immigration laws"; "Great Britain can furnish a very large number of settlers of the right class and for the first time I think, in history, is prepared to lend its assistance, financially and otherwise, to help these people to become established in one of the Dominions. Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and other continental countries can furnish us with thousands of rugged, splendid people who are weary of the struggle at home."

Meanwhile, other representative men had been discussing the matter from varied standpoints with, however, a concensus of opinion in favour of active encouragement of Immigration. Sir A. M. Nanton urged a joint effort by Great Britain and Canada and did this in London as well as at home. Sir Clifford Sifton, during whose tenure of office as Minister of the Interior the West had increased its population greatly and progressed by leaps, spoke on the subject at Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg and urged that special encouragement be given to strong, healthy, desirable settlers, no matter what country they came from with, as a preliminary, the absolute checking of speculation in land values. To the Canadian Club, Toronto, on Apr. 3rd, the ex-Minister spoke earnestly and in *Maclean's Magazine* of April he reviewed his policy at length, and urged that operations should begin by colonization work through Land Companies interested in Canada; specified as likely settlers young mechanics from the North of England and Scottish towns who had been born on the land and brought up as farmers; declared that in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Bohemia, Hungary and Galicia there were hundreds of thousands of hardy peasants, farmers for ten or 15 generations, who were anxious to leave Europe and start life under better conditions in a new country—

men bred to work and not afraid of pioneer difficulties. If these conditions were developed:

> I am of the deliberate opinion that about 500,000 farmers could be actually put on land in the next 10 years by a thorough, systematic, and energetic organization, backed with all needful legal authority and money. If four are allowed to a family, that would represent two million people actually added to the agricultural population, in 10 years. Twenty years from now it would represent, with natural increases, a population of six or seven millions. If that is done, then the Railway problem is solved and the problem of the repayment of the National Debt is solved.

On Mch. 10 a Deputation representing the Official Boards of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian communions in Canada presented a Memorial to the Government at Ottawa upon the subject of Immigration. The chief recommendations were as follows: (1) The formulation, preferably by a Special Commission, of a well-considered constructive Immigration policy on a scientific and patriotic basis; (2) the appointment of a permanent Board of Immigration of representative men to try and co-ordinate the activities of Federal, Provincial, municipal and voluntary agencies but with limited powers of decision as to the amount of permissible immigration. To the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, on Apr. 25, Sir Clifford Sifton again urged his policy, with special emphasis on the Hungarian; he had just heard of 400 farmers eager to come to this country with their families. At Toronto (Mch. 16) Rabbi W. Brickner told the Empire Club that selection, distribution and incorporation should be the watchwords of Immigration policy; he strongly criticized existing Regulations and especially those requiring each immigrant coming to Canada to make a continuous passage, each incoming male immigrant to have at least $250 in his possession, and compelling every immigrant to have a passport in his or her possession.

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in British Columbia, visited various centres during the year and was earnest in his views of this subject. To the Toronto *Globe* of Mch. 28 he declared that: "Immigration is, in my judgment, the single most effective means of bringing about an immediate improvement in general conditions. We simply must have people. Conditions and safety demand it. It is generally admitted that one of our biggest problems is the Railway situation. To support the Government lines through taking business away from the Canadian Pacific is poor economy. We must create enough business to support both systems. This can be done only through development of natural resources. Natural resources cannot be developed without people." On May 29, J. P. Bell, President of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, sent a letter to kindred organizations throughout Ontario urging an Immigration policy along the lines of Sir Clifford Sifton's recent address; no other question, he declared, was so important to Canada or deserving speedier action.

On June 6, a conference of this body and the St. Catharines, and Brantford Chambers was held and produced a demand for Immigrants and commendation of the Sifton proposals with, at the same time, a tendency to support the American limitation idea and to oppose any racial settlement policy. The annual Convention of the I. O. D. E. at Vancouver (June 4) urged the Dominion Government to evolve a National Immigration policy based on the needs of the country and adaptability of the immigrants; insisting on a predominance of British citizens among those admitted to Canada, and urging the Government to offer every encouragement and inducement to British settlers.

Speaking at Montreal, on Aug. 31, S. W. Jacobs, K.C. M.P., (Liberal) was emphatic in his remarks: "Canada is in dire need of more population to develop the unlimited resources of the Dominion and stimulate its established industries. I am distinctly out of sympathy with the Government on its Immigration policy and if it becomes a question of sacrificing party affiliation for this issue of Dominion importance, I am quite prepared to do so." He especially eulogized the Sifton policy: "During the period he was in office more than 400,000 immigrants took up their residence in Canada. By his direction agents were sent to all parts of Europe in an effort to bring desirable citizens to the country." The Association of Canadian Clubs at its annual meeting in Hamilton, on Sept. 12, after listening to Bishop De Pencier of New Westminster urge, with vehemence, that all immigrants should be white, Christian and British, recommended the encouragement of British settlers and the immigration of desirable farm labour from Northern Europe.

Papers such as the Toronto *Globe* and Montreal *Star* urged that Immigration was the fundamental and paramount issue of the day; speaking to the latter journal at Montreal, on Nov. 11, W. C. Nichol, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, declared that Canada "must have more people, that there is too much of a burden on the shoulders of its limited population, that there are too many idle acres here"; Mrs. Arthur Rogers, M.L.A., of Winnipeg, told the Montreal *Gazette* (Nov. 11) that Canada should especially encourage the war class in England called the "new poor"—educated, intelligent, willing to work but needing information and help; Dr. G. C. Creelman, late of the Ontario Agricultural College, in Toronto, on Nov. 22, stated that 200,000 acres of land a year were being turned back into pasture for lack of labour on the farm; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper put the issue clearly when he wrote to the press (Nov. 28) that if Canada did not promote immigration quickly its burden of taxation would grow and it would become "a country to avoid"; Sir F. Williams-Taylor and other financiers urged Government action in their annual Bank Addresses.

The most important organized expression of public opinion during the year was that of the Transportation interests as represented by a Memorandum presented to Hon. Mr. Stewart,

Acting Minister of Immigration, and the Cabinet, on Oct. 11. The representatives present spoke for the C. P. R., the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Cunard Line, the White Star-Dominion Co. and the Anchor-Donaldson Steamship Co., and the Memorandum reviewed briefly the unsatisfactory Census figures; the growth of the National Debt to $272.27 per head with $16.00 *per capita* as the annual interest charge; the continued decrease in immigration and increase in emigration and the excessive mileage of railways in Canada for the present population. It was pointed out that "careful investigation indicated that in Western Canada we have, adjacent to Railway lines in operation, at least 25,000,000 acres of land, within 15 miles on each side of these Railway lines, suitable for immediate cultivation but, at the present time, unoccupied, and that in the older and eastern Provinces, many thousands of improved farms are unoccupied and unproductive." The document went on to state that the Transportation interests had made every provision, through additional fast ships and railway rolling stock, to handle a large influx of immigrants; only to face the cessation of any important Immigration action or encouragement. A proposed policy or system of Government action was outlined and may be briefly summarized:

1. The appointment of a Minister of Immigration and Colonization and a complete staff of qualified officials as a separate Department.
2. The immediate issue of a general invitation through advertising, publicity, lectures and exhibitions, to all desirable immigrants to consider the opportunities offered by Canada for home-making—specially addressed to Great Britain, United States and all European Continental countries from which desirable immigrants can be obtained.
3. The consideration and acceptance of the offer contained in the Inter-Empire Migration Act for joint action with the British Government to obtain from Great Britain and Ireland the greatest possible number of desirable colonists on the basis of joint financial expenditure.
4. The most careful consideraton of the policies now being considered by certain Continental countries for financial aid towards the emigration of their nationals.
5. The utilization of the Dominion Experimental Farms in Canada for the training of young men and women, especially from Great Britain, and their subsequent financial aid in becoming agricultural colonists.
6. Further amendment of the Regulation as to continuous passage so as to permit entry into Canada of desirable colonists from selected countries.
7. The adoption of more liberal regulations for the admission of colonists coming to Canada upon prepaid tickets supplied by their friends or relatives in Canada.

These men of knowledge, as to such organized activities, declared that the Government work should be specially directed to the United Kingdom and a complete organization with a large number of sub-offices established. As the current system of examination in force in Europe was said to be impracticable and expensive, it was urged that examinations should be made at Canadian ports. The opportunity was said to exist for the movement of a large number of desirable colonists to Canada from the United States, provided an active advertising and lecture

campaign in that country was made effective, with central offices at strategic points headed by aggressive men having intimate knowledge of Canadian conditions—with qualified Inspectors and abundant advertising. As to Europe, it was urged that in Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Italy, a most desirable class of colonists could be obtained, and that, also, from some of the more central European countries, well qualified and desirable agricultural colonists were obtainable. The discussion during the year was wide and varied but with certain outstanding features.

I. Unfavourable Opinion as to Immigration. There were two forces working during the year against any active Immigration movement and Government effort. One was organized Labour, the other was a fear of racial trouble, a prejudice against other races and dread of difficulty in assimilation. Labour men in private or irresponsible conditions were quite frank about keeping out any possible element for lowering wages through labour competition; official Labour men were more careful in language though Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, told the Ottawa *Journal*, on June 16, that: "The present Immigration policy is only an aid to those desiring to get rich quick through the method of labour exploitation and is detrimental to the interests of both the workers in Canada and those being falsely led to believe that prosperity and opportunity abound for all in this country." He condemned the Government policy as having opened the flood-gates and made the way easy for all and sundry to flock to Canada. This was in connection with the recently-revised Regulations.

In *The Veteran* of Ottawa (Aug. 19) Mr. Moore opposed any Immigration policy that would admit "cheap labour for farms and industries" or would allow the wages and standards of living in Canada to be "fixed in Europe." According to this school of thought the advocates of increased Immigration were "exploiters" of the workingman. Mr. Moore, in this article, added that: "The organized workers of Canada desire to see Canada peopled by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law-abiding class of citizen, and recognize that this can be done quickest by the influx of immigrants. This influx, however, should be the spontaneous movement of the immigrants themselves." No advocate of increased Immigration could take exception to these words, but coupled with them was a demand for continued restrictions and prohibition of "false inducements," with the statement that: "When the natural resources of Canada are free from monopolistic control and all men willing to work are assured of the opportunity to do so, then will be time enough to consider freer Immigration policies." Speaking to the press, on Aug. 20, Mr. Moore declared himself in favour of a preferential Immigration arrangement with Great Britain as "we need the good, healthy

British stock here"; but "the general flow" to the Dominion must be restricted.

The U. S. Immigration law, which completed its first year of operation on June 30, 1922, and was to stand for two years, was much discussed in Canada; in the current year only 355,825 Aliens could be admitted under this law and, owing to geographical limitations, even that number was not reached—with Great Britain and Germany far behind in their quotas; the result was a serious American shortage in certain forms of labour, an increase in production costs, and higher wages in a few divisions of labour. Yet unskilled labour was an essential of industry in the United States; in a new country like Canada it was an essential of general development. In the Commons, on June 16, there was some plain speaking on this point. The Hon. Mr. Stewart had stated that: "We are forced to-day to put our bars up against immigration to Canada of a very splendid lot of artisans in Great Britain who would make fine settlers in Canada, for we are constantly telling them that there is no place or employment for them. x x x If Immigration is to be one of the assisting factors in building up Canada, we have to get it on a larger scale."

Donald Sutherland replied with a good deal of vigour, that: "I venture to state that since the first immigrant arrived in Canada there were never so many actual demands for workers as there are at this time. Many people are out of work because they cannot get employment such as they have been engaged in in the past, and are not willing to take up any other. Calls for workers are being made from many different quarters, yet there are no workers to be found." In the face of this agitators were demanding that hours of labour be reduced, that what a workman did should be subject to limitations, and that if he did more than that he should be penalized by the Unions which were "running this country" at the present time: "The Unions are in control; they are dictating to the Government and to everybody else, and as a result we are endeavouring to meet big deficits in connection with the operation of our Railway lines."

There was not, however, a great deal of expressed opposition to the policy of increased Immigration; when it did show itself the question of assimilation was the chief issue. Publicists like Bishop De Pencier and the Rev. S. D. Chown and Bishop Lloyd protested against any new hyphenated Canadians; Prof. G. M. Wrong, with others, was interested only so far as Land Settlement was concerned; French-Canadian public men centred their interest upon French or Belgian settlers and the re-patriation of Quebec people from the United States.

II. Settlement Plans and Proposals. The C. P. R. proposed to the Department of Immigration, in February, a plan for the settlement of a certain number of officers and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary on the Company's lands in Canada with the

Company agreeing to set aside 100.000 acres of selected land for colonization; (2) this land to provide farms of 160 acres in extent and as nearly as possible in contiguous groups of not less than eight farms; (3) the colonists for these farms to be selected by the Overseas Settlement Committee, and to be married men with some experience of agricultural work and accepted as suitable colonists by officials of the Company. Each man was to have at least $500 over and above expense of transportation—obtained by commutation of pension. The conditions of settlement were generous and involved selection of land, free possession for three years subject only to taxes, purchase, then, upon terms as at first arranged with supplementary Loan if desired. A certain number came out during the year.

F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, referred (Apr. 22) to the splendid men being disbanded from the Army and Navy and suggested that: "The Imperial Government, co-operating with the Governments of the Dominions, should form these men into land reserves and send them out, as required, with military rations and pay for, say, two years. If a thousand were sent, say, to British Columbia, they could be set to work cutting out and grading roads, clearing farm lands, and building houses, fences and schools. At the outset, every one of them could be guaranteed a farm of 100 acres, conditioned on giving the full two years' service and part of their time could be devoted to clearing their own land." Under the Indian Army reduction arrangements 2,000 officers became available with good gratuities and compensation, enquiries were made as to settlement in Canada and British Columbia took some action in the matter; Ontario decided to help some of the Royal Irish Constabulary in coming to that Province and the Salvation Army formulated a plan to bring over 17,000 women, youths and children to Canada from the British Isles—including about 10,000 women for domestic service.

In the British Commons, on Apr. 26, Lieut.-Col. L. S. Amery, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, moved the second reading of the Empire Settlement Bill, which provided for an expenditure of £3,000,000 a year. In speaking he reviewed the efforts of the Government Committee appointed to help ex-Service men to settle in the Dominions—with selection in the hands of Dominion representatives—and the difficulties faced owing to economic conditions. Only about 50,000, all-told, had been placed. The new Bill empowered the Secretary for the Colonies and the Overseas Settlement Committee to co-operate effectively with Overseas Governments or with responsible private organizations, up to the limit of the funds placed at their disposal, to facilitate schemes of assisted migration, and of land settlement and development. He added that experience had led him to assign very special importance to juvenile migration, to the migration of women, to hostels for the women and arrangements for reception generally, and to the preliminary testing and

training, both at home and overseas, of those who intended to go on the land. As there were 1½ millions more people in Great Britain in 1921 than in 1913 and as England had 650 persons to the square mile compared with Canada's 2 persons and Australia's one and a fraction, there was obviously room for co-operation. The measure passed in due course and Australia and New Zealand at once took advantage of it.

In Canada it gave a new lease of life to the Western Canada Colonization Association which had been organized in 1920 with a great flourish of trumpets and with large financial backing promised;* Sir John Willison was President, M. A. Brown Vice-President, and F. D. L. Smith Director and Secretary. In September they issued, through the press of Canada, an elaborate statement of objects and policy with the announcement that the British and Canadian Governments had decided to assist the organization—now the Canada Colonization Association—in association with Canadian Railways, in a co-ordinated land settlement plan covering all the Provinces with an efficient colonization machine to be set up and to begin to operate forthwith. Effective land settlement on a comprehensive scale was described as the only available solution of the country's pressing economic and financial problems: "By increasing the farming population and agricultural production throughout Canada, we shall lower freight rates, stimulate business, lighten the burden of the national debt to every individual family, lessen Federal, Provincial, and Municipal taxation, and go far to eliminate the serious annual deficit on the National Railways." The availability of settlers on a large scale was accepted as proved; the land also was available to the extent of 20,000,000 acres of good agricultural soil in the West within 10 miles of transportation agencies.

Thousands of absentee owners of unoccupied lands along the railways were said to be tired of paying heavy taxes and supertaxes on unproductive holdings, and to be ready to dispose of their property at prices and on terms which would facilitate purchase by incoming settlers; the Association would act for the Governments and Railways, and the settler be free of agents and intermediaries. The terms were 160 acres at $20.00 per acre, payment $320 cash, no interest on principle for 1st or 2nd year and payment of balance on a 32-year amortization basis with interest at 6 per cent. The plan, as a whole, contemplated the settlement within 10 years, at an expenditure of approximately $30,000,000 of 10,000,000 acres of idle land close to Railways in the three Prairie Provinces and of vacant areas and unoccupied farms in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

The press announced the plan to be the result of successive conferences between the promoters and Hon. Mr. Stewart and other Ministers; it was said to be approved by the Governments concerned and to involve a co-ordination of the Immigration

*Note—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1920, Pages 244-7.

activities of the Imperial Government, the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian Railways, private Land Agencies and the Colonization Association; the original capital of $1,500,000, said to be required by the Association, had been subscribed; of the $250,000 a year estimated as necessary to carry on the work of locating and helping the incoming settlers the Imperial Government, the Dominion and the Association agreed to each contribute one-third. Following these announcements Sir John Willison spoke upon the project at a number of points in the West.

Meanwhile, an ever-increasing interest in the general subject was visible. Mgr. G. V. Hudson of Birmingham told a Winnipeg audience (June 28) that a great flow of English Catholics to Western Canada might very reasonably be expected in the near future; six National Societies in Toronto (July 13) urged the Prime Minister and Mr. Stewart, by joint Resolution, to remove restrictions and initiate a campaign in the British Isles; the Barnardo Homes' management, which had so long been sending well-trained boys to Canada, increased its activities and urged support from the Dominion in the heavy costs of rescuing, training, outfitting, etc.; the Salvation Army, which had already brought 100,000 persons to the Dominion, under a careful selective system, stated that the great difficulty was in transportation expenses from Sudbury westward and the Imperial Government offered to share one-half of these if the Dominion would do the rest and this proposal D. C. Lamb, International Secretary, placed before Mr. Stewart on Dec. 11.

In September the Government of Italy sent Joseph de Michells, General Commissioner of Emigration, to make a minute survey of industrial and agricultural conditions in the Dominion, with a view to ascertaining the quota and the type of immigrant most needed; A. S. Shandro, ex-M.L.A., of Whitford, Sask., submitted to the Government a proposal guaranteeing to bring to Western Canada within three years 400,000 settlers, picked from among the agricultural people of Eastern Galicia and Bukowina, in Central Europe; Armenian Relief organizations sought to interest the Government in the placing of sturdy Armenian refugees or children in Canada and the Toronto *Globe* (Sept. 18) declared that "the Churches of Canada should pledge their resources to the bringing of 10,000 orphaned Armenian children to Canada and their maintenance here till able to care for themselves, and the Government of Canada should finance the settlement on suitable land in the Dominion of not less than 25,000 of Armenian refugees from Anatolia."

III. The Minister and the Government's Immigration Policy. Amidst all this agitation what did the Government do? It had an effective basis for effort in the Department of Immigration and Colonization with W. J. Black, for years President of the Manitoba College of Agriculture, as Deputy-Minister, W. D. Scott, an experienced official, as Assistant Deputy-Minister, and

R. J. C. Stead, who had won his spurs in C. P. R. publicity work, as Director of Publicity. On May 15 it was announced that the regulations of the Department had been changed to facilitate the movement of British settlers from the Mother Country to Canada, and to encourage settlement by the agricultural and domestic servant class; as to persons of other classes entering from the United States, Canada would freely admit those whose labour was required in the Dominion.

Under the new Regulations the landing in Canada of any immigrant was prohibited except: (1) a *bona fide* agriculturist with sufficient means to begin farming in Canada; (2) a *bona fide* farm labourer with reasonable assurance of employment; (3) a female domestic servant with reasonable assurance of employment. Immigration officers were given special powers, as to these rather strict limitations, to admit: (1) the wife and family of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents; (2) the national of any country in regard to which there is in operation a special treaty or agreement or convention regulating Immigration; (3) any British subject entering Canada directly or indirectly from Great Britain and British Dominions who shall satisfy the Immigration officer in charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured; (4) any American citizen entering Canada from the United States, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Immigration that his labour or service is required in Canada. Obviously this was a broadening out process and was so regarded.

Mr. Stewart was in the West during July conferring with the Provincial Governments upon this subject, and he told the Winnipeg *Free Press* (July 3) that he hoped for yearly Immigration Conferences at Ottawa and that he would like to see Government responsibilities apportioned as follows: "The Dominion to be the agency which will work in British and Foreign countries to bring the immigrant to Canada; the Provinces to assume a greater responsibility in seeing that such immigrant is retained within the Province in which he elects to locate." Personal supervision and encouragement to effort were essential. On Sept. 11 the Minister issued a statement from Ottawa which declared that Agricultural settlers must be carefully selected in the country of origin with, first, a survey of conditions existing in those countries; that present activities must be confined to Agriculturists, household workers, and "teen" age boys and girls; that the Government would assist the Canada Colonization body with a grant in order that it might thoroughly organize a part of its policy, while the Department of Immigration would make a strong drive for Agricultural workers and settlers who would go on the free lands in Northern Canada; that it was hoped to help greatly in the repatriation of Canadian emigrants of recent years in the New England States.

Interviewed in London, on Sept. 25, Col. L. S. Amery, now become 1st Lord of the Admiralty, stated that he understood the Dominion Government would provide $600,000 yearly if the Canada Colonization Association and the Overseas Settlement Board each contributed a like amount. This, the later body, of which he was the head, was willing to do. On Oct. 31 it was stated at Ottawa that agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments in respect to the broad lines of Immigration policy had been settled and that it was intended to establish a sort of clearing-house in London with each Provincial Government represented and with authority to inspect intended immigrants. On its part, the Dominion Government would do the gathering up, attend to propaganda, transport the people to the country and to the particular Provincial capital from which distribution would be made.

A Conference called by the Minister was held at Ottawa on Nov. 7-8 with Col. Obed Smith present from London and Sir G. McLaren Brown of the C. P. R.; representatives of the Provinces and other interests were present and a spirit of co-operation prevailed. Addressing the Montreal Kiwanis Club (Nov. 16) Mr. Stewart spoke strongly: "I know that Canada needs between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 more citizens. I am anxious to bring in people and I do intend to recommend a very comprehensive policy of immigration to the Government of Canada." At Ottawa, on Nov. 27, the Minister announced a policy of aggressive publicity in Great Britain and the United States—to be gradually extended into the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Belgium and France; special efforts were to be made toward the repatriation of ex-Canadians from the United States, the securing of female domestic workers and the encouragement of immigration of children from Great Britain. He had not been able to consider favourably schemes for assisted land settlement but hoped to work out a plan of close co-operation with organizations interested in Immigration. In December Mr. Stewart invited specific approval of his programme from the Provinces and at the close of the year it was announced that the Immigration office in Paris was to be re-opened and operations looking to French and Belgian migration directed from there and Antwerp; new offices were being established at Warsaw, Dantzig, Libau and Bucharest; special work of propaganda was under way in France, Belgium, Finland, Iceland and Holland.

The Annual Report of the Department for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, showed 39,020 British Immigrants, 29,346 from the United States and 21,634 from other countries. W. J. Black, Deputy Minister, reported that at Border ports during the year 68,190 persons presented themselves for admission and 20,131 were rejected; Chinese immigration was 1,746 or a decrease of 28 per cent., Japanese 471 or a decrease of 11 per cent., and Hindus only 13. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration in London, reported that "unemployment conditions in Canada have

obliged us to reject many who would have been acceptable in other ways; many thousands more than have left for Canada have desired to enter the Dominion during the past year." The 11 Agencies still established in Great Britain had been fully engaged; out of 22,735 applications through the Imperial Settlement Board, only 3,238 had been accepted. W. J. White, Superintendent of United States Agencies, reported operation under "drastic restrictions," urged a Parliamentary lifting of the barriers that kept out "numbers of a farm class Canada needs and is seeking." A. W. Tolmie, Commissioner of Exhibitions, and R. J. C. Stead, Director of Publicity, submitted their Reports—the latter stating that 1,007,300 publications had been distributed during the year. J. Bruce Walker told of his work as Western Publicity Director and various other officials reported as to local conditions. The Department did not collect or issue figures as to emigration *from* Canada and public knowledge in the matter was very vague. In the annual Report of the U. S. Commissioner-General of Immigration statistics were given as to immigration into the Republic from British North America—which meant Canada and Newfoundland. The following table gives the statistics for the decade, 1913-1922, and shows a total of 748,492 and an average yearly exodus from Canada of, approximately, 74,000:

1913	73,802	1918	32,452
1914	86,139	1919	57,782
1915	82,215	1920	90,025
1916	101,551	1921	72,317
1917	105.399	1922	46,810

IV. Mr. Stewart and the Soldier's Settlement Board. Another important matter under this Minister's supervision was the Soldier's Settlement Board—no doubt because of its association with the settlement of soldiers in the West. John Barnett was Chairman of the Board which, since its organization, had placed 27,000 soldiers on the land and loaned $88,000,000 to assist them in getting started. The operation of this plan was explained by Major Barnett to the N. Y. *Tribune*, on Jan. 9, as follows: "Our settlers have been settled partly on free Crown lands and partly on lands purchased by this Board and re-sold to them. In no case has a settler been required to possess more than $500. We have advanced practically the full purchase price of the lands we have bought and, in addition, have advanced up to $3,000 for permanent improvements, such as buildings, fencing, etc., and stock and equipment. The risk was necessarily great, but was taken largely as a Re-establishment venture. x x x Last year soldier settlers produced field crops worth $15,000,000 to which must be added the value of the increase in stock and the value of poultry and dairy products; of the amount expended, $10,000,000 have been returned to the Public Treasury and thus far the number of men who have abandoned their efforts represents 7 per cent. of our aggregate settlements."

In its Report issued at this time, the Board stated some of the unusual conditions of this policy as being: "Agricultural

training for prospective settlers; long terms of re-payment on the amortization plan and 5 per cent. interest; small cash payments of 10 per cent. on land purchases; no cash payments on other purchases; no charge for administration; no real estate agents' commissions; supervision in purchase of land and equipment and advice in farming operations." National advantages of such a policy included the addition of more than 25,000 heads of families to the permanent agricultural population of the Dominion or a total of more than 100,000 men, women and children; of the 4,854,799 acres occupied by soldier settlers, nearly one-half, or 2,105,280 acres, was raw, uncultivated land lying in the Prairie Provinces and known as Dominion lands—the number of soldier grants of free land (Mch. 31, 1921) was 8,772; the C. P. R. estimated that every producing settler was worth $734 to the Railways, alone, every year and this settlement would mean that $7,340,000 were added to the earnings of the Railways by the development of the scheme.

There were other sides to the matter. The Hon. Charles Stewart in moving (May 23) Parliamentary Estimates for an advance of $12,000,000 along these lines stated that there had been 2,352 abandonments of farms by soldier settlers and that the total amount of public monies invested in such farms was $9,885,535. But, he added: "I have learned that while there are a very considerable number of what might be described as failures, and while I am unable to assign the cause of these failures, there are at the same time a vast number of these men who are doing remarkably well." Mr. Meighen, who as Minister of the Interior in the Borden Government, had administered this service, expressed gratification that Mr. Stewart had found "the general policy, the general features of the enterprise, and the general organization efficient." The Minister, in further comment, stated that deflation in land and other values had caused serious loss to many of the settlers. The suggestions of the G. W. V. A. to the Board, to Parliament, and the Government for betterment of settlers' conditions were as follows: (1) Revaluation of land, of stock and equipment; (2) exemption from interest for a period of years in addition to the exemption already allowed; (3) the spreading of the stock and equipment loan over a longer period; (4) reduction in the rate of interest. Major Barnett stated in the Ottawa *Journal* of Dec. 7 that up to Oct. 31, 1922, there had been 28,680 men established on the land with 22,281 receiving loans which totalled $92,336,442.

The Defence Department; Policy of Mr. Graham. Parliament had much to say as to this subject during the 1922 Session, and the Hon. G. P. Graham, as Minister, was in a difficult position. He was anxious to preserve the Militia, conserve its strength and increase its effectiveness; his Estimates were reduced from the preceding year's allowances which, it was claimed, were none too generous; in obedience to the economical wish

of Parliament and the peace-feeling of the moment, even this minimum had to be cut. In the Minister's Report for the year of Mch. 31 Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff, stated as to this fiscal year that: "To be prepared for any emergency which may arise, it is necessary to be able to mobilize at short notice a well-trained and fully-equipped fighting force, with reinforcements as required. Owing to the financial situation the training of the Militia during the past year was much restricted. An endeavour was made to maintain the vital part of the organization and some success was achieved."

General MacBrien added that the establishment of a uniform system of Intelligence, in vogue in the War Office, had been completed at Militia Headquarters and in the Military Districts; that there was a strong desire shown by the Active Militia for Central Camps of Instruction, and such camps were held, to a limited extent, in Districts wherever possible on the money available and, in other cases, training at local camps and local Headquarters, was resorted to; that the training of Units of the Permanent Active Militia was carried on at the Petawawa, Hughes, Sarcee, Niagara, Point aux Trembles and Lévis camps of Instruction but that "owing to the financial restrictions the period of training, except in the case of Artillery, was necessarily limited to a maximum of nine days, and units were confined to an average strength of 50 per cent." There was a distinct growth in the Cadet Services with 118 new Companies in the fiscal year and a total of 777 Cadet Corps with 101,431 enrollment or 20,000 more than in 1920-21; interest in rifle shooting was reported as increasing and camps (1921) were held in all Districts with an attendance of 11,088; General Officers Commanding all Districts urged an increased period in camp from 6 to 10 days and declared that, with more funds, the number in training would have been much larger.

The Department continued to co-operate with the educational authorities of the different Provinces in carrying out the provisions of the Strathcona Trust, under which all school teachers, before being granted diplomas, were required to qualify as Instructors in Physical Training and classes were held at Normal School centres attended by 5,033 teachers-in-training. During the year progress was reported in making accessible the mass of information pertaining to Canadian military activities during the War; a general survey of the part played by Canadian forces was under way with, also, a History of the Medical and Nursing Services. The Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., reported an authorized establishment in the Permanent Force of 6,940, a limited establishment of 4,082 and an actual strength of 3,978. The progress made in obtaining the service of suitable officers to fill establishments of units in the Non-Permanent Active Militia was reported as very satisfactory—with but few of the former units left to complete their re-organization; 4,515 appointments were made during the year.

Various other statements were included in the Minister's Report. Sir Eugene Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.C., in his last official Report, after 16 years in office, showed a Departmental expenditure of $11,016,939 in 1921-22 compared with $10,998,162 in 1913-14 before the War, and a considerable reduction in view of the increase in values and costs. Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G., as Quartermaster-General, and other officials, reported as to Ordnance, Supplies, Transport, Aviation, Medical Services, Dominion Arsenals, Inspection of Militia, etc. Maj.-Gen, Sir A. C. Macdonell dealt, as Commandant, with the Royal Military College—its condition, training, progress, historical records and needs. The Advisory Board, which replaced the old-time Board of Visitors, had, as Chairman, General Sir A. W. Currie, with a representative list of members.

Meantime, the Parliamentary debates on the Militia and the creation of a Department of National Defence had been lively and numerous. C. G. Power, Liberal member for Quebec, moved, on Apr. 25, a reduction of $300,000 in Mr. Graham's vote of $1,400,000 for Militia training; the debate was adjourned and the Government tried to get its followers into line to oppose this but without success; Mr. Graham, on May 2nd, protested in the House against any reduction but did not receive much support from his own side; a Party caucus held on May 3rd decided that $400,000 should be cut off this vote with $300,000 more off the total Militia estimates. On May 9 the Minister withdrew his Estimates of $1,400,000 and stated that the amount would be reduced by $400,000 and $300,000 more be pared off succeeding items—$100,000 from Cadet Services, $50,000 from Arsenals, $50,000 from Schools of Instruction, etc. Mr. Meighen and the Conservatives opposed the reductions, but the Progressives were with the Government.

Following the Session there were nearly 800 retirements involved with a re-classification of positions necessary by the Civil Service Commission; the reduction of expenditure in the Defence Departments as a result of combination was estimated at $3,000,000 for this season alone; at the close of the year the Department announced that Canada's expenditure per capita on Militia activites during 1922 would be $1.50 compared with an expenditure of $14 per head for similar purposes in the United States, and that Canada trained 27,284 men in this year to Nov. 1st, while the United States had a standing army of 150,000 and State Militia as well. Mr. Graham stated in the House (June 7) that, as a result of the reductions in Militia estimates, the period of training for the coming season would be 9 days for cavalry and infantry, 6 days at headquarters for Artillery, and 6 days, additional, in camp, at a total cost of $1,000,000, and that the numbers enrolled as on Mch. 31 in the non-permanent ranks of the Militia was 51,576. The new Defence Act came into force at the close of the year with Mr. Graham as Minister of National Defence; Sir Eugene Fiset was absent on sick-leave and his

resignation pending with G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., of the late Naval Department as Acting Deputy-Minister and H. W. Brown as Assistant Deputy-Minister. The new Defence Council of Militia appointed to advise the Minister—under preceding legislation—was made up of himself as President, the Deputy-Minister as Vice-President; other members were the Comptroller, the Chief of Staff, and the Director of the Naval Service; Associate Members were the Adjutant-General and the Director of the Canadian Air Force.

Incidents in connection with this Department were the retirement of Mr. Graham as President of the Travellers' Life Insurance Co. on Feb. 1st; the retirement of Sir Eugene Fiset after 20 years' service under Sir F. Borden, Sir S. Hughes, Sir E. Kemp, General S. C. Mewburn and Hon. Hugh Guthrie as Ministers; an official statement, on Apr. 6, that the Department had to date distributed to Canadians 150,000 British War Medals, 135,000 British Victory Medals, 53,000 Memorial Crosses, 38,000 Plaques, 53,000 Scrolls, 62,000 1914-15 Stars, 160 1914 Stars; the opening by the Minister, on May 17, of the Sir Arthur Currie Hall of the Royal Military College at Kingston; the publication of the Report of G. T. Clarkson as to certain Exchange frauds by Militia Department employees in the preceding year with a Government loss of about $50,000; the ringing, patriotic Address of Mr. Graham at London, Ont., (Oct. 15) when he unveiled a Cross of Sacrifice and described the lessons of the World War—"the greatness of manhood and womanhood, the unity of the British Empire, and the fact that there are things, not only worthy of life, but also principles for which men and women have died and will die."

Meantime, the Royal Military College had maintained its standing and standards; it apparently was popular in both Parliament and the country and its civilian courses were improving steadily while its military courses maintained their efficiency. During the year Major A. V. Tremaine became Professor of Artillery, Prof. H. J. Dawson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A., Director of Studies, and Major G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., Instructor in Engineering. Fort Frederick, built in 1846, was converted into a Museum and a number of Pictures were presented to the College by the C. P. R. and private donors; Maj.-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., the Commandant, received the Hon. degree of LL.D. from Queen's University, H. E. Lady Byng visited the institution, the Cadets gave a Military Tournament in Montreal and won the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Intermediate Football Championship.

As Minister of the Naval Service, Mr. Graham reported for the year of June 30th. He announced the decision of the Government to close the Royal Naval College at Halifax and stated that the total of Cadets entering since 1910 was 150 and that all had adopted the Naval career as a profession; that the College had been a success under charge of Commander A. E. Nixon,

that the course was one of a high standard and the Cadets successful in both Naval and Civil life. The cruises, practices and work of the Royal Canadian Navy—H. M. C. S. *Aurora, Patriot* and *Patrician*—were reviewed and a high standard of discipline and conduct in the crews described; the new Naval policy of the Government, through its reduction of $1,000,000 in Naval estimates, from the previous year was briefly stated.

The Department was obliged to place out of commission the cruiser *Aurora* and the Submarines, and these ships were paid off on June 30, 1922. Officers and men loaned from the Royal Navy were returned to England and Royal Canadian Naval officers and men required for the existing Service were transferred to the destroyers *Patriot* and *Patrician* which were continued in commission; it was proposed to place one destroyer on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific coast and to maintain a number of trawlers on each coast for mine-sweeping, mine-laying and other port defence training; a volunteer Naval force was to be established to train for three weeks each year during a three-years' course. The Fisheries Protection Service was to be maintained to patrol Canadian coastal waters and along the international line in the Great Lakes; to protect Fisheries and vessels and maintain observance of Treaties and regulations. Meanwhile, the Minister stated, the following Naval Services had been transferred to the Marine and Fisheries Department:

Hydrographic Survey — Fisheries Protection Service
Tidal and Current Survey — Radio-telegraph Service
Patrol of Northern Waters

The total expenditure of the Department for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, was $2,041,379. The Canadian Arctic Expedition under Vilhjalmur Stefansson were reviewed by Mr. Desbarats in his Report as Deputy-Minister and as being under the general direction of this Department, though the co-operation of the Interior, Marine and Fisheries, Customs and Mines Departments was given freely. The Expedition was divided into two main parties, the Northern and Southern Divisions. The Northern Division carried out investigations over Beaufort Sea and the far nothern Islands, and exploration work in this area lasted from March, 1914, until September, 1918. Three large new Islands were discovered to the north-east of Prince Patrick Island and geographical investigations of Banks Island, Prince Patrick Island and Melville Island were made. The C. G. S. *Karluk*, which was put into commission for exploratory purposes in connection with the Northern Division of the Expedition, was sunk in ice floes early in 1914, and as a result of this loss much of the further exploratory work was done on foot. The Minister reported that this work was well done: "New lands were added to the British Empire and many of the unknown areas of lands already located were surveyed and their positions definitely fixed. The Southern Division of the Expedition carried out the work allotted to it in a creditable manner. The geographical

characteristics of the north coast of Canada were carefully investigated and the shore line was mapped. Much valuable geographical information was obtained, as well as detailed information concerning the life and history of the Eskimo.

The policy of reducing the Naval vote from $2,500,000 in 1920-21 to $1,500,000 in 1921-22 with its succeeding changes and general reductions in force were not allowed to go unchallenged, and the Navy League of Canada, in particular, made vigorous protest to the Minister—as did Mr. Meighen and others in Parliament. Sam Harris, President of the League, wrote, on May 13, protesting that the reduction was a very grave matter and not the desire of the people as a whole. The Toronto *Globe* (May 13) was vigorous in its view: "Our really vulnerable gates are east and west, the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts. During the War these shores were patrolled and protected by United States and Japanese cruisers in default of a Canadian Naval service." As to the existing force: "It is not a heavy financial burden, but it asserts the principle of self-help, and it conforms to the local Navy policy upon which the Dominions have resolved, and which is the only practical way in which the Naval defence of the Empire can evolve."

Mr. Meighen declared in the House on the same date that the Government policy was one of dependence upon Great Britain and the British Navy; exactly the opposite of Liberal policy in 1910-12. The subject was debated on May 16-17 when the Opposition leader spoke of Canadians as "free boarders within the Empire" and Canada as undertaking defence without arms. But the Government policy was agreeable to the majority and it went through. During a debate, on May 12, Mr. Graham reviewed the Naval policy of Canada as preliminary, described the British Navy as essential to the peace of the world and as having "saved Canada and our friends on the other side of the Line" during the War, hoped some day for a larger Naval Service or contribution to help Britain; it appeared in the discussion that under the Washington Treaty Canada could not build a capital ship until 1940 except by replacing a similar British ship. Under the new Naval arrangement gratuities were given to the officers and men retired as a result of this reduction and the Universities of McGill and Toronto agreed to accept successful 2nd-year cadets of the Royal Naval College in the first year of its course of Applied Science.

Aviation in 1922 was a successful commercial development in the United States, a big Military success in France, a partial commercial success in Britain and comparative failure in defence; the British Air Service was made up of 30 squadrons scattered all over the world—Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, India—while France had 120 squadrons concentrated at home and Germany was building aeroplanes in Russia. The 1921 Report of the Canadian Air Board showed that in this year 185,480 miles were flown and there were 7 air stations in the country;

4 of these were in the West, one at Ottawa, one at Roberval in Quebec, and one at Halifax. The Air Service co-operated with the Departments of Government; it assisted in the work of Forest protection, in the duty of *reconnaissance* and photography for the Forestry Branch; it aided the Geodetic Survey Branch and also helped the Customs Department in its work of detecting smuggling; it assisted in fishery protection and made surveys for the Department of Agriculture; it helped in transportation for the Department of Militia and co-operated with the Water-Power Branch of the Interior.

Mr. Graham's Air Board estimates, submitted to the House on May 12, were for $1,000,000, or a reduction of $625,000 from 1920-21; the Minister's policy was one of Provincial co-operation and local development of Civil Aviation with the Dominion helping along the lines of instruction and equipment—already provided by the gift of the British Government. In the United States the vote for Aviation purposes at this time was $95,000,000. J. A. Wilson, Secretary of the Board, described the constitution of the Force, in Victoria, on Feb. 2nd: "Aviation comprises three classes, civil, defence and commercial aviation. As regards Defence aviation, Canada as a country cannot maintain an expensive unit of, say, 5,000 men, so it has been decided to create a sort of combination of the three branches of Aviation." Mr. Wilson said that in the last 15 months 500 officers and 1,100 men had gone through the Aviation School at Camp Borden. The Civil Flying Operation Branch had been formed by the Air Board to encourage civil aviation.

In January, Major J. A. Glenn, D.S.C., had succeeded Col. Lockhard Gordon, D.F.C., as Commander at Camp Borden, held the post a few months and been replaced by Major A. E. Godfrey, M.C., D.F.C. Speaking in the Commons, on May 12, Hon. Mr. Graham referred to the British gift of $6,000,000 worth of Aeroplane equipment and said Canada was hardly in a position to enter the field of aviation to a great extent just now, and he did not think the Government was prepared to embark on a publicly-owned and operated Air Service. The Report of the Canadian Air Board for the six months ending Mch. 31, 1922, stated that commercial flying was decreasing in number of firms engaged, the number of flights and the number of passengers carried—though freight jumped from 6,740 to 77,850 pounds. There were various uses for aeroplanes, however, apart from commercial, financial or spectacular conditions.

Many pulp companies in Quebec were using air-craft regularly for survey, fire protection and transportation within their forest limits. Canadian airmen were meeting the problem of winter by fitting machines with skis, and in the past winter four flights were made by aeroplanes, thus equipped, between Cochrane and Moose Factory, on James Bay. The average flying time between these two points was about 2½ hours as compared with 11 days by dog-team in winter or canoe in summer.

At Camp Borden flying continued without interruption during the winter and improved types of skis were developed for various types of machines. During this 6 months 124 officers and 302 airmen completed their training at Camp Borden: "The reduction in the Air estimates for the financial year has necessitated numerous curtailments but the complete skeleton organization will be kept up and essential services maintained." Appointments of the year included Major Earl Godfrey, M.C., D.F.C., as Commandant at Jericho Beach Station, B. C., and of C. J. Clayton, D.F.C., and A. R. Layard, O.B.E., to be Squadron Leaders.

Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and Mr. Béland's Policy. This was a many-sided Department and, in 1922, was under charge of Hon. H. S. Béland as Minister, N. F. Parkinson, Deputy-Minister, and E. C. Scammell Assistant, with Directors of Administration, Medical and Dental Services, and District Offices at 9 centres in Canada and one in London, England. The work of the Department covered treatment and care of soldier patients in Hospitals, Pensions, Returned soldiers' Insurance, Vocational training, Relief, training of the Blind and disabled and minors, Imperial Pensions, Medical Stores, Surgical and Orthopædic appliances, Sanatoria. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1922, the Military Hospitals showed 10,015 admissions or 135,-121, altogether, since 1916, with 1,091,085 chemical treatments during the same period; there were 10 hospitals under control, 4 Sanatoria and 2 Neuro-psychiatric hospitals with arrangements for accommodation at 26 General hospitals, 11 Sanatoria and 18 Mental hospitals.

Dental clinics during the year totalled 115,660; Departmental training schools in 1922 were finally closed down but those under training in outside schools or industries totalled 52,034; Vocational loans in 1922 were $22,174 with a total to date of $662,569; Returned Soldiers' Insurance policies were steadily increasing in popularity and amount with a total issue of $43,105,000; Relief granted during the year was $1,665,872 with 22,941 recipients, in various forms, of food, fuel, rent, transportation, etc. Appropriations for the Department in 1921-22 were $17,147,351 with a Provisional Bonus vote of $625,401 and some smaller items; the Pension appropriation for the fiscal year 1921-22 was $34,828,787 with small sums for the 1885 Rebellion and Fenian Raids; operating expenses of the Department, 1921-22, were $1,494,774 with $126,179 charged to capital account; the total staff on Dec. 31, 1921, was 4,886 and on Dec. 31, 1922, 3,823.

By an Order-in-Council of Mch. 10 authority was given the Department to give treatment or training to former members of the Forces and to issue pay and allowances therefor; by another, on July 22nd, authority was given the Minister to appoint a Board of Appeals in respect to Pensions and Medical treatment and, on Aug. 5, to issue a grant to the Last Post Fund as to the burial of former members of the Force who died in in-

digent circumstances; an Order of Sept. 7 authorized the Department, the High Commissioner in London and the Department of Immigration, to issue Loans for repatriation and relief of Canadian soldiers in the United Kingdom under certain conditions; other Orders gave power to issue transportation to soldiers pensioned for total blindness or specific disabilities and to assume cost of compensation, in respect to pensioners of 20 per cent. and upwards, engaged in industry.

There was, during the year, a considerable amount of expressed discontent as to administration, pensions and the general condition of the returned soldier. It was expressed by agitation through the Great War Veterans' Association, by Resolutions of Veteran organizations, by individual letters in the press, by deputations to the Government, by debates in Parliament, by such incidents as the march of 200 unemployed soldiers from Toronto to Ottawa. It was inevitable during times of depression and despite the fact pointed out by Mr. Béland in the House that the Government had, since the War, expended $15,000,000 for unemployment relief, $164,000,000 for War service gratuities, $135,000,000 for Pensions, $41,000,000 for Vocational training, $41,000,000 for Medical treatment, $80,000,000 for Land Settlement and $20,000,000 for Insurance—or a total of $496,000,000. There were at this time 65,000 pensioners, 123,000 patients treated, 42,000 vocationally treated, 27,000 settled on the land, 33,400 placed in employment, and, on May 1st, 22,000 were receiving relief; the total Government aid, therefore, apart from popular funds, was nearly $2,000 per head of returned men.

The complaints, however, were continuous. The G. W. V. A. claimed, for instance, that nearly 1,000 accounts of soldiers and dependents, with $300,000 involved, remained in the Department of Militia at Ottawa unsettled due, principally, to the lack of proper addresses; on Feb. 2nd they presented an earnest appeal for unemployment relief to the Premier and Ministers through R. B. Maxwell, President, and C. G. MacNeill, Secretary; on Mch. 10th, 11 formal requests were submitted to Mr. Mackenzie King and his Ministers which embodied other conditions claimed or admitted. The chief items of request—for which the Premier promised a Special Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry—included the revision and fixing of Pension rates; amendment of regulations to give more just consideration to ex-Service men in cases of doubt, and to widows whose marriage was contracted subsequent to appearance of the War disability causing death; provision for education of children of deceased and seriously-disabled soldiers and for a special Housing measure; investigation of Soldier Settlement conditions and immediate provision for employable soldiers with, also, provision for dependents of soldiers reported missing or deserted; allotment of Canteen funds under alternative suggestions with compensation for fluctuations in exchange and a Royal Commission to take evidence on Legislative action.

The march of the unemployed War veterans from Toronto was a symptom of conditions rather than a serious affair and the Premier told a selected dozen of the marchers (June 4) that all possible consideration would be given their claims—which, taken together, would have involved a very large sum of money and included elimination of the Employment and Service Branch of the D. S. C. R. with $1.10 per day gratuity from the date of enlistment to that of discharge. Meanwhile, the Commons had (Mch. 30) appointed a Select Committee similar to that of preceding Sessions with H. M. Marler as Chairman, to consider questions relating to the pensions, insurance and re-establishment of returned soldiers, and any amendments to the existing laws in relation thereto which might be proposed or considered necessary by the Commons; the House, on May 1st, referred to this Committee a Motion by Major C. G. Power that "the pension of a widowed mother of a member of the forces who died on active service should not be reduced on account of her income and that pension be granted her of right whether or not there were other living children"; in connection with certain G. W. V. A. charges against the Pension Board, Mr. Béland, on June 15, submitted a statement from the Chairman explaining the position, powers and policy of the Board upon the Medical matters dealt with and stating that the subject would go to the Select Committee. Mr. Béland's Bill to extend the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act another year was discussed on June 23 and passed while the Minister's Amendments to the Pension Act incorporated some of the changes asked for by the soldiers, and his Amendments to the Returned Soldiers Re-Establishment Act carried out most of the recommendations of the Select Committee as given below.

Meanwhile, this Select Committee had been hearing much and varied evidence and many attacks upon the Board of Pension Commissioners; the G. W. V. A., in particular, charging that body with having formulated "secret regulations on Pensions and Insurance in direct violation of the intention of Parliament," and with "contemptible and cold-blooded conspiracy to deprive ex-Service men of rights previously granted by Parliament"; the Committee at once (June 18) recommended the Government to appoint a Royal Commission of Enquiry and its own Report as to general conditions was, at the same time, submitted to the House. It was recommended that (1) the Department should prepare regulations setting forth the rights of all returned soldiers in respect of pension and treatment; (2) that a further Medical Advisory Board be constituted consisting of three independent medical men, with offices in Ottawa and to be entirely independent, as to decision, of the D. S. C. R., for the purpose of hearing limited appeals. A series of lesser matters was dealt with and as to the Re-establishment Bonus demand a negative decision was given; it was, also, stated that "the law now in existence regarding Pensions to widowed mothers is equit-

able and should not be altered"; as to Soldier Settlers, the Committee considered that the difficulties surrounding re-valuation were insurmountable, but that some measure of relief in repayments should be granted and that the stock and equipment loans should be placed on the same basis as the loans made for the purchase of the land itself.

The Report was debated on June 21 after Mr. Marler had explained its scope and nature; it was accepted but upon suggestion of J. T. Shaw, the scope of the proposed Royal Commission regarding Pension administration was enlarged. On July 22 an Order-in-Council was passed appointing a Royal Commission composed of Lieut.-Col. J. Layton Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O., K.C., of Halifax (Chairman), Walter McKeown, M.D., Toronto, and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O., Engineer, Montreal, to enquire into and report, with all speed, upon certain accusations made by the officials of the G. W. V. A.; the Enquiry was still under way at the close of the year but with a general understanding that charges of plot or conspiracy or dishonest intent against members of the Board were, by agreement, to be eliminated from consideration. During the Summer Dr. Béland was at the Pacific Coast and received an elaborate document from the Canadian Legion reviewing soldiers' alleged grievances, stating 17 cases of pensionable disabilities claimed as inadequately treated; protesting against cancellation of the privilege of free rate of exchange to Canadians who served in the Imperial forces and were receiving pensions from England; urging once more a gratuity or cash grant.

Dr. Béland represented Canada at the unveiling of statues to the late Lord Bryce in New York and to Edmund Burke in Washington during October, and, on Oct. 10, spoke at a New York banquet when he emphasized the importance of close relations between Great Britain and the United States and, in the name of Canada, placed a wreath on the unknown soldier's grave at Arlington. Dr. Béland was also Minister of Health and as such administered the Quarantine Service, the Immigration Medical Service, Marine Hospitals and Venereal Disease Control; he had under his supervision the Housing appropriation, the administration of Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, oversight of Proprietary or Patent Medicines, Medical Research Division, Child Welfare, Food and Drug Laboratories. His annual Report for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, prepared by Dr. J. A. Amyot, Deputy-Minister of Health, reviewed the work done in these varied connections and stated that 63,990 immigrants had been medically inspected at Ocean ports; that 2,000 sick Mariners had received treatment during the year; that $200,000 had been granted and used in connection with Venereal diseases with 52 clinics in operation; that, up to date, $17,108,120 had been spent of an original appropriation of $25,000,000 for Housing purposes and 3,874 houses erected with the proceeds.

Speaking in the Commons, on May 19, Dr. Béland asked for $115,565 to enforce the Food and Drugs Act for the year, as against $85,000 in 1920-21; he stated that for the whole Dominion a total of 23 doctors, 11 druggists, 4 veterinary surgeons, 163 dealers and 634 Chinese had been brought into Court by Federal Department officials; he also stated that while the number of addicts was increasing the quantity of drugs legally imported was rapidly falling, and had dropped from 12,000 ounces to 3,000 ounces in the past 3 years. At Quebec, on Sept. 26, the Minister referred to illicit and unrecorded imports and said: "The quantity of drugs being sold in this country is enormous and there has been abuse also in certain cases on the part of authorized sellers. There is no reason to hide the peril and to deny the progress of the evil." There were many illegal ways and means of importation and sale; these were not shown in the official figures.

Mr. Murdock and the Department of Labour. This Minister's Report for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, did not cover the vital issues of American strikes in Coal mines and on Railways which so disturbed Canadian conditions in this year, but it had to do with much important work carried on by the officials of the Department under F. A. Acland, its able Deputy-Minister and Registrar of the Boards of Conciliation—who, later on, added the position of King's Printer to his other duties—and Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy-Minister of Labour. In this fiscal year, the 15th of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Department received 54 applications for Boards and established 31 with only one case in which a strike was not averted or ended by the action taken or decisions given. The Conciliation work of the Department was important with Fair Wage officers stationed at Calgary, Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal; the personal mediation of the Minister or of Department officials was utilized in 46 cases and in most of them was successful.

Publication of the valuable monthly periodical *The Labour Gazette* was continued and the 4th annual Report of the Employment Service Branch of the Department showed 75 offices operated, 546,168 applications for employment received or 100,000 more than in 1920-21; vacancies reported by employers were 437,682 and the placements recorded were 363,475—of which 276,867 were for regular employment. The Technical Education Act was operated by this Department and a new type of school known as the Composite High School was under evolution with combined academic, commercial, industrial, agricultural and home-making functions; the expenditure of the year was $720,-236 or an increase of 24 per cent. over 1920-21 and vocational work was encouraged in every possible way with explanatory Bulletins issued and co-operation pressed upon the Provinces; efforts were made to promote formation of Joint Industrial

Councils—with Saskatoon and Vancouver forming such bodies and the matter under way in the Building Trades of Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Regina and Winnipeg and the Printing Trades of Calgary, Edmonton and Regina.

Mr. Brown and Col. Obed Smith represented the Department at the 3rd International Labour Conference. Unemployment was aided by the Department, co-operating with Provinces and Municipalities, and an Order-in-Council of Jan. 25, 1922, provided for continued assistance to municipalities which had made expenditures on this account, when work could not be provided, by the Government refunding one-third of the disbursements; this was extended by a later Order and special attention given to the relief of returned soldiers with total payments of $500,000 for relief in the fiscal year. Another Order of June 7 upon advice, also, of the Minister of Labour, revised the Fair Wage policy of the Government so that: "All Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of contracts, and that every effort be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out."

Mr. Murdock, upon his appointment as Minister, resigned his post as Vice-President for Canada of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, found a seat in Kent when A. B. McCoig was raised to the Senate, and was returned by acclamation. The new Minister was not afraid to speak his mind and in addressing the Ottawa Board of Trade on Jan. 27, told them that 200,000 men were out of work in Canada and co-operation of all classes badly needed: "People are told labour is largely responsible for some of the conditions to-day and there may be a substantial amount of truth in that statement. But I want to make a brief plea for labour. Education should make toward clarity and recognition of the other fellow's rights. Team work and co-operation are required by Canada to-day. Labour cannot provide this alone. Capital and Labour have to formulate a concrete plan that will benefit both." He dealt vigorously with the Bolshevistic attitude and practices of the Sydney, N. S., miners under J. B. McLachlan's leadership.

In a telegram, on Mch. 18, to this man—who had urged the 15,000 miners of Nova Scotia to join in a policy of "cutting the output" or loafing on the job, Mr. Murdock described the method as "underhanded and dishonest" and hoped that McLachlan was mis-reported. In the reply the charge was admitted and the proposed action defended. As a result, the Minister refused to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the trouble between the Steel Corporation and the U. M. W. and in a statement of Mch. 29 said: "To grant a Commission in view of the declaration and attitude of Mr. McLachlan would, in the opinion of the Government, be placing a premium on the advocacy of methods most prejudicial to the public interest, and unfair as respects

relations between employer and employees." He also refused to reconstitute the Gillen Board of Arbitration and stated, on Apr. 2nd, that: "I shall not do so unless the 'strike on the job' policy is abandoned and repudiated." Later on, however, the Government decided to revise this Board when Robert Baxter, President of District 26, wired Mr. Murdock repudiating the McLachlan policy. On May 9 the Minister replied to a protest against the check-off system in Alberta mines with a definite statement that it had helped the U. M. W. there to maintain a 100 per cent. organization.

On Aug. 4 a Conference, called by the Minister of Labour to discuss unemployment, met at Ottawa with delegates present from all over Canada including J. D. McNiven, Deputy-Minister of Labour, Victoria, Hon. Alex. Ross, Minister of Labour, Edmonton, and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Highways, Regina, J. H. Ballantyne, Deputy-Minister of Labour, Toronto, Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands, Fredericton, and the Mayors of Lethbridge, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and Victoria. Mr. Murdock's policy was clearly stated: "Whenever Provincial or Municipal Governments think that they need help and ask the Federal Government to aid them in solving their problems of unemployment, they will see that prompt and equitable co-operation is undertaken by my Department." A further Conference was held on Sept. 6 and subject and methods thoroughly discussed.

The question of whether the 30,000 Canadian Railway men involved in the American Railroad strike, through their International Unions, should go out or not was an anxious question for the Minister; his Board of Conciliation decision in September was not satisfactory to the Unions interested and there was some vital correspondence between Mr. Murdock and James Dickie, representing these Unions, with a walk-out clearly threatened. Writing on Sept. 10 the Minister told Mr. Dickie: "Canada desires something better from all concerned than a strike at this time. The country is passing out of a prolonged period of depression and unprecedented unemployment, and has entered upon a season of renewed industrial activity and prosperity. We are on the verge of a great crop movement. x x x May I, with confidence, assume that your Committees will promptly undertake by direct negotiations with the representatives of the Railways to ascertain if agreed understandings as to permanent wage rates can be reached?" Eventually an arrangement was effected and the strike averted.

Mr. Murdock attended the Geneva Labour Conference in the Autumn and, on Dec. 18, received at Ottawa a Delegation from the Catholic Workers of Canada who presented a number of Resolutions. They advocated an increase in the exemption granted for children under the Income Tax Act; certain changes in the Housing regulations; representation on the Canadian delegation at the International Labour Conference; no change in

the tariff on boots and shoes; the printing of bi-lingual stamps and money. On Dec. 28 the Minister telegraphed President J. L. Lewis of the U. M. W. at Indianapolis deprecating the violence involved in the current coal strike at Edmonton and declaring his belief that a section of the men there were connected with the Workers or Communist Party of Canada. In reply to Robert Peacock, Secretary of District 18 U. M. W. A., who appealed to the Minister against alleged R. C. M. P. interference with picketting, Mr. Murdock enquired (Dec. 5) how he could justify asking Government relief from an alleged injustice while conducting an illegal strike—called without a Board of Conciliation! It may be added that Mr. Acland, as King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, submitted his Report for Mch. 31, 1922, to this Minister; it covered a Printing account of $7,445,169, details of Government advertising during the year totalling $98,663; a report of purchases by J. O. Patenaude, Superintendent of Supplies, totalling $9,967,752.

The Work of Other Ministers and Departments. The Minister of Trade and Commerce (Hon. J. A. Robb) had an important Department which depended for its value upon the degree of aggressive action with which its operations were conducted. The Report for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, as submitted by F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy-Minister, showed a heavy decline in trade due to world, as well as local, conditions; the work of Commercial Agents abroad under H. R. Pousette, as Director of the Service, showed expansion and the opening of new offices at Calcutta, Singapore and in Jamaica; the efforts of R. H. Coats in directing the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the nominal control of this Department were many and notable in result; the publications of the Department included its annual Statistical Trade Report, the Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, a Report on Mail subsidies and Steamship Subventions showing a total expenditure of $1,124,775, the issue of a Report by the Commissioner of Patents—G. F. O'Halloran—showing 12,274 applications and the granting of 7,393 patents in the year, a Pamphlet on Trading with Switzerland and a Statement on the Trade of Canada with Countries concerned in the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference at Honolulu on Oct. 25, 1922. The Department also had control of the Weights and Measures Service, the inspection of Gas and Electricity Services, administration of the Gold and Silver Marking Act and the oversight of Crude Petroleum Bounties and Binder Twine manufacture. There was, also, the Report of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the year of Mch. 31, 1922.

The Report of R. H. Coats as Dominion Statistician dealt with the almost universal work of his Bureau; the collection of statistics "relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and conditions of the people"; the arrangement, oversight, conduct and preparation of the Dominion Census of 1921 which, as later figures showed, cost $1,664,088; the col-

lection of Vital Statistics and of Agricultural and Industrial statistics as part of the Census operations; the preparation and publication of Trade and Commercial figures, Finance, statistics of Municipalities, reports on Transportation and Criminal statistics, a statement as to Dominion Educational conditions and statistics. Mr. Coats reported that the monthly and annual statistics of Agriculture had been brought under joint operation of the Bureau and the 9 Provincial Governments; that the statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry, dairying, central power and general manufactures had been unified and placed on an annual basis (Industrial Census), in co-operation with the several Dominion and Provincial Departments concerned; that the statistics of foreign trade and of transportation and communications had been completely remodelled.

There were some fields of statistics where organization was not yet complete, though under way, and the Statistician defined his general ideal as follows: "The final concept in the organization of the Bureau is that of a National laboratory for social and economic research. Statistics are not merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be; it is the duty of a Statistical Bureau to assist directly in the day-to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background." The chief Publications of the year were as follows:

Coal Statistics of Canada
Fur Farms in 1921
Historical Survey of Education Statistics
Annual Report on Iron and Steel Industry
Chemicals and Allied Products
Municipal Statistics for 1920
Annual Report on Mineral Production
Fisheries of Canada Statistics
Criminal Statistics of Canada

Departmental incidents of the year included the Minister's decision not to send a Trade Commission to Russia; the declaration of the Barbados *Standard* that E. H. S. Flood, the local Trade Commissioner, should be "thanked for his services both by these Colonies and the Dominion"; the projected campaign of the Commercial Intelligence Branch to induce British manufacturers to establish branches in Canada and the distribution of a pamphlet entitled "Canada as a field for British Branch Industries"; the statement that the United States Government spent $1,000 on Trade Agent services to every $1.00 spent by Canada and the Resolution of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade in favour of an extended Service; the attendance of Mr. O'Hara at the Honolulu Pan-Pacific Conference and the trip of the Minister to Australia in search of Trade Preferences and a Treaty—dealt with in the Empire Section; the statement at the National Millers' Association dinner in Montreal (Sept. 22) that Mr. Robb (a miller himself) was responsible for the Wheat Board Bill recently passed by Parliament; the assertion by the Minister at Ottawa, on Oct. 3rd, to representatives of the Lake shipping interests that "if we find you are using the Coasting laws so as to force Canadian wheat into American channels, the Government will have to amend those laws."

The Postmaster-General, Hon. Charles Murphy, did important work during the year in co-ordinating and improving the operation of his Department, in bettering facilities and in co-operating with United States' authorities. Negotiations in the latter connection are dealt with under United States Relations. The annual Report for Mch. 31, 1922, with statistics supplied by R. M. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General, showed 12,247 Post Offices in operation; a net Revenue (including War-tax stamps calculated at $7,435,270) for the year of $26,554,538 with Expenditures of $28,121,424—excluding the War-tax stamps the deficit between Revenue and Expenditure was $9,002,157; Postal Notes issued numbering 5,679,374 valued at $11,827,896 and British Postal orders paid to a total of $118,150; Money Order offices in operation numbering 5,266 with 10,031,198 orders issued of an aggregate value of $139,914,186. The Post Office Savings Banks had, on Mch. 31, 1922, an aggregate Depositors' balance of $24,837,181—a decrease in the year of $4,173,438.

Incidents of the year included the organization at Winnipeg, on Feb. 12, of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees with W. G. McPherson, Winnipeg, as President; the retirement of two high officials in the Department—Lieut.-Col. Hector Verret, D.S.O., Assistant Postmaster-General, and Lieut.-Col. George Ross, I.S.O., Superintendent of the Postal Service; the claim of the Newfoundland Premier, Sir R. A. Squires, that Canadian Postal rates discriminated against his Island in favour of the United States—4 cents as against 3 cents; the fact that the Bernier Expedition established the most Northern Post Offices in the world and within 800 miles of the North Pole—one on Craig Harbour, Ellesmere Island, and one at Pond's Inlet, Baffin Island; a number of changes made in the colours of Canadian Postage stamps in order to meet new International regulations.

In July, Mr. Murphy, besides acting as Postmaster-General, was, in the absence of Mr. Stewart, acting as Minister of the Interior and of Immigration; his work during the year in frequent conferences with officials and in varied changes and improvements in the Service, was praised by the press and a matter of obvious administrative effect. On Oct. 2nd, for instance, a new C. O. D. Postal service began and parcels and packages to a valuation of $100 could be sent from any Money Order post office in the Dominion to any other Money Order post office, under regulations providing for their insurance where desired; on Mch. 11 new Regulations were issued under which letters posted in Canada without sufficient stamps would be delivered in any part of the Dominion upon local payment of the required postage. Speaking to the International Postal Conference, on Dec. 4, Mr. Murphy stated that there would this year be a surplus in the Department of $1,000,000; it was also stated that in the past year Canada sent into the United States 96,000,000 pieces of mail, while Canada received from the Republic 147,000,000 pieces.

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, had a Department which in the year of Mch. 31, 1922, showed the depression then existing in the country. The Report of its Marine Branch, reviewed through the Deputy-Minister, Alex. Johnston, the condition of ship-building in general and the tremendous drop in the United States of over 1,000,000 tons in 1921; the position of the 65 ships in the Canadian Government Merchant Marine with a tonnage (deadweight) of 381,414; the heavy losses of the past few years and the proposal of the Directors of the Government Company that the vessels should be re-valued and the capital cost reduced from $73,000,000 to approximately $28,000,000; the fact that in 1921 American foreign trade carried in U. S. vessels was $3,547,047,439 and in Foreign (chiefly British) vessels $5,382,787,271. The operations of the chief Canadian Ship-building plants in 1921-22 were recorded—Wallace, Vancouver; Davie, Lauzon, P. Q.; Coughlan, Vancouver; Port Arthur, Ltd., Port Arthur; Halifax, Ltd., Halifax; Canadian Vickers, Montreal; Midland, Ltd., Midland, Ont. The total net tonnage constructed in the calendar year 1921 was 69,665 tons; the vesselt built and exported without being registered in Canada had a net tonnage of 8,063; the number of sailing vessels on Canadian registry (Dec. 31, 1922) was 3,257 and the net tonnage 444,546 and the number of Steam vessels 4,225 with a tonnage of 779,427; the men employed totalled 52,827 and the ships removed from the Registry in the year were 640.

The Fisheries Branch of this Department had as Director W. A. Found and the Commissioner of Fisheries was E. E. Prince; it had jurisdiction over the Sea Fisheries and over the inland Fisheries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon while Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia had separate Fisheries Branches for statistical and other work; the total value for the latest term recorded was $34,931,935 in 1921 compared with $49,241,339 in 1920 and $56,508,479 in 1919. The chief items in the form of commercial fishes for 1921 were as follows: Salmon $9,305,763; Lobsters $5,143,403; Cod $4,112,-942; Herring $2,227,801; Whitefish $1,916,698; Mackerel $1,124,-679. The rest were scattering with Haddock, Smelts, Pickerel, Trout and Sardines as the most notable. As to Provinces, Nova Scotia contributed $9,778,623, New Brunswick $3,690,726; Ontario $3,065,042; British Columbia $13,963,670.

Mr. Lapointe, as Minister, had to supervise the operation of the Fish Inspection Act and the Meat and Canned Foods Act; he controlled a Bait Reporting Service and Fisheries Protection cruisers which annually followed the movements of the United States mackerel, purse-seining, Fleet to observe the location and movement of the schools of mackerel as they approached the Nova Scotia coast and to send wireless reports daily to shore giving the results of their observations; under the terms of the Bounty Act the Department distributed $100,000 a year, by specified regulations, to vessel owners and men engaged in the

Fisheries; Fish cultural operations were carried on amongst the more important commercial food fishes and the collection of eggs was an important incident in the promotion of the industry with a total of 1,122,592,860 in the year. The Department gave much attention to the rearing and feeding of fry and the care and equipment of Hatcheries; close co-operation was encouraged with Provincial officers in fish-cultural matters and the distribution of eggs to the Provinces totalled 845,855,651 in 1921; continued efforts were made to save the depleted Sockeye fisheries of the Fraser and to obtain United States co-operation. A Conference was held with the Washington State Board on Dec. 12, but no agreement was reached as to the Fraser though tentative arrangements were made as to the following subjects:

1. Protection of immature salmon in the coastal waters of the west coast of Vancouver Island and the Washington shore.
2. Investigations to ascertain the desirability of prohibiting fishing inside the three-mile limit off Vancouver Island and the coast of Washington.
3. Proposal to establish humpback runs during the even-numbered years in Puget Sound and Fraser River waters similar to those in the odd-numbered years and the bringing of eggs from other points in British Columbia and Alaska to effect this.
4. A general biological survey of the waters of the Fraser River and the adjacent Washington areas to ascertain the possible extent to which salmon may be propagated in this system.

This Department had charge of Steamboat Inspection with Frank McDonnell as Chairman of a Board of Inspection with 1,742 inspections in the year of 1921-22. An incident of the year was the revision and consolidation of Fisheries regulations in the Provinces and the issue af special Regulations and licensing rules for Radio-Telegraphs. Another matter was the appointment of a Royal Commission on Pacific Coast Fisheries composed of Wm. Duff (Chairman), C. H. Dickie, A. W. Neill, A. Stork, L. H. Martell and W. G. McQuarrie—all members of Parliament. It was the result of a Resolution in the Commons, on Apr. 10, submitted by Mr. McQuarrie, and, on Nov. 18, a preliminary Report was made public which recommended: (1) Creation of a new Department of Fisheries separate from the present Department of Marine and Fisheries, with thorough reorganization of Fisheries both in Ottawa and in British Columbia; (2) that fishing licenses issued to Orientals be reduced by 40 per cent. in 1923; (3) a close season for sockeye salmon on the Fraser River and its tributaries and all coast-waters leading to the same, for 5 years, provided Americans reciprocate on Puget Sound; (4) that an International Commission be appointed, consisting of representatives of the State of Washington and of the Dominion of Canada, to govern the matter of regulations during the said period.*

The Commission, in dealing with Orientals, also recommended that all naturalization papers in British Columbia, insofar as they affected Orientals, be called in and revised, and

*Note.—Majority vote with Messrs. McQuarrie and Martell dissenting.

that in future, "while it is not desirable to naturalize Orientals, yet if this is done the papers be not granted to them without a photograph being first attached as well as finger prints, in accordance with the usual conditions approved by law." Additional recommendations were the appointment of two Boards for practical scientific research in regard to Fisheries—one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast; that drag and purse seines should not be permitted save where demonstrated to be the only effective and economic method of catching fish, and then only for white British subjects and Indians; a close season for Halibut from Nov. 15 to Feb. 15 in each year.

Mr. Lapointe was in Britain and Europe during the latter part of the year attending the Labour Conference at Geneva and helping Mr. Fielding in certain Treaty negotiations—as to which see Foreign Relations. On Feb. 21 he had been banquetted at Quebec with addresses from Mr. Premier King, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and Sir Lomer Gouin. The Minister of Marine, in his speech, dealt with the Revenue difficulties of the time and reviewed economic conditions. As to the rest: "I believe in the usefulness of a great party and I do not believe that the Canadian people will consent to divide itself politically into groups whose existence would be due to particular class interests." It may be added that in the reorganization of the Defence Departments it was decided to transfer to that of Marine and Fisheries the Administration of the Fisheries' Protection, Hydrographic Surveys, Tidal and Current Surveys, Radio-Telegraph and Patrol of Northern Waters. This was done during June.

The Hon. James H. King, M.D., stepped from the Government of British Columbia, where he was Minister of Public Works, to the greater sphere at Ottawa and was sworn in on Feb. 3rd; R. E. Beattie, M.P. for East Kootenay, resigned his seat in January for the new Minister and he was elected for that riding by a good majority. His Deputy-Minister, J. B. Hunter, B.A., was an official of long experience and his Report for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, dealt with a total expenditure of $17,939,494. Of this $6,142,156 went to Harbour and River Works, $7,401,222 to Public buildings, $1,024,116 to Telegraphs and $1,211,582 to Dredging, etc.; compared with 1920-21 there was a reduction of $3,031,180 and the Revenue was $696,219. The reconstruction of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, was under the supervision of this Minister; so was the National Gallery which, during the year, received 75,000 visitors and sent out Art Loans for Exhibitions at 18 Canadian cities. D. H. Keeley, General Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, reported to Mr. King 11,388 miles of pole line in the System, 14,038 miles of wire, 360 cables, 1,298 offices and 1,184,652 messages sent, an expenditure of $1,024,116 and revenues of $290,131.

The new Minister had to face the necessity of economy in respect to Public Works and one of the points at which he found

difficulty was Vancouver where a Dry-dock had been long discussed and was undoubtedly needed. A mass-meeting was held, on May 17, with a number of representative men present and the statement made that from a quarter to half a million dollars was lost to Vancouver every year through the lack of a Dry-dock while every other important port in the Dominion was said to have docking facilities for ocean-going ships. It was alleged that in 1921 a total of 11,874 ships entered the Port without a dry-dock to put them in. A strong Resolution was passed and "a most emphatic protest" registered against the Minister's statement that the Government could not at present proceed with the matter. It may be added that the Federal expenditures upon Harbours and Rivers, by Provinces, was as follows in 1921-22:

Nova Scotia.....	$ 423,882	Prince Edward Island..	$ 78,126
New Brunswick.....	1,584,228	Quebec	832,079
Ontario	1,885,761	Western Provinces....	102,472
British Columbia.....	$1,857,373		

The Report of Hon. A. B. Copp, Secretary of State, for the fiscal year 1921-22 included the annual Returns and Incorporation of Companies under the Companies Act, a List of Trustees under the Bankruptcy Act and Commissions issued to Public officers. This Minister supervised the naturalization of Aliens and the work of the Custodian of Alien Enemy Properties; the administration of the Boards of Trade Act with 14 new Boards established, and the Canada Temperance Act with Plebiscites in Ontario, New Brunswick and the Yukon and a Scott Act election in Quebec City; administration of the Ticket-of-Leave Act, Trade Unions Act, and War Charities Act. The Registrar's Branch of the Department showed 2,563 documents dealt with; the Companies Branch dealt with 896 incorporations and a capitalization of $351,555,900 and with Supplementary letters patent to 127 existing Companies of which 43 increased their capital stock by $18,275,000 and 13 decreased it by $5,121,-450; the Naturalization Branch which showed 10,360 certificates issued for the 12 months of which 2,200 were to Americans, 1,649 to Poles and 2,000 to Russians.

In connection with Enemy property in Canada, Mr. Copp, on Jan. 18, issued a warning to investors not to purchase Canadian securities owned in Germany before the ratification of peace and which were being offered for sale in Canada and the United States at greatly reduced prices: "Purchasers of these securities acquire no property or title that could be recognized either by the Canadian Government or the C. P. R. Company, and it amounts to purchasers throwing away their money." Under the Treaty of Versailles, with Germany, the Canadian Government had the right to retain and liquidate all German-owned property in Canada. Shares, bonds and other securities of Canadian Companies came within this category. Moreover, the German Government bound itself to deliver over to Canada all certificates

and other muniments of title held by German owners in Germany, within six months after the ratification of the Treaty. This provision, Mr. Copp stated, had not been carried out.

The Minister stated in the Commons, on May 11, that Enemy property now in the hands of the Government was estimated to be worth $20,000,000; the Government was merely holding this as a custodian and its disposition was under consideration, while Reparation claims against Germany amounting to $22,000,000 had been filed. Thos. Mulvey, K.C., Under-Secretary of State, returned to Ottawa on Oct. 16, after spending several months overseas in connection with the settlement of Enemy debts. One of the important results of Mr. Mulvey's trip, which took him to England, Holland and Germany, was the reaching of a settlement with the Public Trustee in London as a result of which $6,000,000 in securities were to be turned over to Canada—of this amount $700,000 had already been delivered.

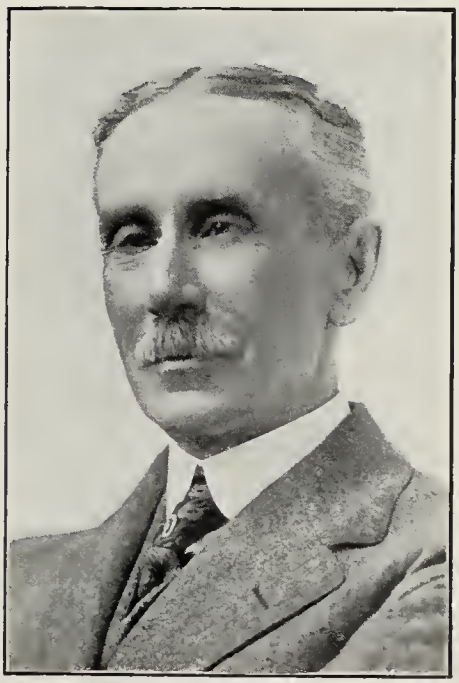
The Hon. Jacques Bureau, M.P., Minister of Customs and Excise, submitted to Parliament the usual elaborate Report of Dominion Imports, Exports and Excise—covering in this case the fiscal year 1922. He had a task of great difficulty during this period in administering the Customs law, in dealing with the valuation of Imports from countries in which the pre-war value of currency had become depreciated, in meeting the existing dissatisfaction as to this branch of the law and the evasions which were current.

Parliament repealed the legislation of 1921 which provided that depreciated currency should not be appraised for duty at less than 50% of the standard proclaimed value irrespective of the rate of exchange, and the amending legislation of the 1922 Session provided that in the case of importations of goods the manufacture or produce of a foreign country, the currency of which was substantially depreciated, the value for duty should not be less thn the value which would be placed on similar goods manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom and imported from that country if such goods were manufactured or produced there. Where similar goods were not made or produced in the United Kingdom, the new Act provided that the value for duty should not be less than the value of similar goods made or produced by any European country, the currency of which was not substantially depreciated. This provision was made applicable to goods the manufacture or produce of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Russia. In respect of importations from other European countries, the full amount of any depreciation was recognized for Customs purposes, provided there was attached to the invoice of the goods imported the certificate of some Consul or Canadian Trade Commissioner resident in the place or country of exportation, or the certificate of a Bank showing the extent of such depreciation. Where such certificate was not furnished the Collectors of Customs and Excise were authorized to compute the value for duty at the rate of exchange certified by the Bank to which payment was made,

Mrs. John W. Garvin
(Katharine Hale)

Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

Frank Lucius Packard



The Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., F.R.S.C.
(Ralph Connor)

DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN AUTHORS OF 1922

as current at the time and place when and whence the goods were exported to Canada. Similar provision was made in respect of appreciated currency.

The Minister had supervision of the registration of shipping and other navigation details and his Report in this respect for 1921-22 showed a sea-going and inland vessel tonnage of 56,665,253 as entered Inwards and Outwards; a tonnage of vessels employed in the Coasting trade totalling 61,827,089, a value in ships sold to other countries of $3,399,450; sea-going vessels entering and leaving the St. Lawrence numbering 1,878 with a tonnage of 6,461,093 and freight of 4,370,944 tons. Mr. Bureau had charge of the administration of the much-discussed Sales Tax and in the House, on Mch. 27, stated the total collections on this account from June 1st, 1920, to Feb. 28, 1922, at $94,223,145; in the 1921-22 fiscal year the total amount received from Imports was $16,394,495 and from goods manufactured in Canada $44,819,896.

The Department of Railways; Mr. Kennedy's New Policy. The Hon. William C. Kennedy came to this Department and the enormous problems associated with it as a man of only four years' experience in Parliament and public life; by the close of this year's administration he had won personal reputation and rendered important service to the new Government institution. He had to face in these months the earnest demand for a merging of the Grand Trunk and the National System, and the unquestioned suspicion and dislike of important financial interests as to the whole plan of Government Railway control—Interests which, in any case, would have desired to retain the identity of the Grand Trunk and its place in Montreal and those who demanded that the Head Offices of the new System be Toronto rather than Montreal; the Maritime interests which urged the return of the Intercolonial to its old semi-independent status; the varied interests concerned in the re-organization and new appointments to management of the System. Mr. Kennedy's health was not good from the first but he at once undertook a three weeks' tour of the National lines and an investigation of the problems involved; during part of this trip, in January and February, he was accompanied by his Deputy, G. A. Bell, C.M.G., and President D. B. Hanna. Upon his return to Ottawa he was waited upon by Mr. Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, who desired the Government to take over the Pacific Great Eastern which had cost about $40,000,000 and a little later his Department had an attractive exhibit depicting the Trent Canal System and its huge Hydraulic lift-lock, at the Motorboat Show in Grand Central Palace, New York.

In the Commons there were constant Railway discussions during this Session—in which Mr. Kennedy only took part in the more important matters of policy. Railway finance and political or popular issues such as freight rates and the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement were under constant consideration as

well as debate in Parliament; the business of administration and co-ordination and re-organization were at once vital and pressing. On Apr. 1st he held a Conference at Ottawa with the Executives of the Railways and a corps of traffic experts and urged a policy of lower freight rates; on the 4th he and the Minister of Labour and Prime Minister met leaders of the 4 great Railway Brotherhoods and discussed proposed legislation. In the House, on Apr. 11, Mr. Kennedy presented his first statement as to Railway conditions and policy; it was, practically, a National Budget and dealt with large sums and important affairs; the period under review was the calendar year of 1921 and for the time separate statements had to be made as to the Canadian National and Grand Trunk lines. The multiform statistics given will be dealt with under "Transportation" and they covered properties in which the Minister stated the public and Government had invested $1,582,500,000.

The chief policy enunciated was "the establishment of a single representative Board of Directors for the unified control and co-ordinated operation of the Government-owned lines." Upon the Crow's Nest Pass issue Mr. Kennedy presented the Government policy in a Resolution, on May 4, which proposed a Select Special Committee of Enquiry and initiated a lengthy debate and much discussion as to Railway conditions and politics. Following the final acceptance of the Government's proposals the Minister named the Committee, on May 8, with 26 members and this body eventually made recommendations which disposed of the question for the time. The most vital step in the reorganization of the Railways commenced on July 20, when it was announced that the Directors of the C. N. R. Board had resigned; the Grand Trunk Directors also retired. Mr. Kennedy, meantime, had taken much interest in the proposed Railway strike; his views were expressed in a letter to the Railway Presidents (Aug. 8) declaring that there should be no reduction in wages pending the Report of the Board of Conciliation between the Canadian railways and their Shop employees.

On Aug. 25 the Minister's ill-health of the past year culminated in an operation at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and in a second one a month later; from these, unfortunately he could not recover,* and passed away shortly after the close of the year. Meanwhile, his first and only Report as Minister had appeared for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, and covered (with the Grand Trunk) an operated Government Railway mileage of 22,646, operating Revenues for the calendar year 1921 of $235,789,013 and operating Expenses of $247,509,397—a year's reduction in expenses of $24,000,000. Progress was reported in the Welland Ship Canal construction and various repairs and improvements on the St. Lawrence system; Mr. Bell presented many statements as to Railway conditions and A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, dealt with the Government appropriation in that respect.

*Note.—Mr. Kennedy died on Jan. 17, 1923.

The Hudson Bay Railway project was only referred to as having cost, to date, with the Port Nelson terminals, a total of $14,346,116 for the Railway and $6,189,989 for the Terminals. There was still much feeling in favour of completing this Line—of which 70 miles remained unfinished; the Winnipeg *Free Press* of Aug. 31 declared that in Export and Import it would eventually play "no small part in the development of the West"; the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. urged at their annual meeting an early completion of the road in order to lessen costs of marketing grain; J. A. Campbell, Acting Commissioner of Northern Manitoba, pressed the matter upon public attention and in December urged it personally upon the Manitoba Cabinet and Legislature as requiring only $4,000,000 more of expenditure.

Dominion Government Appointments of 1922.

Senator of Canada	Major Gustave Boyer, M.P.	Rigaud
Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia	MacCallum Grant, LL.D., D.C.L.	Halifax
Collector of Customs	James J. Flynn	Niagara Falls
Dominion Fruit Commissioner	George E. McIntosh	Ottawa
Senator of Canada	Onesiphore Turgeon	Bathurst
Senator of Canada	Arthur C. Hardy	Brockville
Senator of Canada	Archibald G. Gillies*	Whitewood
Member of the Board of Grain Commissioners	James Robinson	Regina
Member of the Board of Grain Commissioners	Matthew Snow	Winnipeg
Postmaster of Renfrew	Daniel Wallace Stewart	Renfrew
Chief Engineer Public Works Department	Arthur St. Laurent, B.Sc.	Ottawa
King's Council	Wilfrid Leroy Phelps	Whitehorse
Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture	Hon. Duncan Marshall	Edmonton
Speaker of the Senate of Canada	Hon. Hewitt Bostock	Monte Creek
Senator of Canada	Frederick F. Pardee, K.C.	Sarnia
Judge of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan	Hon. Wm. Melville Martin, K.C.	Regina
Judge of the District Court of Gravelbourg, Sask.	Alphonse Gravel	Gravelbourg
Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench	Hon. Eugene Lafontaine	Montreal
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	C. A. Wilson, K.C.	Montreal
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	Charles Adolphe Stein, K.C., M.P.	Rivière du Loup
Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia	David Alex. Macdonald, LL.B., K.C.	Vancouver
Judge of the Court of Sessions	Fred. T. Enright, K.C.	Montreal
Stipendiary Magistrate for the N. W.T.	Hon. Lucien Dubuc	Edmonton
Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	Joseph Demes, K.C., M.P.	St. John's
Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	Thibaudeau Rinfret, B.A., K.C.	Montreal
Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Quebec	Alex. Rives Hall, K.C.	Montreal
Judge of the County Court of York	Daniel O'Connor, K.C.	Toronto
Judge of the Court of Sessions	Victor Cusson	St. John's
Judge of the Court of Sessions	Gustave Perreault	Arthabaska
Judge of the Court of Sessions	Amédée Monet	Montreal
Judge of the Court of King's Bench	John Evans Adamson	Winnipeg
Judge of the Court of Appeal	Hon. James Emile Pierre Prendergast	Winnipeg
Judge of the County Court; Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba	Lewis St. George Stubbs	Birtle
Junior Judge, District Court of Edmonton	Lucien Dubuc	Edmonton
Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario	Robert Grant Fisher, K.C.	London
Judge of the County Court of Carleton	James Arthur Mulligan, K.C.	Sudbury
Judge of the Juvenile Court	John F. McKinley	Ottawa
Chief Justice, Superior Court of Quebec	Hon. J. E. Martin	Montreal

*Note.—Appointment made in 1921 and accidentally omitted from 1921 volume.

CANADIAN LITERATURE
ART AND MUSIC.

Literature of Canada in 1922; The Canadian Society of Authors; Copyright Conditions.

A century of production in all the byways of literary life, the writing of books amid pioneer conditions and the crude culture of a youthful people struggling for expression, the growing inspiration of great traditions, a splendid historical record and a fusing of the fires of French imagination with the substantial qualities of Saxon thought and work had, by 1922, developed a Canadian literature which was none the less vital from being part American, part British, and part local in application and character. It was influenced in its National and natural development by the pressure of American contiguity, journalism, style and popular demand; yet in the essentials of independent insight and a northern force of expression, it was beginning at this time to equal the opportunities of a noble physical environment and the endowment of a great past in the wells of British thought.

There were many books to the credit of Canada before the heavy literary output of the 20th century; they were of many types and many degrees of usefulness; they represented many vagaries and crudities of style as well as varied phases of French brilliancy or English power of logical thought. But they all worked into the fabric of Literary life and helped toward the time when Canadian books would find a place in the intellectual appreciation and commercial markets of the world. In the years 1904-1921, according to the annual List in *The Canadian Annual Review*, there were 2,190 Canadian books published; in 1922 the total for the year was 250. Interest in the development of literature was shown at this time in many ways. The continued expansion of the Archives Department at Ottawa and the careful collection of priceless historical documents by Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., Dominion Archivist, and his staff of experts headed by H. P. Biggar; the work of the Royal Society of Canada and the useful efforts of many Historical Societies in all parts of the Dominion; the success of Canadian fiction writers in the United States and Great Britain; the appreciation of French-Canadian authors in France from the time of Fréchette to the day of Hémon; the publication of important historical works running into many volumes all helped an ever-increasing comprehension of the value of Canadian history and the importance of intellectual life to the growth of a nation.

The Champlain Society, founded in 1906 with Byron E. Walker, D.C.L., as its first President and Professors C. W. Colby and George M. Wrong as Secretaries, did much to familiarize Canadians with the character of their pioneer Literature and

the historical value, varied interest and national importance of the works of Marc Lescarbot, Nicolas Denys, Christien Le Clercq, Samuel Hearne, La Vérendrye, John Knox, Samuel de Champlain and David Thompson. The Society was formed for the purpose of publishing valuable and inaccessible material relating to the History of Canada and its work of the highest possible character—in editorship, translation and book-making. In 1922 the President was still Sir Edmund Walker, the Secretaries were Eric Armour, K.C., and W. Stewart Wallace, M.A., the Treasurer was A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D.; 14 volumes had been published and nine were under way. Amongst the Editors were H. P. Biggar, Prof. W. F. Ganong, A. G. Doughty, Wm. Wood and L. J. Burpee.

In March, 1920, *The Canadian Historical Review* commenced publication as a monthly with Prof. W. S. Wallace, Toronto, as Managing Editor and, though the *University Magazine* of Montreal had to suspend publication about that time, its culture and style found continued expression in the *Dalhousie Review* and *Queen's Quarterly*. Meantime, Canadian authors had found more and more appreciation, fame, and, in some cases, fortune in other countries. Sir Gilbert Parker, Charles G. D. Roberts, Ernest Thompson-Seton, Robert W. Service, L. M. Montgomery, Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, Stephen Leacock, Norman Duncan, Frank L. Packard, Basil King, Arthur Stringer, Agnes C. Laut, were amongst a large number who might be mentioned. At the same time, Canada had grown steadily in appreciation of its own authors and, especially, novelists. During 1922* R. W. Service, R. J. C. Stead, Mrs. Francis F. Reeve (Onota Watanna), Arthur Stringer, A. P. McKishnie, F. L. Packard, Isabel Ecclestone MacKay, F. W. Wallace, Marjorie Pickthall, Mazo de la Roche, W. A. Fraser, J. Murray Gibbon, H. A. Cody, Victor Lauriston, issued works of fiction which stood the test of popularity and reached a high point of merit. In Poetry W. D. Lighthall, Thos. O'Hagan, Jean Blewett, Isabel Ecclestone MacKay, Virna Sheard, Louise Morey Bowman, Paul Morin, published volumes of notable character.

Judge Emily Murphy (Janey Canuck) in *The Black Candle* gave a vivid picture of the Drug evil; in *Canadian Cities of Romance* Mrs. J. W. Garvin (Katharine Hale) produced a descriptive record of much charm and distinction; in *My Discovery of England* Stephen Leacock was witty, humorous, critical and subtle in expression; in the *British Empire and World Peace* the Hon. N. W. Rowell made public an important appeal for a great cause, while Sir Robert Borden, in his *Canadian Constitutional Studies*, produced a work of much value; the *Correspondence of Sir John Macdonald*, selected by Sir Joseph Pope, was an important contribution to Canadian historical records, as was Prof. W. P. M. Kennedy's *Constitution of Canada*; Benjamin Sulte and Gérard

*Note—In the first part of this volume, following the Table of Contents, will be found a detailed List of Canadian Books of the Year.

Malchelosse continued their important *Melanges Historiques* as did the Hon. Thomas Chapais with his *Cours d'Histoire du Canada*; Prof. O. D. Skelton in his *Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier* made an important contribution to the political history of Canada; Duncan Campbell Scott in *Collected Poems of Archibald Lampman* paid a just tribute to one of the greatest of Canadian poets; C. Gordon Hewitt in his *Conservation* of *Wild Life in Canada* gave a valuable contribution to the discussion of this subject.

Incidents of the year included the passing, on Apr. 19, of Marjorie L. C. Pickthall, a woman of vivid personality, a poet of beautiful thoughts and words and colour, a novelist of high ideals, followed by quite exceptional tributes from press and public; the presentation of an eulogistic Address, at Vancouver, in lieu of a banquet which ill-health postponed, to Charles Mair—author of that dramatic masterpiece *Tecumseh*—on Jan. 13; the grant to Senator Thomas Chapais, LL.D., F.R.S.C., (Apr. 24) of a gold medal representing the first award by the Montreal Historical Society of an annual prize for the best French-Canadian historical work of the year. At Montreal, on Apr. 8, Mr. Justice Fabre Surveyor reported a sale of 253,000 for the remarkable tale of French-Canadian life in the Lake St. John region—*Marie Chapdelaine*—by Louis Hémon, a young French resident who, a year later (1913), was killed in a Railway accident and whose book won him national fame and translation at the hands of Sir Andrew MacPhail of Montreal and W. H. Blake of Toronto.

Other incidents were the winning by Gordon Hill Grahame, a young writer of Stoney Lake, Ont., of a $2,500 Prize (Sept. 25) offered by the Hodder and Stoughton firm of Publishers, for the best new novel—with 250 contestants; the winning in Toronto by R. B. Y. Scott from 30 competitors of a Prize offered by the Women's Canadian Club (Apr. 10) for the best short story; the dinner given by the Ottawa Authors' Association, on Nov. 21, when a study and analysis of four recent and notable books was given—*The Bridge*, by the late Marjorie Pickthall, *Poems of Ashes and Gold*, by Paul Morin, Montreal, *Neighbours*, by Robert Stead, Ottawa, and *Sunny San* by Mrs. Frank F. Reeve, Calgary; the award (June 24) of a $50 Prize by the Women's Canadian Club of Regina to Mrs. Laura G. Salverson for the best short story in a competition which included 72 writers.

A good deal of attention was attracted during the year to the action of the Government of Quebec in establishing a Fund of $5,000 per annum for encouraging the production of literary or scientific works in the Province. It was in the form of an Act passed by the Legislature upon the initiative of Hon. L. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary, for the following specific reasons: "Whereas the founding of competitions would facilitate the advancement of literature and the sciences, would further the efforts of authors, would aid men of talent to make themselves known and would stimulate, by emulation, the taste for literary

and scientific work and the desire to promote literature and the sciences in the Province."* This proposal or policy was warmly welcomed by the distinguished coterie of *litterateurs* whom Quebec possessed at this time—as in so many periods of its history—and, on May 13, a large number of literary men and women banquetted Mr. Athanase David in Montreal. The occasion was graced by the presence of Hon. L. O. David, Senator and father of the Provincial Secretary and himself one of the most conspicuous figures in French-Canadian literature. In speaking, the Minister declared that the Legislature was but the reflex of the people while the laws reflected their mentality and their aspirations; in enacting such laws as the one which had given pleasure to the *élite* he saw before him, the Legislature had given precise direction to a state of mind more or less manifest and general.

An increasing number of Societies in these years dealt with Literature and discussed subjects of interest to Authors. The most notable was the Royal Society of Canada which held its 41st annual meeting at Ottawa on May 17-19 with Duncan Campbell Scott in the chair and heard a thoughtful address from him on "Poetry and Progress." The five Sections into which the Society's work was divided were (1) French literature and history; (2) English literature and history; (3) mathematical, physical and chemical sciences; (4) geological and mineralogical science and (5) biological sciences. The Presidential address in the Literature and History Section was by Hon. William R. Riddell, on "Upper Canada a Century Ago." Other papers were read by Dr. James Mavor, President Walter C. Murray, Dr. Herbert L. Stewart, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Oliver, Archdeacon W. O. Raymond, L. J. Burpee, F. W. Howay, W. D. Lighthall and Chester Martin; the Papers read in the Scientific Sections were too numerous to mention here in detail; in the French-Canadian Section Papers upon literary and historical subjects were read by F. J. Audet, Abbé Ivanhoë Caron, Aegidius Fauteux, Léon Gérin, Claude Melancon, Gustave Lanctot, L. A. Prud'homme, Abbé Arthur Robert, Senator L. O. David, E. Z. Massicotte, Canon Emile Chartier, Mgr. David Gosselin and others.

At a Luncheon (May 18) in the Chateau Laurier 150 guests were present and the Prime Minister—himself an author of reputation—with Sir William Schooling, K.B.E., the British statistician, Sir Andrew MacPhail, Mr. Justice P. B. Mignault of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Thomas Chapais, were amongst the speakers. In the different Sections a total of 17 new Fellows were elected and the officers chosen for the new year included Prof. J. P. McMurrich, PH.D., of Toronto, as President, Hon. Thomas Chapais, LITT.D., of Quebec, as Vice-President; Charles Camsell, B.SC., LL.D., Ottawa, Hon. Secretary; C. M. Barbeau,

*Note—It may be mentioned that, in 1896, shortly after becoming Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier discussed with the Author of this volume a somewhat similar scheme which he then thought of applying to the Dominion.

Ottawa, Hon. Treasurer; D. B. Dowling, D.Sc., Ottawa, Hon. Librarian. The Presidents of the Sections were as follows:

English Literature, etc	Prof. Charles Hill-Tout	Vancouver
French Literature, etc	Canon The Rev. E. Chartier	Montreal
Mathematical, etc	Prof. J. Watson Bain	Toronto
Geological	E. R. Faribault	Ottawa
Biological	Prof. Arthur Willey, D.Sc	Montreal

Associated with the Royal Society were 44 other organizations scattered throughout the Dominion and more or less permeated with the spirit of historical or scientific research and the idea of collecting or preserving valuable data. Of these perhaps the most important was the Ontario Historical Society which, in turn, had the affiliation of 27 other organizations devoted to Historical work and study. The 1922 annual meeting was held at Simcoe on July 5-6 with Brig.-Gen. E. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., in the chair. Reports were read from various affiliated Societies and a Memorial was unveiled at Port Dover to the memory of Dollier de Casson and Galinée, early French explorers of this region; Historical papers were read by General Cruikshank, J. H. Coyne, LL.D., H. B. Donly, H. F. Gardiner, A. I. G. Gilkison, F. E. Leonard, Senator Alex. McColl, Frank Reid, Hon. W. R. Riddell, LL.D., and G. J. Ryerse. The new officers elected were Hon. R. H. Grant, LL.D., Minister of Education, Hon. President; Dr. Rowland B. Orr, Toronto, President; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Belcher, Toronto, and Fred. Landon, M.A., London, as Vice-Presidents; Capt. J. S. Carstairs, Toronto, Treasurer, while A. F. Hunter, M.A., remained as Secretary of the Society.

Other important working organizations of this character were the Women's Wentworth Historical Society and those of Toronto and Ottawa; the Canadian Institute, Toronto, the Lundy's Lane Historical Society and that of Niagara; the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; Société du Parler Francais au Canada, Québec and L'Institut Canadien de Québec; the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada and the United Empire Loyalists' Association; the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba Historical Societies and the Natural History Societies of Montreal, British Columbia and New Brunswick; the Historical Societies of Amherstburg, Bruce, Waterloo, Norfolk, London and Middlesex, Grenville, Wentworth, Elgin, Stormont, Lennox and Addington, York, Kingston, Fort William, Essex, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Brant, Kent—all in Ontario; the Historical Societies of Edmonton, Alberta, Missisquoi, Quebec, Annapolis Royal, N.S., and Rupert's Land, Manitoba, with La Société Historique de Montreal, and the Champlain Society.

A new organization growing from older roots was the Canadian Historical Association formed in Ottawa, on May 18, 1922, out of and by Resolution of the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada. The latter had been organized in 1907 and during its 15 years of work had won great success in directing public attention to historic sites, buildings and other landmarks of per-

manent interest. To its influence was due, in great measure, the establishment of the Quebec Battlefields Commission, the Dominion Sites and Monuments Board and the Quebec Historic Monuments Commission. The objects were announced as (1) To encourage historical research and public interest in History; (2) to promote the preservation of historic sites and buildings, documents, relics and other significant heirlooms of the past; (3) to publish studies and documents as circumstances might permit. Laurence J. Burpee of Ottawa was elected President, W. D. Lighthall of Montreal Vice-President, C. M. Barbeau, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer. It may be added that Canada was represented at the International Congress of the History of America held at Rio de Janiero on Sept. 8; Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., Dominion Archivist, Prof. O. D. Skelton of Queen's University and Gustave Lanctot of the Archives were the Canadian representatives; the object was "to confer upon the best means of coordinating the Archives work of the various Governments of North and South America and of unifying the Histories of Pan-America"; 22 countries had delegates with nearly all South and Central America represented as well as France, Canada and the United States.

Intimately associated with Literature and the book-life of Canada were its Public Libraries which, in 1921, numbered 625 with 537 reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. They showed a total of 4,127,362 volumes with a circulation of 10,134,-163 volumes and a total current expenditure of $1,269,580; 476 of these Libraries were in Ontario with 2,575,333 volumes and a circulation of 6,961,008. During the year the 44th annual Convention of the American Library Association was held at Detroit, on June 26-27, with 40 Librarians present representing every part of Canada and over 1,600 from the United States; an address was delivered by Dr. George H. Locke, Librarian at Toronto, who described in detail the Training School for Librarians initiated at Toronto by W. O. Carson, Inspector of Ontario Public Libraries, and eulogized its effective work. The chief Canadian Library organizations in 1922 were as follows:

Association	President	
Alberta Library Association.....	A. Calhoun.....	Calgary
B. C. Library Association.....	W. C. Milner.....	Victoria
Maritime Library Association...	H. Killam.....	Halifax
Ontario Library Association.....	W. H. Murch....	St. Thomas

The Origin and Work of the Canadian Authors' Association. The formation of this Society marked, at once, the growing public interest in Canadian literary effort and the important place which its product was taking in the National life of the day. It was the outcome of a Convention of Canadian Authors held in Montreal, on Mch. 11-12, 1921, called as a result of the initiative and active effort of J. Murray Gibbon, author and publicist, and B. K. Sandwell, of Montreal; with them were associated in an Organization Committee Prof. Stephen Leacock,

F. W. Wallace and J. J. Harpell, a Montreal publisher. The co-operation of French-Canadians was secured in a Special Committee composed of Hon. T. Chapais, Fernand Rinfret, M.P., Louvigny de Montigny, Hector Garneau and Olivar Asselin. Dr. George H. Locke of Toronto presided at the Convention; a Constitution Committee was appointed and eventually prepared an elaborate basis for the work of the Association; John Murray Gibbon was elected President, B. K. Sandwell Secretary, and W. S. Wallace of Toronto, Treasurer; a Council of 40 members was appointed from all over Canada with an Executive composed of the Officers together with George H. Locke, Mrs. Florence R. Livesay and Pelham Edgar of Toronto, Mrs. Madge Macbeth and R. J. C. Stead of Ottawa, Stephen Leacock and Hector Garneau of Montreal.

At the Dinner which wound up proceedings the speakers included Basil King, Louvigny de Montigny, Arthur Stringer, H. S. Eayrs, W. H. Blake and F. L. Packard. The Resolutions passed were as follows: (1) Declaring that, in view of the great increase in books and copyrightable material issued by Canadian authors the interest of such authors would be furthered by the establishment of an Association for mutual benefit and protection with branches in convenient centres; (2) urging that vigorous and increasing efforts be made to enlarge the reading public of Canada by the promotion and extension of public libraries and the encouragement of booksellers; (3) stating that the Authors of Canada should procure the establishment in Canada of a system of protection of intellectual property, in conformity with the principles of the Berne Convention as revised in 1908, expressing cordial sympathy with the Authors of Great Britain, France and the other countries of the Copyright union, and urging Authors in the United States to influence their Government to join the International Union; (4) demanding a concentrated effort to secure better attention to current literature from the newspapers of Canada. A Committee on Copyright was appointed and reported later, at great length, as to the pending Copyright legislation at Ottawa.

Curiously enough, the idea of forming such an Association as this was under development in Toronto for some months before this time and in ignorance, amongst the promoters, as to the proposed action in Montreal. On Mch. 9, 1921, and under an Ontario Charter, the Society of Canadian Authors was organized with the following officers: President, Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., Vice-Presidents, J. Castell Hopkins, Principal W. L. Grant and Sir John Willison; Secretary, Mrs. Frank Egerton. Through some mistake, the messages from this new organization were not delivered to the Montreal Convention; it was decided to mark time for a period and note the progress and policy of the larger body; on Apr. 26, 1922, arrangements were made for amalgamation with the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association under Sir John Willison as Chairman.

Meanwhile, Mr. Murray Gibbon had been travelling and speaking all over Canada, organizing branches and inspiring enthusiasm in the objects of the Association and in the fight against the Copyright Bill. This measure, after passage through Parliament, was not proclaimed by the Government in deference to the continued protest of the Authors. A Canadian Authors' Book Week was held in the Autumn of 1921 and of 1922 with promotion of the sale of Canadian books and public knowledge of Canadian literature as its objects; the *Canadian Bookman*, a Montreal monthly publication, was, until November, 1922, the official organ of the Association and it gave much publicity, during this period, to Canadian publishers and their books. The Branches formed in these months were numerous and influential and, with their Presidents or successive Presidents, were as follows:

Place	President	Place	President
Toronto	Prof. Pelham Edgar Sir John Willisou	Victoria and Vancouver Island	J. Gordon Smith
Montreal	W. D. Lighthall	Ottawa	R. J. C. Stead Mrs. Madge Macbeth
Calgary	Rev. Dr. G. W. Kerby	Alberta	Mrs. Nellie McClung
Winnipeg	Prof. W. T. Allison	French-Canadian Section	Victor Morin
Regina	Austin Bothwell		
British Columbia	Judge F. W. Howay		
Maritime Provinces	Prof. Archibald MacMechan		

The second annual Convention was held at Ottawa, on Apr. 28-29, 1922, with J. Murray Gibbon in the chair. The subjects under discussion were numerous and included Canadian Book Week conditions and results; the various English versions of *O Canada*! in popular use and the question of merging them in one National song; a proposal to urge the Dominion Government to establish a Scholarship to be granted yearly as recognition of the most significant work by a Canadian author domiciled in Canada; the question of the circulation of United States magazines in Canada and the address of Capt. J. Vernon McKenzie, M.C., Editor of *Maclean's Magazine*, on the subject—as to which R. J. C. Stead stated, elsewhere, that the *Ladies' Home Journal* had a circulation in Canada of 111,846, the *Cosmopolitan* 96,233 and 14 other American periodicals a total of 412,764 monthly distribution in Canada. The following Resolutions were passed:

1. That the Executive be instructed to consider the project of selecting the best French work and the best English work published by a Canadian author in each year; procuring the translation of such English work into French and of such French work into English; and arranging for the publication of these translations.

2. Whereas the Canadian market is now flooded with magazines, chiefly from the United States, which do not inculcate Canadian sentiment and nationality; that the large amount of advertising matter in many of these magazines is detrimental to Canadian industry; that this condition prevents the foundation of Canadian magazines and the growth of those which now exist and thus restricts the market in Canada to the detriment of the interests of Canadian writers; be it resolved, that the Canadian Authors' Association goes on record in favour of a duty to be levied on the advertising matter in magazines imported into Canada.

3. That this Association urge upon the Dominion Government the establishment of a National Scholarship in Literature, to be awarded annually to a Canadian author, domiciled in Canada, for the most significant work, in either French or English, published or produced in any country during the preceding year; that this Scholarship consist of a sum not less than $5,000 per annum; and that it be awarded on the recommendation of a Board of three members approved by this Association.

4. That the Executive Committee be instructed to arrange for the preparation and publication of a periodical Bibliographical Bulletin, giving the titles of all new books or reprints of Canadian character, the names of the author and publisher, the price of the work, and, when possible, a brief synopsis of its contents.

A Resolution of deep regret at the death of Marjorie Pickthall was recorded. A Deputation was appointed and waited upon Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to protest against certain clauses in the new Copyright Bill which had been presented to Parliament; the officers were re-elected except that Mr. Wallace retired as Treasurer and was replaced by G. R. Lomer of Montreal, while H. E. The Lady Byng of Vimy accepted the position of Hon. President; the Convention closed with a banquet at the Chateau Laurier addressed by Sir George Foster, H. S. Eayrs, Mrs. Frank Reeve, George H. Ham, Vernon McKenzie, G. J. Desbarats, Judge F. W. Howay, Miss Marguerite de Lisle and Mrs. George Black.

The Copyright Act and Canadian Authors. This always difficult problem was before Parliament in 1919 and 1920 in the form of Bills which met with considerable opposition and were held over; a Committee of the Senate took evidence on the subject and recommended that the interests of the author should have first consideration and the interests of the printer or publisher be regarded as secondary, and, when they conflicted with those of the author, the latter should be protected. The third Bill was presented in 1921 as a Government measure, and the formation of the Canadian Authors' Association was largely the result of feeling aroused by its terms. The subject was warmly debated at the first meeting of the Association and a Special Committee on Copyright was appointed to deal with the subject (Mch. 11, 1921) composed of Arthur Stringer, Madge Macbeth, R. J. C. Stead, Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., Hon. E. Fabre Surveyor, Louvigny de Montigny, J. Murray Gibbon and B. K. Sandwell. It reported at length as to the pending legislation that:

This Bill proposes to establish formalities in contravention of the spirit and letter of the revised Berne Convention set out in the second schedule to this Act (c. f. article 4, page 26). The new proposals would result in Canada being ranked as an outlaw nation in regard to International copyright—an embarrassing situation in view of Canada's adherence to the League of Nations. The licensing clauses in this Bill deprive the author of his right to make his own terms with the Canadian licensee and hand over that right, at an arbitary figure, under conditions which would permit the licensee to garble or abbreviate the work without the author's consent, to publish it in a cheap edition without regard to appearance, and to prevent the production or importation of a correct or more presentable

edition for a period of 50 years. So far as serial rights are concerned the clauses are drawn up in evident ignorance of the conditions governing serial publications to-day; they would produce disastrous confusion and would inflict grave hardships on a very large number of Canadian authors without conferring any benefit on Canadian literature.

The Committee made various representations to the Senate and House of Commons and, before its passage as the Copyright Act (1921), the Government included a clause similar to that of the United States law which provided a Licensing or Manufacturing consideration and required an author, if he desired to control the publication of his copyright work in Canada to have it printed in the Dominion. This the Authors' Association pointed out, was in direct contravention of the Berne Convention which Canada had acceded to and its position was, later, confirmed by the International Bureau at Berne. In this protest they had the strong approval of the British Society of Authors which had long fought the type-setting clause forced into the U. S. Act by the Typographical Union of America. The Committee finally bent its efforts, with success, to obtaining a pledge from the Meighen Government that the Act would not be proclaimed—a pledge which they also obtained in 1922 from the King Government; a series of proposed amendments to the Act was submitted to the Government in the latter year. The Committee presented a further Report in this connection (March, 1922) with the following explanatory clause:

Regarding the Copyright Bill as an entirely new measure on a new subject, the legislators considered it as a proper field for a compromise between author and printer, whereby the rights to intellectual property were to be divided more or less equally between them. Such a conception of the new Copyright Act cannot possibly be accepted by the Authors. They already possess a substantial degree of protection under the Convention of 1886 and the legislation based upon it. It is true that this long-standing protection is far from being completely adequate to meet the new conditions of publication and dissemination which have arisen in recent years, and is far short of the protection now granted (under the Revised Berne Convention) to authors in every other part of the British Empire and in all the Union countries which have adhered to the new Convention. But it is infinitely superior to the kind of protection enacted, on this compromise basis, in the Canadian Copyright Act, 1921; and Canadian authors will, if necessary, prefer to content themselves with the original protection of 1886 rather than accept new legislation which, far from improving, largely annuls the protection hitherto afforded them. The present aim of the Canadian Authors' Association, however, is to improve the Copyright legislation of Canada by bringing it into conformity with the Revised Berne Convention of 1908, which has for many years been in effect in Great Britain and the other British Dominions.

Art and Artists in Canada: The National Gallery and Art Organizations.

Art and artists in Canada were, in 1922, upon an increasingly high level of public appreciation; they were showing in their work a steady improvement in *technique*, in character, in colouring; since the days of Kreighoff, Fowler, Berthon, Paul Kane, Jacobi and other pioneers of Canadian art, the progress in production and in popular appreciation had been equally great. At this time the National Gallery of Canada stood for a gradually-growing and Dominion-wide appreciation of the intrinsic value of Art, and of the slowly-improving nature of Canadian work. Started in 1882 under the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Academy and placing in the hands of the Dominion Government, for public exhibition, the diploma pictures deposited by members on their election, the institution had grown steadily and assumed permanence in 1907 when the Government appointed an Advisory Arts Council to administer its grants to the National Gallery—with Sir G. A. Drummond, Sir Edmund Walker and Senator Arthur Boyer as the first members; in 1909 Dr. F. J. Shepherd succeeded the late Sir G. Drummond and Sir E. Walker became Chairman of the Council; in 1913 the National Gallery of Canada was incorporated, the Council replaced by a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Government, with the same *personnel* but with greater powers.

During these years a large and representative collection of works of art were obtained including specimens of British and Foreign schools as well as a continuous accretion of Canadian pictures, statuary, etc.; the appropriation by the Government in 1920-21 was $20,000 and in 1921-22 $40,000 a year and the home of the Gallery was the Victoria Museum Building, Ottawa. In 1913 the idea of Loan Exhibitions of Paintings to be held in the towns and cities of Canada for the purpose of awakening or maintaining public interest in Art was initiated; their success, in time, was a substantial one with marked encouragement to local talent, the formation of various Schools of Art and Design and establishment of Art galleries—public and private. In the fiscal year ending Mch. 31, 1922, these Loan Exhibitions totalled 20 in number and included 514 works of art, pictures, etchings, drawings, etc.; they were held at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Welland, Tillsonburg, Hamilton, London, Sarnia, Collingwood, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Vancouver and New Westminster; the Director, Eric Brown, also undertook a lecture tour between Ottawa and the Pacific Coast and showed slides of Canadian and other pictures with descriptions of the Gallery collection; the practical return in purchase of Canadian pictures and strengthening of local Art institutions was considerable.

At this time, also, a Department of Prints was inaugurated with some fine impressions and facsimiles—including 232 originals and 1,439 reproductions. During 1920 the unique collection

of War Memorials, paintings, and other works of art collected by the Canadian War Records Office were given to the keeping of the National Gallery; much attention was essential for their preservation and care, and something was done though really effective action and public display was postponed for want of funds. As to this Hector Charlesworth had an article in *Saturday Night* (Dec. 9, 1922) stating that this splendid Collection was kept in the cellars of the Victoria Museum; he added a criticism of many omissions amongst Canadian paintings in the Gallery. Sir Edmund Walker replied in the press of Dec. 19 with the statement that arrangements were under way for exhibiting the War Memorials but permanent space was lamentably lacking; he eulogized the British Section of the Gallery—which, by the way, included works by Orpen, Lavery, Brangwyn, Whistler, of the moderns, and Reynolds, Romney, Hogarth, Gainsborough and Lawrence of the older schools; he declared that practically every painter who had exhibited at all consistently in Canada was represented in the National Gallery by some of his best work and that this applied to Canadians such as Ernest Lawson, Horatio Walker, Phimster Proctor, Tait Mackenzie, Arthur Crisp and Archibald Browne, who had gone to the United States, as well as to those who remained at home.

Interest appears to have grown greatly during this year in Art and similar subjects; it was reported in September that the visitors at the National Gallery in 1922 totalled 106,693 to date. The most notable Canadian artists—as reflected in the number of works possessed by the Gallery—were F. M. Bell-Smith, J. W. Beatty, Franklin S. Brownell, Wm. Brymner, C.M.G., F. S. Challener, M. G. Cullen, Daniel Fowler, R. F. Gagen, C. A. Gagnon, E. Wyly Grier, Lawren S. Harris, Robert Harris, C.M.G., A. Y. Jackson, C. W. Jefferys, F. McGillivray Knowles and Elizabeth McGillivray Knowles, Ernest Lawson, J. E. H. MacDonald, George A. Reid, and Mary Hiester Reid, L. R. O'Brien, Tom. Thompson, G. Horne Russell, J. Henry Sandham, A. de F. Suzor-Coté. The following were the Canadian works purchased by the National Gallery in 1921-22:

Oil Paintings

Title	Artist
Coast at Louisburg	William Brymner, R.C.A.
Study of a Head	Alberta Cleland
French Peasant Girl	Berthe Des Clayes
Laurentian Farm	Legh Kilpin
Old Courtyard	Mrs. J. S. MacLean
The Green Hat	Adam Scott
Decorative Panel	Adam Scott
Nonnie	Lilias Torrance Newton
Audrey Buller	R. S. Hewton
The Hilltop	Frank Carmichael
A Quebec Village	A. Y. Jackson, R.C.A.
Early Spring	F. H. Varley, A.R.C.A.
The Fire Ranger	F. H. Johnston, A.R.C.A.
March	Maurice Culleu, R.C.A.
Schooners Waiting for Cargo, Quebec	W. H. Taylor
Village on the Gulf	A. H. Robinson, R.C.A.
In the Laurentians	H. Mabel May, A.R.C.A.
"Ice About" Twillingate, Newfoundland	F. H. McGillivray
The Little Sisters	Lilias Torrance Newton

Water Colours and Pastels

Title	Atrist
Ruins of Chateau Bigot (Water Colour Drawing)	D. E. Grant
Time (Water Colour)	C. W. Jefferys, A.R.C.A.

Diploma Works

The Storm (Bronze Statuette)	Walter S. Allward, R.C.A.
The Convoy (Oil)	A. Y. Jackson, R.C.A.
Indian Summer, Montreal Harbour (Oil)	Chas. W. Simpson, R.C.A.
Autumn Fluff, a Decorative Panel (Water)	Robert Holmes, R.C.A.
Lower St. Lawrence in March (Oil)	Albert H. Robinson, R.C.A.

The Ontario Society of Artists at its annual Toronto exhibition of March, 1922, celebrated its 50th anniversary with Robert Holmes as President and R. F. Gagen Secretary. The first President, in 1872, was W. H. Howland with J. A. Fraser, the founder of the Society, as Vice-President. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Gagen showed excellent pictures as did T. Mower Martin, St. Thomas Smith, Homer Watson and J. Colin Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, J. W. L. Foster, G. A. Reid. Other names of importance amongst the exhibitors were Peter C. Sheppard, Mary E. Winch, Lawren Harris, J. W. Beatty, H. S. Palmer, Emily L. Elliott, Owen Staples, F. H. Brigden, C. M. Manley, Clara S. Hagarty, Dorothy Stevens, F. H. Varley, Estelle M. Kerr and Florence Carlyle. At its annual meeting, on Mch. 8, the Society re-elected Mr. Holmes President, with F. S. Haines as Vice-President and Treasurer, and Mr. Gagen Secretary.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts held its 44th annual Exhibition at Montreal in November, 1922, and many of the Ontario artists mentioned above were represented; others were Carl Ahrens, W. Edwin Atkinson, F. S. Challener, A. Y. Jackson, Arthur Lismer; Montreal Art was represented by Ernest Fosberry, R. S. Hewton, Maurice Cullen, G. Horne Russell, A. Suzor-Coté, Berthe des Clayes, W. M. Barnes, Percy Woodcock; Winnipeg was represented by W. J. Phillips in water-colours, F. H. Johnston in Oils, G. Daly-Hayes and Cella Bruce Kearns. At the annual meeting (Nov. 17) Mr. Horne Russell was elected President in succession to Homer Watson; Henry Sproat, architect, of Toronto became Vice-President, C. W. Simpson, Montreal, was re-elected Treasurer and E. Dyonnet Secretary.

The Art Gallery of Toronto had been established in 1918 in *The Grange* which was widely known as the home of Dr. and Mrs. Goldwin Smith and was left by them for the purpose of encouraging art; the building, itself, dated back to 1817 and the ownership of D'Arcy Boulton; in 1922 the membership of the Gallery was 700 and the President of Council Sir Edmund Walker. It contained, at this time, the nucleus of an important Art collection and, during 1922, several special exhibitions were given of Ontario paintings. Other notable and working organizations of an Art character in Canada at this time were the B. C. Art League of Vancouver with His Honour W. C. Nichol as President; the Ottawa Woman's Art Association of which Miss Rachael Walpole was President and which, in April, gave an

exhibit of local paintings including the work of Ernest Fosberry, Arthur Ellis, J. L. Graham, Frank Hennesey and Florence McGillivray; the Women's Art Association of Canada (Toronto), of which Mrs. A. C. McKay was President with Mrs. Dignam, Advisory President, who, on Oct. 11, urged that illustrations and life histories of Canadian artists be collected; the Art Association of Montreal with its galleries and record of enthusiastic support to the profession; the Montreal Woman's Art Society with an Exhibition of sketch work in November, 1922, which showed good work and proved a substantial encouragement; the Winnipeg Sketch Club which, also, held an important Exhibition in November showing varied and much excellent work in pencil, pastel and oils, miniature painting, portraits, and water-colours.

One of the most important institutions in Canada along the lines of Art promotion and development was the Ontario College of Art. It was the direct successor of the Central Ontario School of Art and Industrial Design which had been founded by the Ontario Society of Artists in 1876 and was the first School of Art in the Province. In 1912 a re-organization was effected with Provincial Government support and as a result, very largely, of the enthusiastic work of James P. Murray who associated others with himself and helped to establish an institution which, by 1922, had achieved a notable success. The Government of the College was, by Legislative enactment, in the hands of a Council of 23 members of whom 12 were appointed by the Provincial Government and 11 by Art Societies and kindred bodies; the purposes of the College, according to its Act of Incorporation, were (a) the training of students in the fine arts, including drawing, painting, design, modelling, and sculpture, and in all branches of applied arts in the more artistic trades and manufactures and (b) the training of teachers in the fine and applied arts. The institution conferred a degree or diploma of proficiency and was granted affiliation with the University of Toronto in 1917; in 1920 the Ontario Government provided funds for a new building on a site donated by the Art Gallery of Toronto, and this, in 1922, was occupied with a large attendance of students; the Chairman of the Council was Prof. C. T. Currelly, the Vice-Chairman G. A. Howell, the Hon. Treasurer, J. P. Murray, the Secretary and Principal G. A. Reid, R.C.A., and there was, also, a staff of well-known artists and visiting instructors.

Art incidents of the year in Canada included a notable collection of J. W. Beatty's pictures shown at the Heliconian Club, Toronto, in March; an ambitious exhibition of Canadian paintings at St. Catharines on Mch. 1st; the election in Winnipeg (Sept. 27) of L. S. Gordon of that City as President of the Royal Architectural Society of Canada with J. S. Archibald, Montreal, and A. L. Mercer, Vancouver, as Vice-Presidents; the splendid exhibit of the late Mary Heister Reid's paintings at the Toronto Art Gallery in October—pictures breathing the harmony of

flowers with a warm and restful colouring and, as one writer described it, "a refined inspiration"; the announcement, on Nov. 26, that James Colerick of London, Ont., had purchased from the Hungarian Government Paul Peel's famous picture *After the Bath*, and was bringing it back to the artist's native city; the exhibit in Toronto and at Montreal of a collection of paintings by Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray Knowles which, at the close of the year, attracted much attention—especially the rural Quebec scenes and new poetic landscapes from the valley of the Hudson River; a 5th exhibit by Mrs. J. S. Dignam, Toronto, of Autumn pictures—impressive landscapes captured from the beauties of October; an exhibition in Toronto of the paintings of W. St. Thomas Smith, and one of Herbert S. Palmer's work, in December of this year.

Canadian Art found a distinct place abroad at this period. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Armington lived in Paris and produced largely in water-colours and etchings which found high appreciation in 1922—the Paris edition of the New York *Herald* speaking of Mr. Armington's "gossamer and iridescent quality," his "delicate tones and opalescent play of light"; at the Salon Société Nationale Des Beaux Arts which opened in the Grand Palais on Apr. 14, Mrs. Mary Ritor Hamilton, a Canadian artist, had a picture of the market at Ypres, as it was amidst the ruins caused by the War, which attracted attention; at the Women's Exhibition, Olympia, London, Thérese Lessore, a French-Canadian artist, had a picture which one critic described as showing "really brilliant promise"; on Aug. 9 it was stated at Montreal that the French Academy had awarded its Grand Prize, the Gold Medal Richelieu, to the historical work, "Acadia," by Henri D'Arles—a nom-de-plume for the Rev. Henri Beaude, a French-Canadian living at Boston, Mass.; James Kerr Lawson, a Canadian living in England who had already won reputation, exhibited a remarkable war-picture, at the International Exhibition of Art in Venice, which attracted wide interest.

The Art of Canada had a distinct place at the Canadian National Exhibition of 1922—though it was largely of Toronto or Ontario production—with J. E. H. MacDonald, F. H. Brigden, Lauren Harris, J. W. Beatty, Edwin Atkinson, Bell-Smith and F. H. Varley conspicuous in representation. Another Art development was that of the Daughters of the Empire in their presentation to Canadian schools of splendid reproductions of pictures included in the War Memorial collection of the National Gallery. The selection included British as well as Canadian painters —amongst the latter were F. S. Challener in his wonderful conception of Canada's Armada sailing out to the aid of the Motherland in 1914, the Canadian Artillery picture by Kenneth Forbes and, also the latter's vivid portraiture of the Princess Patricia's famous Regiment.

Sculpture and the Drama in Canada. Canadian Sculpture held at this time a high place and one which promised still more

for the future. Hamilton MacCarthy, with his Toronto statue of Sir John Macdonald, L. P. Hébert with his notable monument of Maisonneuve in Montreal and George W. Hill with his Statues of Cartier, Strathcona and D'Arcy McGee had done important work of the past in this connection. But it remained for Walter S. Allward, R.C.A., of Toronto to win international reputation in 1921-22 by obtaining the Award for the great Canadian War Memorial to be erected on Vimy Ridge. In 1922 Mr. Allward was in France busy upon this work of National interest, while F. Chapman Clemesha of Regina, whose design was accepted for monuments at Passchendaele, St. Julian and other points, was also at work. Other Canadian sculptors who were coming to the front in this year were M. A. Suzor-Coté of Montreal, Katharine E. Wallis, Peterborough, Florence Wylde and Frances Loring, Toronto, Henri Hébert of Montreal, Mrs. Hilliard Taylor, Winnipeg, A. Laliberte, Ottawa. The Canadian National Parks Branch of the Interior Department in December —through a Committee composed of Percy Nobbs, J. O. Marchand and Homer Watson—awarded 1st Prize to Lieut.-Col. C. P. Meredith of Ottawa for a suitable design to mark Historical sites throughout Canada while W. L. Somerville, Architect, of Toronto, won the 2nd Prize. The most important Memorials erected on Canadian soil during 1922* were the following:

Subject	Place	Name of Sculptor
Great War	Westmount	G. W. Hill
Great War	Stratford	Walter S. Allward
Great War	C.P.R. Station, Montreal	Coeur de Lion McCarthy
Great War	Lindsay	E. Hahn
Great War	Burlington	Ivor Lewis
Great War	New Westminster	Maj. George Patterson
Great War	Chester, N.S.	Massey Rhind
Sir Wilfrid Laurier	Notre Dame Cemetery, Ottawa	A. Laliberte
Pauline Johnson	Stanley Park, Vancouver	James A. Benzie
De la Vérendrye	Quebec	Jean Railleaul
Boucher	Quebec	A. Laliberte

Dramatic art and literature, or theatrical development, had won few opportunities in Canada with little more than a dozen plays written by Canadians and very few which had seen the light of day in a representative theatre. The efforts made, from time to time, to escape from the controlling power of U. S. theatrical circuits and syndicates and to produce British plays—and Canadian ones, if provided—had more or less failed; the Trans-Canada Theatres, Ltd., though it acquired the Ambrose Small interests in Toronto and the Walker interests in Winnipeg, found almost unsurmountable difficulties in maintaining its independence. The chief and earliest dramatic production of Canada was Charles Heavysege's *Saul*, which had many elements of greatness; Charles Mair, in *Tecumseh*, wrote and published a splendid poetic drama but it was never produced in practical form; the late Wilfrid Campbell in *Mordred* and other plays showed ability but with no productive result.

The late Marjorie Pickthall wrote a beautiful dramatic poem in *The Woodcarver's Wife*, and Mrs. H. C. Osborne an effective

*Note.—Information by courtesy of M.O. Hammond, *The Globe*, Toronto

satiric comedy which was produced in Ottawa early in 1922; Isabel Ecclestone MacKay and Duncan Campbell Scott produced plays of merit; Arthur Stringer's *Sappho in Leucadia* and Robert Norwood's *The Witch of Endor* and *The Man of Kerrioth* were rather notable productions of high quality. These efforts failed to meet with any adequate or popular appreciation in Canada. In 1921 and 1922, however, the Hart House Theatre was successfully operated in connection with Toronto University and with a view to promoting dramatic art and local talent amongst its students. The Director, Bertram Forsyth, placed his experience as a play-reader at the services of all who had ideas for plays and cared to write him about them. The plan was that they should send their works in to Hart House where they would be read carefully and, if not suitable for production, returned with criticism and suggestion. Early in this year about 60 plays had come in from Halifax to Vancouver and the average merit was found to be very high; they included society plays, matrimonial tangle plays, historical plays, (one dealt with the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837), problem plays, grim tragedies, satires and plays of fantasy. The faults were chiefly of technique, some of the plays were held for production at Hart House and others were returned with suggestions for revision.

During 1922 there were a number of quite excellent performances at this Theatre and both amateur plays and actors were a credit to the institution; the most notable was the play called *The God of Gods* by Carroll Aikins of the Okanagan Valley, who showed distinct ability in this story of Indian life and action. Trinity College revived at this time its pre-war Dramatic Society and did some good in Toronto while Merrill Denison, a young Canadian playright, produced and helped to present a Canadian one-act comedy called *Brothers in Arms*, which the press highly praised; at Ottawa the Winnipeg Community Players presented, in December, a series of plays with much skill and effect; at Vancouver a group of enthusisats were busy during the year as the Vancouver Little Theatre Associaiton and with plays judiciously selected won the interest of constantly-growing audiences. So, in various other places, the spirit of dramatic art began to find a field and fill a Canadian place; public organizations such as the I. O. D. E., the National Council of Women, the Canadian Authors' Association took a practical interest in the development of Art and Drama; Mrs. Preble McIntosh of Montreal offered a Prize of $100 annually for 10 years for the best one-act Play.

Canadian Musical Development and 1922 Conditions. Canada as a young country was fortunate in its Musical talent—though in many cases the reputation had to be made abroad; in later years an outburst of popular interest in music occurred and the limited class of music-lovers of the past was multiplied manyfold. Marie Lajeunesse—known over the world as Mme. Albani —gave the Dominion its first impetus along lines which after-

wards had marked development. Since then Canada had sent abroad a number of distinguished singers. Following Albani in later years were Florence Easton of Toronto, Marie L. L. Martin of Montreal, known as Mme. Edvina, Pauline Donalda and Beatrice la Palme of Montreal. In 1922 Edmund Burke, Edward Johnson and Jeanne Gordon were amongst the best of New York's recognized vocalists. Mr. Johnson, a Guelph boy, won his spurs in Europe and high place in the Chicago Grand Opera Co. and the Metropolitan of New York—so much so that his admirers labelled him an American, while Mr. Burke, the Montreal baritone, was termed an Irish singer; Miss Gordon won a notable place with New York music-lovers before her Canadian *debut* in Toronto on Jan. 31, 1922, under the auspices of Dr. Albert Ham and the National Chorus, and made a distinct impression with what critics described as a rich and remarkable voice. Other Canadian singers of this time, with foreign reputations, were Arthur Blight, Bertha Crawford, Redferne Hollinshead; Sarah Fischer of Montreal made a successful 1922 *debut* in London as a soprano while Evelyn McNevin of Guelph won a place in New York as a contralto and concert singer. As a pianist Mona Bates found recognition in London, as a violinist Ruth Kemper won appreciation in the States with, also, Ernest MacMillan, Paul Wells and Lynwood Farnum; Gladys Chester of Winnipeg made a very successful start in London as a violinist. Within Canada Ernest Seitz, pianist, and others were winning an increased reputation at this period.

It was in choral music, however, that Canada obtained its most notable successes. F. H. Torrington was the pioneer along these lines in Toronto and the founder of the first important school of musical instruction. Dr. Edward Fisher, Dr. Albert Ham, Dr. A. S. Vogt followed in later years. In Montreal the Philharmonic Society directed by the late Guillaume Couture, a pioneer Mendelssohn Choir, led in Montreal for many years by Joseph Gould, and the Montreal Oratorio Society, were notable organizations in their day and were succeeded in a later time by the Metropolitan Choral Society and the Apollo Glee Club. The Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto and the National Chorus were the highest later exponents of this development. Speaking in London to the September (1922) issue of the *Musical Times*, Dr. Vogt said: "Choral music is a branch of the art in which Canadians seem to excel. The interest is deep and general, and wherever there is a fine choir, one meets with what I may call North of England enthusiasm. This strong bent towards choralism is of course the result of British influence. The English are a race of choralists, and wherever they go they carry the tradition just as they carry their games. I have a very high opinion of Canadian voices. The sopranos are especially good, the normal tone being remarkable for clarity and brightness. The men's voices have a quality and resonance that I have heard equalled nowhere but in England."

In this connection Dr. Vogt described the Winnipeg Male-Voice Choir conducted by H. C. M. Ross, F.R.C.O., as "the finest on the continent." The Musical Festival idea was an outcome of this musical spirit and popular love of song, with Alberta as the early centre of the idea (1908), followed with brilliant success in later years by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The development was remarkable and in 1922 the result in these Provinces was said to equal the famous Northern Festivals of Britain. Winnipeg in this year had a programme of five full days, Regina four and Lethbridge three—with solos and *ensemble* classes, vocal and instrumental music and brass bands. In these centres great public interest was taken in the events and the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Nov. 29) issued a yearly Music Supplement; in Regina (May 24) thousands flocked to the Stadium to hear the music and song and the Grand Challenge Shield for best choral performance was won by the Metropolitan Church Choir of that city; in Edmonton, on Nov. 18, the Woman's Musical Club held a notable event with the works of 9 composers presented—including local piano compositions of Vernon Barford.

In Toronto the Oratorio Society (Jan. 5) presented *The Messiah* with an excellent chorus and the Toronto Operatic Chorus a little later (Jan. 21) had a fine performance of *Aida*; the Elgar Choir held its annual Festival in Hamilton on Feb. 1-2 with a notable programme; the Orpheus Society was one of many Toronto choral societies which, in this year, showed marked development; the Toronto Festival Choir visited Buffalo in October and won a great success; in Montreal (Apr. 24) Basil Horsfull initiated an effort through the Montreal Grand Opera Co. to give grand opera in the vernacular and at popular prices —with *Il Trovatore* as a first and successful performance; the Philharmonic Musical Festival at Halifax in April under direction of Harry Dean, was a great success. It may be added that McGill University, Montreal, included the study of music at this time as a recognized subject for the degree of Mus. Bac. under direction of Dr. H. C. Perrin as Professor of Music; through the Toronto Conservatory of Music the University, there, already had a full Faculty and system in this connection. An interesting musical incident was the presentation (Apr. 2nd) to the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Toronto of a splendid peal of 23 bells by Chester D. Massey in memory of his late wife.

By this time Community singing had spread all over Canada or, as the Montreal *Gazette* put it at the beginning of the year: "A tidal wave of song is sweeping Canada; this new birth of music creates a new need, a golden opportunity." Improvements in many church hymns—as to literary form and musical quality—was urged with the cultivation of good song-writing and of better songs and better singing in schools. The Kiwanis Clubs during the summer helped community singing and provided a great popular concert in Montreal on Apr. 26; the Toronto *Star* and *Musical Canada* started to organize for free Music

centres and in Toronto had great success with a remarkable concert at Massey Hall on May 11 and this local community development was greatly aided by the enthusiastic journalistic work of Augustus Bridle; Victoria, B.C., fell into this line of Musical patronage on May 23, and at the Toronto Exhibition (Aug. 31) there was a great Pageant Chorus or Festival with 2,000 voices in a massed choir and 19 Provincial bands in competition with a remarkable result in popular appreciation; in distant Great Village near Truro, N.S., on Oct. 21, a notable Musical Festival was held which illustrated the hold community music was taking on the public.

The Mendelssohn Choir in 1922 won another triumph in a five days' tour of Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; it appeared once more to take its place as the greatest Choral organization in America. The Choir, on Jan. 15, had celebrated the 25th anniversary of its first concert in Toronto. Founded by Dr. A. S. Vogt and carried to great success under his direction, it was now conducted by H. C. Fricker; a Music Festival followed, in February, with the co-operation of the Philadelphia Orchestra and was a local triumph in both character and public appreciation. Conducted by H. C. Fricker the Choir was in New York on Apr. 4-5, after a passing visit to Buffalo; its first concert at Carnegie Hall was a failure in attendance but a triumph in appreciation with the unanimous opinion amongst critics that the concert given was the best choral singing that had been heard in New York for years; the 2nd concert evoked from a sophisticated, crowded New York audience, what the N. Y. *World* described as frantic applause and the *Sun* as "singing nothing less than gorgeous" with tones "jewelled and glowing." A similar reception was given at Philadelphia, on Apr. 6, with what was described as "a wonderful, discriminating triumph."

The National Chorus of Canada, organized by Albert Ham, MUS.DOC., celebrated in 1922 its 20th year of successful work and Dr. Ham, himself, was appointed chief of the Musical Faculty of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and presented by the congregation of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, with a cheque (Dec. 12) for $1,000 in recognition of his 25 years of service as organist and choir-master. The National Chorus at its meeting on the 2nd re-elected Sir Henry Pellatt Chairman and H. E. Lord Byng of Vimy accepted the position of Patron. Out of these voluntary organizations arose, naturally, Colleges of Music and by 1922 there were a series of such institutions, headed by the Toronto Conservatory of Music, which did credit to Canadian taste and artistic progress. The latter institution was founded in 1886 by Edward Fisher, MUS. DOC., with 200 pupils and raised by his exertions and those of his successor, A. S. Vogt, MUS.DOC., to such a point that in 1922 there were 2,540 students in the Conservatory and as many more in its various Preparatory branches throughout Ontario. During this year, under a 1919 Act of the

Legislature, and arrangement with the University, the Conservatory passed under control of a special Board appointed by Toronto University and responsible to its Governors; the Chairman was Sir Edmund Walker, the Principal Dr. A. S. Vogt, the Vice-Principal Healey Willan, Mus. Doc.

The Canadian Academy of Music was another important institution. It had been organized in 1911 with P. C. Kennedy as President, and was then known as the Columbian Conservatory of Music; A. E. Gooderham, E. R. Wood and A. F. Webster were Directors and in the following year the institution was renamed the Canadian Academy of Music and a spacious building with a Concert Hall was opened. In 1918 amalgamation with the Toronto College of Music (founded by the late F. H. Torrington, Mus.Doc.) was affected and a Musical Directorate formed by Peter C. Kennedy, Frank S. Welsman and Alfred Bruce, with Lieut.-Col. Gooderham as President. In July, 1922, F. S. Welsman was appointed Musical Director; associated with him were Albert Ham, Mus. Doc., W. O. Forsyth, P. C. Kennedy and Ernest MacMillan, Mus. Doc.

At Montreal the Canadian College of Organists, founded for the purpose of bringing together the organists of the Dominion and to produce, for the profession, men of culture and broad vision, had, by 1922, won a high place; its President had been Percival J. Illsley, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., who at the annual meeting held early in September at Montreal, was succeeded by Dr. Healey Willan of Toronto; addresses were given by representative organists such as H. A. Fricker and Dr. Ham, Toronto, Henry Graves and A. E. Whitehead, Montreal, C. E. Wheeler and F. L. Willgoose of London. There were many other institutions of Musical education in Canada by 1922, and amongst the more important were the following—with about 6,000 pupils all told:

Institution	Place	Principal
McGill Conservatorium of Music	Montreál	Dean H. C. Perrin
Hamilton Conservatory of Music	Hamilton	W. H. Hewlett
Kitchener Conservatory of Music	Kitchener	G. H. Ziegler
London College of Music and School of Elocution	London	F. L. Willgoose
Canadian Conservatory of Music	Ottawa	H. Puddicombe
Hambourg Conservatory of Music	Toronto	Jan Hambourg
Halifax College of Music	Halifax	Henry Dean

Musical incidents of the year included the visit of, and popular reception accorded to, the Scots Guards Band under direction of Dr. C. A. E. Harriss of Ottawa, which toured Canada—from its arrival at Quebec, on May 1st, to Vancouver, on May 24, and departure for England, on June 2nd; the winning of the premier position amongst the 19 Bands on Music Day at the National Exhibition, Toronto, by the Queen's Own Band. The Military band of the Edmonton G. W. V. A. made a six months' tour of the United States beginning in November; the Boston Symphony Orchestra was welcomed at Halifax on Sept. 19 and that of Minneapolis at Winnipeg on Nov. 20, while Marcel Dupré, organist of Notre Dame, Paris, gave some important Canadian recitals during the Autumn.

EDUCATION; JOURNALISM; SCIENCE.

Education in Canada; The National Council and Other Educational Organizations.

In its constitutional, administrative, legislative and local conditions, Education in Canada was and is a Provincial question; in the broader sense of its vital import to National growth and national advancement, it was and is a Dominion problem.* In this respect it may be noted that in 1921 official figures† showed, for all Canada, and all kinds of educational institutions a total of 2,021,911 pupils out of a population of 8,788,483; that the pupils in ordinary day schools under public control were 1,702,466 while the teachers numbered 56,607; that the total Expenditure upon Education in the Dominion was $102,603,732 of which $13,010,394 was contributed by Governments and the balance by ratepayers. It may be noted that the attendance at the Public Schools in Canada was 19½ per cent. of the population and that in the United States it was almost exactly the same—19·8 per cent.; that, in the fiscal year 1921-22, there were 61,961 students in Technical Education institutions; that in the same period there were 32,-253 students attending Canadian Universities and 20,086 in affiliated Colleges.

The National Council and Other Educational Bodies. The Dominion Educational Association was organized in 1891 at a Convention in Toronto with the idea of bringing the Teachers of Canada together yearly and the first President was Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education in Ontario. Resolutions were passed in favour of University Extension, a common standard of matriculation, a uniform nomenclature in the design of schools, recognition of Teachers' certificates throughout the Dominion. Up to and including 1917 there were 9 Conventions held and a dominating idea running through them all was the establishment of a Dominion Bureau of Education. In 1918 a re-organization took place as the Canadian Educational Association with the announced object of bringing about "a better understanding on the part of each Province of the educational progress and educational ideas of the other Provinces—thereby to promote the common educational interests of the several Provinces of Canada and to foster a healthy National spirit."

In 1919 a further step in advance was taken and at a Winnipeg Conference on Character Education in relation to Citizenship, it was decided to form a National Council of Education as an Executive body and centre for co-operative movements. This

*Note.—The Provincial records of the year in Educational matters will be found in this volume under the respective Provinces.

†Note.—Statistical Report on Education in Canada prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

phase of the agitation had originated in Winnipeg in 1917 as a policy of rallying public opinion in Canada behind its schools; after two years of consideration, effort was concentrated upon the preliminary Conference mentioned and it developed into a substantial success.* The movement at this stage was greatly aided by the practical and continued support of the Rotary Clubs of Canada; in May, 1920, the Council appointed Major Fred. J. Ney, M.C., as General Secretary. During those months and up to 1922, the outstanding features of progress were the establishment of cordial relations between the nine Education Departments of the Dominion; Surveys on the Teaching of Geography, History and Literature (which had been undertaken by the Universities of McGill, Toronto and Queen's); the clearing and cultivating of the ground for a 2nd Conference to take place in 1923, with fresh plans, also, for the formation of a Dominion Bureau of Education. The officers of the Council at this time were H. E. the Governor-General as Hon. President, W. J. Bulman, Winnipeg, as President, Hon. C. F. O. Délage, Quebec, Vincent Massey, Toronto, and Hon. J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, as Vice-Presidents. The Rev. Dr. E. Leslie Pidgeon, Winnipeg, was Chairman of Finance and Prof. W. F. Osborne, M.A., Winnipeg, Hon. Treasurer; Major Ney was still the active force in the movement and its General Secretary. The objects of the Council were stated in an official pamphlet issued in 1922:

> To rally the best public opinion of the nation behind the Schools of the Dominion, the direction of which was assigned by our Constitution to the Province. It was contended that the Education Department cannot be fully effective if unsupported by an interested and alert public opinion.
>
> To those responsible for the origin of the movement that culminated in the forming of the National Council, it appeared that a continuous public enthusiasm on behalf of the Schools could be generated only if something in the way of a National conception of the goal or objective of Canadian Education could be articulated. Would it be possible to frame, to enunciate, an objective that might be counted upon to generate an atmosphere and tradition that would become the settled habit of our Schools, that would envelope teachers and pupils alike, that would, above all, play with quickening power on the plastic potentialities of the youth of the nation? Accepting, cordially, the policy that had assigned Education to the Provinces of Canada, and without encroaching in the slightest particular on the diversity of methods and systems, would it not be in a common spirit and with the consciousness of a common aim and purpose?

The 11th annual Convention of the Canadian Educational Association was held at Ottawa on Nov. 1-3, 1922, with F. W. Merchant, LL.D., in the chair. He gave an address upon Practical Problems in Canadian Education—the 14-year period in elementary schools, the question of specialized training, the education of adolescents, the need for vocational instruction, the lack of a general education, the academic and professional training of teachers. Important addresses followed by A. C. Casselman of the Normal School, North Bay, and Dr. F. A. Jones of the Normal School, Ottawa; Dr. Adam Shortt; General Sir

*Note.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1919, pages 526–529.

Arthur Currie and Dr. H. M. Tory of Edmonton; J. T. Ross, Deputy-Minister of Education, Alberta, and Dr. Robert Fletcher, Deputy-Minister in Manitoba; Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent in Nova Scotia and Dr. G. W. Parmalee of the Quebec Department of Public Instruction; A. Melville Scott, Superintendent of Schools at Calgary; J. W. Gibson, Director of Elementary Agricultural Education in British Columbia; L. A. de Wolfe of Nova Scotia; F. W. Bates of Saskatchewan and J. B. Dandeno of Ontario; Fletcher Peacock, Director of Vocational Education, New Brunswick, and Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Nova Scotia; R. B. Vaughan, M.A., and A. H. Williams, of Winnipeg. Dr. G. W. Parmalee of Quebec was elected President, Robert Fletcher, Winnipeg, Vice-President, and J. H. Putnam, LL.D., Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer.

A further step along these lines was taken on Oct. 30 when a representative gathering which included most of the Provincial chiefs of Education met in Toronto, including Hon. L. A. David, Quebec, Hon. P. E. Baker, Alberta, Hon. R. H. Grant, Ontario, Hon. S. J. Latta, Saskatchewan, and Hon. R. M. MacGregor, Nova Scotia. With these Ministers were Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy-Minister in Ontario and F. J. Ross in Alberta; G. W. Parmalee, Secretary Quebec Department of Public Instruction and Hon. C. F. O. Délage, Superintendent; J. W. Gibson, a British Columbia official, Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, and R. Fletcher in Manitoba. Mr. Grant was Chairman and Major F. J. Ney acted as Secretary. The Conference was welcomed by Mr. Premier Drury and shared in by Sir Robert Falconer of the University, Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody, the late Minister, and Vincent Massey; the three latter presented to the meeting the chief subject of discussion—the formation of a National Bureau of Education. President Falconer in presenting the proposal, as from the National Council of Education, stated that the Council was prepared to guard against allowing Ottawa Ministers or politicians from securing even the slightest control of Provincial educational institutions and to jealously guard against inter-meddling in Provincial policies.

The purpose of the proposed Federal Bureau was chiefly to disseminate information as to new educational trends, phases and movements, to offer suggestions to the Provinces but not to seek control of policies; the Bureau's functions should be observation, exploration and investigation and it would be mainly composed of the Provincial Departments of Education assisted by the National Council. It should act in an advisory capacity to the Executives in each Province and should not even seek to promote standardization in the Provinces, although it could facilitate the interchange of students from Province to Province and promote distinctive Canadianism in education. Dr. Cody summarized the object as National unity through Education and pointed out that there was such a Federal Bureau in the United States where each State controlled its own policy.

Speakers followed from the other Provinces who all accentuated the importance of full Provincial autonomy in Education and the danger of any encroachment in this direction. The proposal was endorsed by Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario—subject to guarantees as to Provincial autonomy—and a Committee was appointed to prepare a Resolution which was submitted on the 31st as follows:

> That the Conference submit to the Governments of the Provinces the proposal that a Bureau of Education be established by the Governments of the Provinces; that the functions of the Bureau be: (a) the collection and publication of reports on Educational matters, problems, and development in the Provinces of the Dominion, throughout the British Empire and other parts of the world; (b) such other functions as may be delegated to it from time to time by the concurrence of the Provincial Departments of Education.

Mr. David, however, would not go beyond an undertaking to place the proposals before his Government in Quebec and without any personal pledge as to recommendation; the Conference agreed to amendment along this line and the Resolution then passed unanimously, as did a declaration presented by the Quebec Minister in favour of Provincial autonomy in Educational matters; other subjects discussed were uniformity in Text-books and the use of Moving Pictures in school work but they did not get further than round-table consideration. A Luncheon at Government House and a Dinner at Hart House concluded the Conference. An editorial in the Regina *Leader* of Nov. 3rd voiced the outstanding objection to the proposed policy: "A Federal Bureau whose powers were strictly limited to the collection and publication of information regarding Educational progress in other countries might be harmless in itself; but the establishment of such a Bureau might easily prove to be the thin edge of the wedge." Reference was made to the strong but ineffective opposition in the United States to such action: "The arguments against Federal interference—which soon leads to Federal control—with Education in the United States apply with equal force in Canada." Conferences such as that of Toronto were, however, warmly approved.

An interesting educational event was the continuance of the "Hands Across the Sea" movement initiated in Winnipeg some years before by Major Ney and carried on by the Overseas Educational League; originating in 1913 with an interchange of three teachers between Canada and New Zealand, over 13 had gone to England in 1914 and been replaced in Canada by 12 English teachers; in 1922 there were 50 who left Canada for England, Scotland, New Zealand and Australia. The aim was "to facilitate study of the systems of Education obtaining within the Empire; to strengthen the ties of mutual sympathy and trust among its peoples through the medium of the school-room; to emphasize the responsibilities and privileges of Empire citizenship and, through the teachers, to foster both love of country

and a higher sense of duty to the state; to enlist a wider interest in the teaching profession and the all-important place it has in the life of the nation." Another matter arranged by the Overseas League was the visit of a number of Canadian teachers (about 175) during the vacation period of 1922 to the British Isles with a trip to the Continent; the Victoria League and Rotary Clubs co-operated in the British reception as did the National Union of Teachers. Westminster Abbey, Whitehall and St. James's Palace, Greenwich and the tomb of General Wolfe, Harrow and Hampton Court and Windsor were some of the places visited, York, Edinburgh and other historic centres were seen, while Paris, Brussels and Antwerp, and a tour of the Battlefields, made up the Continental part.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation was an institution of educational importance; it was initiated at Winnipeg in 1919 as a federation of Provincial bodies, organized at Calgary in 1920 and held its first annual Convention at Toronto in 1921; the 2nd was at Saskatoon on July 24-25, 1922, with H. W. Huntley, B.A., Winnipeg, elected as President, H. C. Newland, B.A., LL.B., Edmonton, as Vice-President, and Miss H. S. Arbuthnot, Toronto, as Secretary-Treasurer. The retiring President, H. Charlesworth of Victoria, presented to the Conference correspondence with the National Education Association of the United States in which he suggested the closest possible co-operation, to the end that educators in both countries should do all that was possible to make education serve as a means of creating International good-will. The new officials were also instructed to get into touch with the National Union of Teachers of England. The Federation, at this time, included the three Western Provinces with two Associations from Ontario. Its objects were: (1) To obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all Provincial teachers' organizations upon policies and activities of common interest; (2) to provide machinery by which the various Provincial organizations can be kept in touch with one another, and through which mutual assistance can be quickly and readily given; (3) to respect to the fullest degree the local autonomy of each Provincial organization.

National Educational incidents of the year included a notable address by Sir Arthur Currie to the Canadian Educational Association at Ottawa, on Nov. 1st, in which he referred to Technical education as the sequel to general education and not the substitute; the expedition of 700 Ontario teachers and friends under the guidance of Dr. J. L. Hughes (Apr. 14-24) to New York, Washington, and Philadelphia, their reception by Sir Auckland Geddes and the refusal of the U. S. President to receive more than a small delegation. The award of post graduate Science and Research Scholarships by Commissioners of the British Exhibition of 1851 was announced on July 5 as including J. M. Luck of the University of Toronto for Biology, W. H. McCurdy, B.A., Dalhousie University, for Physics, and D. F. Sted-

man, of British Columbia University, for Chemistry; a review of the 3rd Congress of the International Moral Education Council was given by Miss A. E. Marty, LL.D., Ontario Public School Inspector—who was Canada's representative—at a dinner in Toronto, on Oct. 6; a striking protest was made by R. Stothers, M.A., Collegiate Institute, Ottawa, in the Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 22 against "made-in-Canada" Histories for schools—scissors and paste compilations as he called them—with a vigorous appeal for uniform text-books in the Provinces.

Canadian Universities and Higher Education. The Universities in Canada* in 1922 were largely Provincial in structure and support though Toronto and McGill had reached the sphere of National importance and, in some respects, character. But they all touched Dominion interests at various vital points and many of their problems were those of National education as a whole. In 1921 there were in Canada 23 Universities and 65 affiliated Professional, Technical and Classical Colleges; the number of students was 53,304 of whom 41,336 were men and 11,968 women; of the total 12,526 were in Preparatory courses, 10,889 were in Arts, Science and Philosophy, 694 in Graduate courses, 1,087 in Agriculture, 295 in Architecture, 380 in Banking, 726 in Commerce, 1,246 in Dentistry, 421 in Education, 641 in Engineering and Applied Science and 105 in Forestry, 3,240 in Medicine, 1,135 in Music, 1,738 in Theology, 637 in Social Science, 1,029 in Law, 622 in Pharmacy, 612 in Household Science, 188 in Nursing, 116 in Veterinary studies; others were in Summer schools, short courses, correspondence courses, etc., and made up the total less duplications in Faculties. The Teaching Staff in the Universities totalled 3,322 of whom 467 were women and in the Colleges 1,550 of whom 97 were women; the value of University lands, buildings, endowments and other property was $60,782,457, the total Income $6,737,816 and the total Expenditure $8,081,440.

Amongst the Universities of Canada, as in popular education, there was an effort at co-operation and national unity. In 1911 they had held an initial Conference at McGill with Sir Wm. Peterson as Chairman, and in 1915 they met in Toronto with Sir R. Falconer in the chair; thence, on to 1922, the meetings were yearly—in 1916 at Montreal, in 1917-18-19 at Ottawa, in 1920 at Quebec, in 1921 at Edmonton. This loosely-knit body, or National Conference of Canadian Universities as it was called, was a purely deliberative and consultative body and dealt chiefly with the problems of higher education incident to new-world conditions and, in later years, to an unprecedented crowding of students. At the Winnipeg Conference of June 16-17, 1922, the following institutions were represented: Universities —Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Dalhousie, McGill, Mont-

*Note.—The individual Universities are dealt with under their respective Provinces.

real, Queen's, Saskatchewan, Toronto, Western; Colleges—Brandon, N.S. Technical, St. Boniface, St. Joseph's, St. Michael's, Dr. H. M. Tory presided and a number of round-table conferences were held on such subjects as the following: British Colonial Service as a Career for Canadian Graduates; Canadian Medical Education; the Universities and the National Council of Education.

Valuable papers were presented as follows: University Athletics by Prof. J. E. Howe of Manitoba University; Supervision of Freshmen by Prof. E. S. Sheldon of Alberta; The University and Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, by Dean Pakenham of Toronto; Accredited Schools in Saskatchewan, by Dean G. H. Ling of Saskatoon; Problems of Agriculture by Dean Howes of Alberta; Co-ordination of Graduate Work by Dean Adams of McGill; The Study of English Prose by Prof. A. J. Perry of Manitoba; Admission of Chinese to Canadian Universities by Dean F. D. Adams of McGill. In the latter connection a Committee was appointed to keep before the Government the encouragement of Chinese, Hindu and West Indian students for Canadian Universities. An address was given at a public meeting by Sir Arthur Currie on The New Canadianism and by President H. M. Tory on The University in Relation to Community Problems. There were 33 delegates at the 1922 meeting and President J. A. MacLean of the University of Manitoba was elected President, Dr. L. de Lotbiniére-Harwood of Montreal Vice-President, and Dr. W. C. Murray, Edmonton, Secretary-Treasurer.

College incidents of the year included the development of an arrangement between the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba institutions by which Professors were inter-changed with a view to greater experience and knowledge—those of 1922 being B. A. Carrothers, PH.D., in Economics, Dr. W. H. Alexander in Classics, E. P. Featherstonhaugh, M.C., B.SC., in Electrical Engineering; the continued work of the Universities' Bureau in London which sought to bring about increased co-operation amongst the Universities of the Empire and to act as a connecting link between the meetings of the Empire Universities Conference; the statistics published in June of this year as to students of alien birth in Canadian Universities—the chief being Alberta 47, British Columbia 16, McGill 61; the report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as to an enrollment of 29,309 students in Canadian Business Colleges of whom 17,245 attended day classes and 10,290 night classes with shorthand taken by 15,059, and typewriting by 13,208; the proposal of Toronto University Alumni that this institution should be given special representation in the Legislature and the ensuing suggestion of Major T. J. Murphy, K.C., of London, that four Ontario Universities be given that privilege.

Honouray Degrees from Canadian Universities in 1922

Acadia University	Rev. C. W. Rose	Amherst	D.D.
Acadia University	Rev. S. S. Poole	St. John	D.D.
Acadia University	Rev. E. H. Ramsay	New Glasgow	D.D.
Acadia University	Howard S. Ross, K.C.	Montreal	D.C.L.
Acadia University	Hon. E. W. Rhodes, P.C., K.C.	Ottawa	D.C.L.
Acadia University	Hon. T. Sherman Rogers	Halifax	D.C.L.
Acadia University	J. D. Logan, Ph.D., M.A.	Wolfville	Litt. D.
Acadia University	Mrs. George Churchill	India	Litt. D.
University of Bishop's College	Rt. Rev. Dr. David Williams, M.A.	London	D.C.L.
University of Bishop's College	F. H. Gisborne, K.C., I.S.O.	Ottawa	D.C.L.
University of King's College	Rev. Canon C. W. Vernon	Toronto	D.C.L.
University of King's College	Leslie Gordon Bell, B.A., B.C.L.	Montreal	D.C.L.
University of King's College	Rev. Charles LeV. Brine	Portsmouth, U.S.A.	D.C.L.
Dalhousie University	Frank Darling	Toronto	LL.D.
Dalhousie University	W. E. Maclellan	Halifax	LL.D.
Dalhousie University	Hon. Benjamin Russell	Halifax	LL.D.
University of New Brunswick	Hon. Walter E. Foster	Fredericton	LL.D.
University of New Brunswick	William Channing Cushing	Philadelphia, U.S.A.	LL.D.
University of New Brunswick	Francis Vaughan	St. John	LL.D.
McGill University	Rev. Daniel James Fraser	Montreal	LL.D.
McGill Uuiversity	Sir Louis Henry Davis, K.C.M.G.	Ottawa	LL.D.
McGill University	Edward Payson Mathewson	New York, U.S.A.	LL.D.
McGill University	General John Jos. Pershing	Washington, U.S.A.	LL.D.
McGill University	John Wardrope Ross	Montreal	LL.D.
McGill University	Sir Charles Sherrington, M.A.	Waynfleet, Englaud	LL.D.
McGill University	Admiral W. G. Sims, G.C.M.G.	Newport, U.S.A.	LL.D.
University of Toronto	Henry Rushton Fairclough	Toronto	Litt. D.
University of Toronto	Ferdinand Albert Mouré	Toronto	Mus. Doc.
University of Toronto	Charles Duncan McGilivray	Toronto	D.V.S.
University of Toronto	Rev. Henry Carr, B.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
University of Toronto	George Crofts	Toronto	LL.D.
University of Toronto	Edward Pease Davis, B.A.	Vancouver	LL.D.
University of Toronto	John Henderson, B.A.	Clarkson	LL.D.
University of Toronto	Rev. Charles A. Seager, D.D.	Toronto	LL.D.
University of Toronto	James Hulner Mullin, M.B.	Hamilton	M.D.
University of Toronto	Arthur Philemon Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.	Toronto	D. Sc.
University of Toronto	Archibald Byron Macallum, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.	Montreal	D.Sc.
University of Toronto	Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes	Washington, U.S.A.	LL.D.
University of Toronto	Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King	Ottawa	LL.D.
University of Toronto	Rt. Hon. Lyman Poore Duff	Ottawa	LL.D.
University of Toronto	H. E. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze	Washington, U.S.A.	LL.D.
University of Toronto	Hon. William Melville Martin	Regina	LL.D.
Univ. of Western Ontario	Prof. A. P. Coleman, Ph.D.,	Toronto	LL.D.
Univ. of Western Ontario	Prof. James Thompson Shotwell, B.A., Ph.D.	New York, U.S.A.	LL.D.
Univ. of Western Ontario	Very Rev. Norman L. Tucker	London	D.D.
Univ. of Western Ontario	Rev. Arthur Carlyle	Montreal	D.D.
University of Ottawa	Hon. W. F. Alphonse Turgeon	Ottawa	LL.D.
University of Ottawa	Prof. C. B. Sissons, B.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
University of Ottawa	William H. Moore	Toronto	LL.D.
University of Ottawa	C. J. Magnan, M.A.	Quebec	Litt. D.
University of Ottawa	Rev. R. J. M. Villeneuve	Ottawa	D.D.
Queen's University	Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B.A., B.D.	North Bay	D.D.
Queen's Univeisity	Rev. Canon S. Gould	Toronto	D.D.
Qucen's University	Rev. W. T. Wilkins, B.A.	Kingston	D.D.
Queen's University	Maj.-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Kingston	LL.D.
Queen's University	George Edwards, F.C.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
Queen's University	F. W. Harcourt, K.C.	Toronto	LL.D.
Queen's University	Charles Camsell, B.A., F.R.S.C.,	Ottawa	LL.D.
Queen's University	Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick, M.Sc.	Kingston	LL.D.
Queen's University	Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.	Montreal	LL.D.
Queen's University	Dr. James Cappon	Kingston	LL.D.
Queen's University	Rev. James H. Turnbull, M.A.	Toronto	D.D.
Queen's University	Rev. W. G. Black, B.A.	Winnipeg	D.D.
Qucen's University	W. H. Coverdale	New York, U.S.A.	LL.D.
McMaster Univcrsity	Prof. Russell D. George	Boulder, U.S.A.	LL.D.
McMaster University	Clarence L. Starr, M.D.	Toronto	LL.D.
McMaster Uuiversity	Rev. Sir James Marcham	London, Eng.	LL.D.
Wycliffe College	Rt. Rev. A. D. Dewdney, D.D.	Kenora	D.D.
Wycliffe College	Rt. Rev. George Exton Lloyd	Prince Albert	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. George A. Woodside, M.A.	Brantford	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. John D. Cunningham, M.A	Welland	D.D.
Kuox College	Rev. Donald MacGregor, B.A.	London	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. William G. Wilson, M.A.	Victoria	D.D.
Victoria University	Rev. Charles Henry Laws, B.A.	Auckland, N.Z.	D.D.

Victoria University	Rev. Alexander McCallum	Melbourne, Australia	D.D.
Victoria University	Rev. Robert Hudspeth Bell	Kingston	D.D.
Victoria University	Rev. Ebenezer Brock Lanceley	Toronto	D.D.
Victoria University	Rev. Richard Whiting, B.A.	Hamilton	D.D.
University of Manitoba	H. E. Lord Byng of Vimy	Ottawa	LL.D.
University of Manitoba	Rev. Andrew Browning Baird, M.A., D.D.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
University of Manitoba	Rev. Joseph Blain, S.J.	Edmonton	LL.D.
University of Manitoba	Robert Fletcher, B.A.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
University of Manitoba	Rev. Andrew Stewart, D.D.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
St. John's College	Ven. Archdeacon W. H. Thomas	Winnipeg	D.D.
University of Saskatchewan	Angus Mackay	Indian Head	LL.D.
University of Alberta	Frank Hamilton Mewburn, M.D.	Clagary	LL.D.
University of Alberta	Mt. Rev. Henry Joseph O'Leary D.D., Ph.D., J.C.D.	Edmonton	LL.D.
University of Alberta	Rev. F. W. Patterson, M.A., B.D.	Edmonton	LL.D.
Westminster Hall	Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A.	Vancouver	D.D.
Westminster Hall	Rev. Joseph McCoy, M.A.	Victoria	D.D.
Westminster Hall	Rev. A. E. Mitchell, B.A.	Vancouver	D.D.

Of much interest throughout Canada was the yearly selection of Rhodes Scholars. On June 17 a Dinner was held in London with 300 Scholars—present or past—as the guests of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. There were present 53 from South Africa and Rhodesia, 30 from Australia, 9 from New Zealand, 43 from Canada, and many from the United States. Lord Milner presided and the Duke of Devonshire was one of the speakers. Under this Trust there was, in 1922, allotted to every Dominion and self-governing Colony of the Empire an annual scholarship at Oxford for three years and of the annual value of £300—raised by a temporary bonus to £350. During the Academic year 1921-2 the Scholars taking up the work for the first time were 72 and the total number in residence included 156 from the British Empire and 144 from the United States. Major J. M. Macdonnell of Toronto was, in 1922, appointed Canadian representative of the Rhodes Trust; the death of Sir George Parkin was at this time a matter of deep regret to all associated with this great Trust and its work. The Canadian appointments of the year were as follows:

Institution	Province	Name	Address
University of Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	W. H. Brown, B.A.	Regina
University of Alberta	Alherta	Perry Hamilton, B.A., M.M.	Edmonton
Dalhousie University	Nova Scotia	John A. Dunlop, B.A.	Parrsboro
University of Manitoba	Manitoba	Arnold D. Heevey, B.A.	Winnipeg
Dalhousie University	Nova Scotia	Murray B. Emineau	Lunenburg
Mt. Allison University	New Brunswick	A. Reginald MacDougall	Moncton
University of British Columbia	British Columbia	Norman A. Robertson	Kerrisdale
Queen's University	Ontario	Alban D. Winspear	Calgary}
University of Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	James M. Minifie	Vanguard
McGill University	Quebec	David M. Johnson	Lachine
University of Toronto	Ontario	John Lowe, B.A.	Toronto

The Proposed Union of Maritime Universities. The Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island were, at this time, supporting—with a population of 951,207—eight Universities and 7 Colleges; as, in most cases, denominational institutions, they had done good work but with clear limitations in equipment and duplication in services and, at times, they had suffered from limited support and inadquate population; around them, however, and especially in such pioneer cases as King's of Windsor there had grown up a wealth of tradition and history which their graduates treasured; each of them in the past few

years had faced new requirements with a shrinking exchequer, had sought the public for a larger endowment to carry on the work, had appealed, also, to the Carnegie Foundation of New York for assistance. The movement which developed in 1922 for affiliation of all the Universities to one centre was, therefore, as difficult a proposal as it was interesting and important.

As a result of the appeals to the Carnegie Foundation, this organization decided to investigate conditions and appointed Dr. W. S. Learned of that Institution and Dr. K. M. S. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, to visit the Provinces and enquire into the situation. To consider the Report—an elaborate document afterwards published in some of the Maritime journals—a meeting was called at New York and held there on Apr. 13 with officials and representatives of the Foundation present and the following from the Provinces: Dr. A. S. Mackenzie of Dalhousie University, Halifax; Dr. G. B. Cutten, Acadia College, Wolfville; Dr. T. Stannage Boyle, King's College, Windsor; Dr. B. C. Borden, Mount Allison, Sackville, and Dr. J. J. Tompkins, St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish. The proposals presented by the Foundation were precise and were preceded by a careful study of the whole Maritime system of Education and, especially, the 5 institutions of Higher learning represented at the Conference.

It was pointed out that the total maximum resources of these 5 endowed institutions would amount to something over $2,500,000 for the benefit of a joint total of about 1,000 students; that the typical "small college" of New England, a college such as Amherst, Bowdoin, or Williams, confined strictly to curricula in Arts and Sciences, and doing comparatively little graduate work, had, in each of the cases mentioned, nearly or more than $3,000,000 of endowment for approximately 500 students; that had Lord Dalhousie's intention been realized and the educational efforts of Nova Scotia, not to mention the other Provinces, been concentrated at Halifax, a Scotian Harvard might have arisen that now would be drawing students from Winnipeg and Vancouver. The conclusion was that: "There would seem to be but one profitable policy for the people of the Maritime Provinces to pursue now, namely, to shape the situation to the end that University advantages of a first-class character, of a character comparable with those of McGill University and the University of Toronto, or of the best New England institutions, shall be available for the residents of Eastern Canada and Newfoundland." This was declared not to be the case at present in Arts and the equipment in Science to be quite unsatisfactory.

The plan finally presented to solve the many difficulties—which were carefully reviewed and analyzed—was a complete reconstruction with the use of funds, not to strengthen one institution at the expense of the others, but to bring together into one new organization at Halifax all the institutions with their

endowments and equipment. Under this plan the name suggested for the central unifying body was the University of the Maritime Provinces. The constituent elements of the institution would be the University itself, in its strictly university capacity and, presumably, the Colleges of Acadia, Dalhousie, King's, Mt. Allison, New Brunswick, and St. Francis Xavier—each representing the University now bearing that name. Elaborate details of organization were gone into, a careful estimate of available funds showed a gross annual income of $530,000, an attendance of 1,400 up to 1,600 students and total fresh funds needed of $4,500,000: "Considering what the Maritime Provinces themselves could do if aroused by a clear vision of the significance to them of such a plan, and considering the force with which the prospect of a genuine and constructive solution of their problem would appeal to their compatriots in Canada and to their friends in the United States, this sum would appear neither unreasonable nor particularly difficult of attainment." It was afterwards stated that the Carnegie Foundation would contribute $3,000,000 of this total; as to inter-Provincial aid, it was pointed out in the Report: "Public endowments and appropriations, properly denied to any of the existing institutions would be eminently appropriate for a great, common educational movement like this"; the suggestion of a Dominion subsidy or endowment was offered.

These proposals and ideas were fully discussed at the Conference; details were not made public and no decision was announced. The delegates on their return were cautious, but Dr. Boyle described the Report as a statesmanlike document and the plan deserving of generous consideration; Dr. MacKinnon declared that the subject would need much time for consideration but was rather favourable in opinion; the Halifax *Herald* (Apr. 14) declared, frankly, that the day of small Colleges was over and urged the larger scheme with ampler equipment which was now presented. Dr. Mackenzie of Dalhousie expressed himself (Apr. 19) in favour of publicity for the Report and of public opinion being asked and given: "Surely it is not too much to believe that the Corporation's expectation in these regards will not be difficult of fulfilment, as the scheme unfolds its immense possibilities for the future greatness of our Province." The Rt. Rev. Dr. Richardson, Bishop of Fredericton, was outspoken in his view and hoped his Diocesan Synod would place itself on record as approving the policy of Federation. Following this, on June 8, the Fredericton Synod met and by Resolution, after reviewing the million-dollar campaign for King's College and the Carnegie proposal, declared unanimously in favour of acceptance; at Wolfville, on May 4, a Conference of the Governors of Acadia was held but no definite action taken though Dr. Cutten announced that many of them favoured the scheme. On June 20 the Report already reviewed was issued as a Bulletin of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning and the

institutions who were urged to federate were summarized as follows:

University	Religious Affiliation	Students	Staff	Endowment
Acadia	Baptist	230	22	$770,000
Dalhousie	Non-sectarian	675	30	2,125,000
King's	Anglican	91	9	200,000
Mount Allison	Methodist	207	17	430,000
St. Francis Xavier	Roman Catholic	204	20	260,000
University of New Brunswick	Non-sectarian	175	12	.....*
Totals		1,582	110	$3,785,000

This at once brought the subject into practical discussion, and at Halifax, on July 7, representatives of the Universities of Acadia, Dalhousie, King's and Mount Allison, and unofficial representatives of St. Francis Xavier met and appointed two Committees to consider the various details involved in a scheme of Federation that might be acceptable to each of the units concerned—following a Resolution in these terms: "That we consider that some form of confederation of existing higher institutions of learning in these Maritime Provinces is necessary for the proper progress of our people, and we undertake to do all in our power to bring this about." The University of New Brunswick did not send a delegate and had not done so to the New York meeting; its attitude was doubtful while that of St. Francis Xavier was sympathetic in some ways but very guarded as to decision; at St. John, on Aug. 28, Dr. Boyle stated that Acadia and King's were favourable.

The Maritime United Baptist Convention at Wolfville (Aug. 31), however, after hearing Dr. Cutten speak and receiving a Report from the Board recommending the proposal referred it back for further negotiations and a later report; at Halifax, on Sept. 14, the N. S. Presbyterian Synod approved the plan and strongly advised that Presbyterian representation be secured at the Conference on consolidation. On Oct. 20 it was announced, after a meeting of the Governors of St. Francis Xavier at Antigonish that this institution would not go into the proposed Federation and would not take part in further conferences; the Rev. Dr. H. P. MacPherson, Rector of the University, stated that this almost unanimous action was taken because very many people, supporters of the University, living in the eastern part of Nova Scotia, were opposed to the idea and because no other Catholic diocese of the Maritime Provinces was joining the movement.

At a Conference in Halifax, on Oct. 24, with more than 40 representatives of Maritime Colleges, of the Governments of the three Provinces and Newfoundland, and of the Catholic Archdiocese of Halifax present—it was agreed, subject to a satisfactory working out of the problems involved, that it was "of the utmost importance to the people of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland that there should be a confederation of the existing higher institutions of learning and that these institutions should move to Halifax and become Institutes of a new

*Note.—Financed by Government of New Brunswick.

University." This was an abbreviated summary of the Report of the Committee previously appointed which, also, provided that the Colleges moving to Halifax should retain each its name, charter, endowments, property, and governing body; that the confederating colleges should hold in abeyance their degree-conferring powers except in Divinity; that, in addition to the Denominational Colleges, there should be a non-denominational constituent College with its own Board of Governors and distinct from the new University.

An important incident of the meeting was the support given to College federation by Dr. Wm. Foley, who headed a delegation from the Roman Catholic arch-diocese of Halifax and stated that a great many Catholics throughout the Province desired Federation; that his arch-diocese would put all its power behind the proposal; that the Archbishop of Halifax and the Archbishop of St. John's, the Bishop of Harbour Grace, and the Bishop of St. George's in Newfoundland all favoured federation; that the ultimate accession of St. Francis Xavier was not impossible. As the preliminary attitude of the Bishops had been unfavourable, special terms were apparently conceded. The University of New Brunswick was represented and the Hon. W. E. Foster was present as Premier of that Province. A Committee on College Union was appointed to report at a further Conference on Dec. 12 with Hon. R. E. Harris, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, as Chairman. On that date 40 delegates met at Halifax with Chief Justice Harris in the chair. They represented the Governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; Acadia, Dalhousie, King's and Mount Allison Universities; the Roman Catholic arch-dioceses of Halifax and Newfoundland; the Halifax (Pine Hill) Presbyterian College.

A scheme of Federation was presented and approved for final submission to the Universities and Governments concerned. It provided (1) for the removal to or setting up in Halifax of Acadia, King's and Mount Allison Universities with, also, a Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic, a non-denominational and a French or Acadian College; (2) for the establishment of a Central University, embracing the Faculties of Arts and Pure Science, Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Applied Science and charged with the work of organizing, as rapidly as its resources permit, Faculties of Agriculture, Pharmacy, Forestry, Fine Arts and Education; (3) for Dalhousie University, as the nucleus of the new University, with the right to enter the Federation as a non-denominational College, or to merge with any other body or bodies wishing to set up a non-demoninational College, or to give its funds, and property set apart for Arts, to such a body or bodies. Details as to property endowments, teaching courses, interim and permanent government, salaries, etc., were fully dealt with. On Dec. 22 a delegation waited upon the Carnegie Foundation for its decision as to funds, etc., and stated, upon return, their expectation of a $2,500,000 gift.

Journalism in Canada during 1922. This was not a prosperous period in Canadian newspaper operation; the record of absorptions, amalgamations, suspensions, continued during 1922, though not in quite the same degree as in 1920 and 1921. According to the Toronto *Star* of July 14 there had been, from 1914 to date, the suspension of 28 Canadian dailies and the disappearance of 10 others through amalgamation—a formidable total with only 125 left. The same journal drew attention to a curious fact: "In Regina the *Leader* and *Post* are now published from the one office, with opposing editorial policies, while the same is true of the *Star* and *Phoenix* in Saskatoon. In St. John, N.B., the *Telegraph* and *Times-Star* joined forces, but one is published as a morning edition and the other as an evening paper." The following table as to the disappearance of Canadian Daily papers in a single decade is of value and shows one in the Maritime Provinces, 2 in Quebec, 17 in Ontario, 4 in Manitoba, 3 in Saskatchewan, 5 in Alberta, 5 in British Columbia:

Suspensions

Charlottetown	*Examiner*	Brandon	*News*
Montreal	*Mail and News*	Brandon	*Times*
Montreal	*Witness*	Portage la Prairie	*Review*
Fort William	*Herald*	Winnipeg	*Telegram*
Hamilton	*Times*	Prince Albert	*Times*
Ingersoll	*Chronicle*	Calgary	*Canadian*
Lindsay	*Warder*	Edmonton	*Capital*
Ottawa	*Free Press*	Lethbridge	*News*
Ottawa	*Le Temps*	Medicine Hat	*Call*
Peterborough	*Times*	Medicine Hat	*Times*
St. Catharines	*Journal*	Kamloops	*Inland-Sentinel*
Toronto	*News* (later *Times*)	New Westminster	*News*
Woodstock	*Express*	Prince Rupert	*Journal*
Toronto	*World*	Rossland	*Miner*

Amalgamations (Eliminating one)

Brantford	*Expositor* and *Courier*	Kitchener	*Record* and *Telegram*
Brockville	*Recorder* and *Times*	Moose Jaw	*Times* and *News*
Niagara Falls	*Review* and *Record*	Regina	*Province* and *Standard* (Later *Post*)
Peterborough	*Examiner* and *Review*		
Port Arthur	*News* and *Chronicle*	Vancouver	*Sun* and *News-Advertiser*
St. Thomas	*Times* and *Journal*		

There was an even larger change in weekly journals—especially in the War years and following period; in 1922 there were, according to McKim's *Directory*, 999 weeklies and 301 monthlies, in Canada, with 125 daily newspapers, and other publications running the total up to 1,543. Journalistic incidents of the year included the sale by Lord Atholstan of *The Montreal Herald* to a Liberal group in Montreal headed by Senator J. P. B. Casgrain; the election at Ottawa of Robert B. McLeod, Dean of Canadian Parliamentary correspondents and representative of Reuter's, Ltd., as Hon. President of the Press Gallery in recognition of 41 years of continued service—11 Parliaments and 44 Sessions; a compliment to Canadian journalism in the election of Joseph G. Elliott, Editor of the *British Whig*, Kingston, Vice-President, Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and past President, Canadian Press Association, as President of the Ontario Educational Association; the retirement from business and journalism of Hal. B. Donly, for 43 years the well-known Editor

or proprietor of the Simcoe *Reformer* and the acquisition of that journal by P. G. Pearce of the Waterford *Star*.

Other events were the retirement of J. C. Ross from the editorship of the *Farmers' Sun*, Toronto, and acquisition—with Ewart MacKay—of the *Ontario Reformer*, Oshawa; the transfer of the old-time powerful Liberal journal of London—*The Advertiser*—to (1) Wm. F. Herman, Publisher of the *Border Cities Star*, Windsor, the Saskatoon *Star* and the Regina *Post*, and (2) through a technical mistake in connection with a contract held by H. B. Muir as Managing-Director and of which Mr. Herman was unaware, to a Company in which Mr. Muir and the Toronto *Daily Star* were interested; the celebration of its 50th anniversary by the *Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, the most notable of Western journals, and one of the greatest of Canadian newspapers—founded by W. F. Luxton in 1872 upon a very small scale and so greatly developed in recent years by J. W. Dafoe as Editor and E. H. Macklin as Manager; the appointments of F. J. Coleman as Editor of the *Catholic Register*, Toronto, of Rev. Lewis T. Kipp as Editor of the *Canadian Baptist*, Toronto, of J. Lewis Milligan as Editor of the *Daily Intelligencer*, Belleville, of W. J. Jeffers as Financial Editor and W. A. Deacon as Literary Editor of the Toronto *Saturday Night*.

There were many Press Associations in Canada at this time—though the old and well known Canadian Press Association had for some years been dormant. The chief of them all was the Canadian Press, Ltd., which, in 1917, had been organized as a business concern and a co-operative news-gathering and distributing organization with a leasehold of 12,000 miles of telegraph wire. In 1922 its membership included practically every daily journal in Canada and its annual meeting was held in Toronto, on May 2nd, with a Coast to Coast representation; E. Norman Smith of the Ottawa *Journal* presided with J. F. B. Livesay, General Manager in Toronto, as Secretary. This institution was modelled on the lines of the Associated Press of America and its reported work for the year included the building up in London, by an arrangement with Reuter's, of a Canadian Press cable service, which aimed to cover the news of the British Empire in a more complete way than was possible by the American Associated Press.*

Amongst those attending the Convention were J. H. Woods of the Calgary *Herald* and H. Gagnon, *Le Soleil*, Quebec; John Scott, Montreal *Gazette* and E. J. Archibald of the Montreal *Star*; Thomas Miller of the Moose Jaw *Times* and J. M. Imrie of Edmonton *Journal*; Major F. J. Burd, M.L.A., Vancouver *Province* and C. F. Crandall, Vancouver *World*; Oswald Mayrand, Montreal *La Presse*, and Florin Foster, Quebec *L'Evenement*; E. B. MacKay of the Port Arthur *News-Chronicle* and E. G. McKeeley of the Peterborough *Examiner*; C. L. Sibley, Montreal *Herald*,

*Note.—See Section on Relations with U. S.-Cable News Conditions, etc.

and T. H. Preston, Brantford *Expositor*; W. J. McNair, Hamilton *Herald*, and H. A. Graybiel, Windsor *Border Cities Star*. Mr. Norman Smith was re-elected President, E. H. Macklin and G. Fred. Pearson of St. John Vice-Presidents, with J. F. B. Livesay as Secretary. A. R. Ford, London *Free Press*, and W. J. Wilkinson, Toronto *Mail and Empire*, were re-elected, respectively, as Chairmen of the Evening and Morning paper Sections of the Ontario and Quebec Division. It was unanimously decided that the present Charter be surrendered and application made, under the non-profit making clauses of the Act, for a new Charter with enlarged powers and the name and style of "The Canadian Press."

Associated with this body was the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association which met at Montreal, on May 3-4, in its 3rd annual Convention; J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, occupied the chair and was succeeded as President by Major F. J. Burd, Vancouver; Arthur Partridge, late of the Rochester (N.Y.) *Post-Express*, was appointed Manager. Another branch of journalistic work was represented by the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association which met in Ottawa on June 8-9 under the Presidency of V. C. French of the Wetaskiwin *Times*; he was succeeded by A. R. Brennan of the Summerside *Journal*. Addresses were given by Fred. Cook, ex-Mayor of Ottawa, on "The Editorial Column," by J. Murray Gibbon on "Canadian Literature," by F. N. Wynn of the Yorkton *Enterprise* and A. L. Lewis of the Southam Press, Ltd., Toronto, W. J. Dunlop of the Toronto University Extension Department, H. R. Renault of Quebec, and others. Other organizations of newspaper men may be mentioned as follows:

Name	President	Headquarters
Saskatchewan Press Association	S. N. Wynn	Yorkton
Midland (Ont.) Counties Press	G. W. James	Bowmanville
Alberta Press Association	John McKenzie	Strathmore
British Columbia Press Association	L. J. Ball	Vernon
Maritime Weekly Press Association	D. Fraser	New Glasgow
Manitoba Weekly Press Association	Roy Fahrin	Gladstone

There were many Women's Press Associations but they are dealt with in another Section; the Empire Press Union of London, England, of which the leading Canadian journals were members and Robert Donald President, held its annual meeting early in August. It was noted as highly satisfactory that the Imperial trans-Atlantic Cable was offering a reliable service at 2½ pence per word (Press), that the Imperial Cable had also reduced its deferred general rate to 4½ pence and that this action was followed by a corresponding reduction in the Western Union and Commercial rates.

Scientific Progress in Canada; Developments in Medicine, Radio and Research.

Science in Canada, so far as original work, discovery and invention were concerned, made great advances in 1922. All the passing phenomena of the time—the medical applications of the War period, the leap in Telephone facilities and Radio realities, the ever-new inventive products of electricity—were increasing in importance every year, and Canada had began to place itself in the front row of creative countries. So far as inventions were concerned, 14,274 applications were filed with the Commissioner of Patents at Ottawa in the fiscal year 1921-2, and 7,393 patents were issued—of these latter, however, only 16 per cent. were of Canadian origin.

Scientific incidents of the year, in Canada, may be mentioned such as the announcement that Prof. M. C. Boswell, in the course of research work at the University of Toronto, had discovered a new chemical reaction which could be employed for making dye stuffs from coal-tar products; the statement in the press of March that, after 9 years of persistent searching in a great many parts of the world, from South Africa to Alaska, H. E. Neave, a mining engineer and prospector, had discovered two radium-bearing ore deposits on the Islands of Valdez and Vancouver, off the coast of British Columbia; the death, on Aug. 2nd, of Alexander Graham Bell, LL.D., of Brantford, who discovered and invented the Telephone of which, in 1922, there were 13,000,000 in the United States bearing his name; the revival of interest in the early scientific work of Sir Wm. Logan, F.R.S., the eminent Canadian geologist of the days before Confederation who then claimed that the pre-Cambrian areas of Northern Ontario and Quebec should contain gold and silver; the discoveries of pre-historic animal remains supposed to be mastodons in the Northern section of British Columbia, close to the Yukon border, by Frank Perry, M.E., of Vancouver.

Astronomical studies and research in Canada were not well-known at this time but the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada with headquarters in Toronto, had, for years, done good service in the study of the subject and extension of popular knowledge regarding it. In 1922 it arranged a series of three lectures upon various phases of the Science and Wm. Park of Toronto delivered the first of these, on Feb. 7, on "The Mystery of Space." The Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., was a well-known institution with a splendid 72-inch reflector Telescope; in 1922 Dr. J. S. Plaskett, Director of the Observatory, was reported (July 12) to have found and already investigated an extraordinary double Star, 140 times as massive as the Sun and nearly five times as long as any hitherto observed and with a temperature, excessively high, of about 30,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Scientists referred to this discovery as of most remarkable character; the twin suns, which were named after their dis-

coverer, were said to be 52 quadrillion miles from the earth and their light to travel at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. The Dominion Observatory at Ottawa did good work and it was the means of establishing Wireless in the Mackenzie region of the North.

Scientific interests were greatly concerned in the Museums of Canada—notably the Royal Ontario Museum of Archæology under C. T. Currelly, M.A., F.R.S.C., as Director, the Royal Ontario Museum of Palæontology with Prof. W. G. Parks, PH.D., as Director, the Museum of Laval University, Quebec, of which M. Henri Simard was Director. There were important Museums—Anatomical, Hygienical, Pathological—at McGill University, Montreal, as well as the Peter Redpath Museum and that of McCord; others were associated with the Universities of Toronto, New Brunswick, Queen's, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ottawa, Dalhousie and Mount Allison, while those of Geological Survey, Ottawa, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, of the Saskatchewan Government at Regina, L'Institut Canadien de Quebec, Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal, N.S., the Educational Department, Toronto, and that of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal, were also notable. In Engineering science the Engineering Institute of Canada (President, J. G. Sullivan, Winnipeg) did good work; it had, in 1922, over 4,000 members and a surplus of $10,000. The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, of which, in 1922, W. R. Wilson of Fernie was President and G. C. MacKenzie, Montreal, Secretary, did public service. Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, C.B., C.M.G., LL.D., Dean of Applied Science and Engineering, Toronto University, described (Feb. 21) the problems with which this phase of Canadian Scientific work was dealing:

> The solution of the economic organization and operation of our National Railways and the economic electrification of Steam Railways, as distinct from the construction of new electric ones.
>
> The economics of building new electric interurban and trunk railways alongside existing steam roads with profitable long-distance electric power transmission; the means of getting cheap electric power delivered to farming communities.
>
> The operation of Hydro-electric power plants in the very cold climate and frozen rivers of the far North, from which, with long transmission lines, power can be distributed to the vast West.
>
> Recovery from our low-grade ores and wastes from mines and electric smelting of our iron ores by means of water-power.
>
> Electric motor-cars with light weight, inexpensive storage batteries capable of operating over long distances and the manufacture of motor fuels, as substitutes for gasoline, from agricultural products.
>
> Development of uses for our very large nickel resources and the production of nitrogen and its compounds from the air by electric processes.

The Scientific and Industrial Research Movement. The Hon. Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was established under a Government sub-Committee on Nov. 29, 1916, and approved by Parliamentary enactment in 1917; it consisted of 11 representatives of the scientific, technical and

industrial interests of Canada and was charged with aiding research along these lines; Fellowships ($2,200) Studentships ($1,000) and Bursaries ($750) were organized and awarded to graduates of Universities and Technical Colleges showing special knowledge and capacity—in the fiscal year 1921-22, 7 of the first, 14 of the second and 35 of the third class of Scholarships were awarded. The membership of the Council in 1922 was made up of the following: Arthur Surveyer, B.A.Sc.; Sir George Garneau, B.A.Sc., LL.D.; Prof. A. B. Macallum, Ph.D., F.R.S.; President W. C. Murray, LL.D., F.R.S.C.; R. A. Ross, D.Sc. (Chairman); Lloyd Harris, Brantford; Dean F. D. Adams, Sc.D., F.R.S.; President A. S. Mackenzie, Ph.D.; Prof. W. L. Goodwin, D.Sc.; Prof. J. C. McLennan, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. R. F. Ruttan, D.Sc., M.D., with Col. F. M. Gaudet, C.M.G., as Technical Executive Officer.

Grants were made in these years for special investigations such as the cultivation in British Columbia of essential Oil and drug-yielding plants; for those of Prof. J. C. McLennan (Toronto) into the relations of the infra red rays to the structure of atoms and of Prof. A. L. Hughes (Queen's) as to the gap in ether rays between ultra-violet light and X-rays; to ascertain the cause and treatment of acidity in the soils of Quebec and New Brunswick and to make an analysis into the paths of balls in ore-crushing tube mills by means of photography; to find the causes of soil corrosion in iron-piping and other iron structures in Canada and of the destructive effect of alkali soil-waters in the West on Concrete. A sub-Committee of the Council also investigated the problem of utilizing low-grade iron-ore deposits in Canada.

The Research Council of 1917 had recommended the establishment of a National Research Institute for Canada, a Special Committee of the Commons concurred in the proposal and a Bill passed the House in 1921 but was rejected by the Senate. During 1922 vigorous efforts were made to increase the usefulness of the Council, add to the number of its branches and promote popular appreciation of its work. Many manufacturing industries, from a business point of view, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, were inclined to support it; the work of individual Canadian firms along this line was encouraged but was not yet of a considerable nature, though in the United States at this time $35,000,000 a year was being spent in direct Research work and as much more on improved processes, scientific operations and the study of time-saving methods. It was pointed out that the scientific work of Dr. Wm. Saunders at Ottawa helped to give Canada the Marquis wheat which had meant a saving of $300,000,000 to Canada and the United States; that the General Electric in the United States spent a few thousands investigating the properties of Tungsten, which had saved $250,000,000 to the people of this continent; that the Dupont Company, manufacturers of explosives and chemicals,

claimed that their Research laboratories had given them a profit of over $82,000,000 in a half-dozen years.

Early in 1922 the Council issued a pamphlet declaring that: "There are not sufficient Canadians to fill the Professorships in mathematics and physics at Canadian Universities, and the great industrial Companies require, in addition to organizers, engineers and operators, men of a higher scientific training, who will act as pioneers in breaking fresh ground, which will produce a harvest at a later date. In addition to enquiries for men from the leading electrical companies, paper and pulp companies and manufacturers, there is a further demand from the Universities and from various Government departments, such as the Meterological Office, the Radio-Telegraph Department, the Air Board, etc." Hence the Research scholarships.

On Feb. 24 the Council again pressed upon the Government their request for a grant of $500,000—and a yearly grant for current work—to establish at Ottawa a National Research Institute. It was stated that in 1921 Canada spent on scientific institutions less than half a million dollars and the United States nearly 60 million dollars. It, also, was pointed out that the Council, with very limited means, had investigated—in addition to the matters mentioned above—wheat genetics, including investigation into rust, which, in 1921, did $19,000,000 worth of damage in the Prairie Provinces; flax cultivation, cold storage and the Fraser River salmon industry; forestry, fish-curing, industrial alcohol and the utilization of fish waste; the properties of helium and the conservation of natural gas; industrial fatigue and the utilization of scrap leather and wheat straw. It claimed that in Canada every industry was threatened and, ultimately, all would fall under foreign control unless enabled to keep pace with advances in technical knowledge; that in the struggle for international trade, it was the armies of chemists and engineers that must be mobilized, drilled and directed aganist the parapets of unknown scientific facts.

Dr. C. E. K. Mees, Director of the Research Laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Co. of Rochester, N.Y., stated in Toronto, on Feb. 22, that "Industry is parasitic on Science and always has been; the world we live in now has been made by science and the commercial progress of the world depends entirely upon science." On Feb. 26 the United Exporters of Western Ontario, in session at Windsor, unanimously declared that the Dominion Government should grant the Department of Trade and Commerce a more extensive budget to allow it to carry out a wider programme of Export Research work; to the American Association for the Advancement of Science it was suggested in March by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, that an International Research Council should be established. Speaking at Ottawa, on May 16, Dr. R. F. Ruttan of McGill, President of the British Society of Chemical Industry, declared that Industries could not be expected to do Research work be-

yond the point where it paid them individually; more than 1,000 of the best graduates of Canadian Universities had migrated to the United States where industries and wealth were developing; with the establishment of Research Guilds and simply-equipped laboratories, each costing $25,000, and sufficient salaries, some of these brilliant men would return to Canada.

In March the Research Council published a Report on the "Fuel Saving Possibilities in House Heating" and urged the development of a more distinctly Canadian domestic architecture suited to the climatic conditions of the Dominion; a too close acceptance of ideas in planning and construction, suitable for conditions in England and the United States but uneconomical and unhealthy when applied over the greater portion of Canada, was mentioned as one cause of waste of fuel. Incidents of the year included the appointment of Dean F. D. Adams of McGill as Chairman of the Advisory Council for Research; the awarding by the Council, in May, of Fellowships, to be held for 1922-23, to W. W. Shaver, M.A., and G. M. Shrum, M.A., Toronto, and E. H. Boomer, B.SC., Montreal, together with 27 Studentships; the appointment by the Government of Hume Cronyn, ex-M.P., of London as a member of the Research Council; the work of a Committee of experts under a $5,000 grant from the Council and $8,200 from other sources—with Prof. C. J. MacKenzie of Saskatchewan University as Chairman— in scientific experiments and investigation of Cement structures, subject to alkaline waters influence and involving millions in construction values.

Canadian Researches into Cancer and its Treatment. This medical problem in its relation to Science aroused great interest in Canada during 1921 and 1922. British statistics at this time showed that in England and Wales 30,000 people died every year from Cancer while a later report of the Registrar-General revealed an increase of over 50 per cent. in deaths from Cancer during a 12-year period. It was estimated that after 35 years of age one death out of every 8 was due to Cancer; in the United States it was authoritatively announced that from 1900 to 1920, 1,200,000 residents of that country died of Cancer and that during this period the death rate from this cause increased 32·4 per cent.

In Canada the Provinces showed the following deaths from Cancer in the calendar years 1921 and 1922: P. E. Island 77 and 85, respectively; Nova Scotia 480 and 534; New Brunswick 279 and 321; Ontario 2,585 and 2,605; Manitoba 427 and 445; Saskatchewan 309 and 345; Alberta 281 and 317; British Columbia 388 and 440—a total of 4,826 in 1921 and 5,092 in 1922. Quebec Provincial statistics showed 1.320 deaths in 1920; in Montreal the deaths (1918) were 438 or 68·44 per 100,000; Dr. M. O'B. Ward of that City's Medical Department, claimed, in 1921, that Cancer could be and was contracted from houses in which such patients had lived and died. Mortality was generally asserted

to be increasing in frequency, and in areas of distribution, and appearing at earlier periods of life.

Hence the tremendous interest evoked in the announced and hoped-for cure credited in 1921 to Dr. Thomas J. Glover of Toronto, and which became the object of wide public discussion and close investigation of a local medical character. Dr. Glover did not, himself, announce it as an absolute cure but he apparently believed that it had done good and would act as an amelioration of the disease and be curative under certain conditions. It was in January of that year that he issued a pamphlet entitled *Etiology of Cancer* which declared that "one inter-cellular organism is found in every case of Cancer," and that he believed he had isolated this organism, and secured cultures for a serum. He stated in connection with his Serum that: "I injected this serum intra-muscularly into patients in the advanced stages of Cancer and noticed that it has a specific action on every known type of Cancer; it does not injure the healthy tissue, and I found in the majority of cases it eliminates the toxins of Cancer from the body. x x x Up to the present I have apparently cured cancer of the face, eye, nose, lip, mouth, tongue, stomach, etc." He believed it to be a constitutional disease and not subject to surgery except in the very earliest forms.

The Council of the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, presided over by Dr. J. H. Elliott, at once appointed a Committee to investigate and report on the subject; Dr. Glover refused to permit its members to visit his laboratories or examine his cultures and, in fact, declined all co-operation in the matter though he suggested the examination of 15 selected cases from amongst those treated. The Committee (Dr. J. H. McPhedran, Secretary) reported (Jan. 14, 1921) that it had "no evidence to substantiate Dr. Glover's claims on the experimental aspect of the question"; that it had examined 12 of the 15 cases selected by Dr. Glover and would like an opportunity for re-examination of these in order to follow their course; that from this limited data, it had "found no evidence to warrant the hope that a specific cure for Cancer had been discovered by Dr. Glover." It was admitted that time and fuller information was necessary to a final opinion.

Dr. Glover (Jan. 19) replied through the press and declared that the Committee had changed its mind as to a Clinic at his office which he was willing to have and that they had written expressing acceptance of the clinical condition of his patients. There followed a statement of various differences of opinion and action as between himself and the Committee, a denial and practical defiance of their conclusions and an intimation that no member of that body was an authority on Cancer. For some months the matter was discussed but Dr. Glover spent most of his time in New York and his Toronto hospital for Cancer patients was, after a time, closed.

By 1922 the work and claims of Dr. Glover were almost forgotten by the public, though as late as Oct. 30 the Toronto *Star* announced that Mrs. Wm. Bellamy of Carlaw Ave., Toronto, had been cured by Dr. Glover's serum as prescribed by her physician. Early in this year a new X-ray equipment was at work in Toronto University for this and other malignant growths and with a voltage ranging from 50,000 to 280,000. On Jan. 23 the Principal of McGill University received a letter from Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the Montreal *Star*, stating that: "To help in stimulating the work of research throughout the world, I hereby offer the sum of $100,000 to the graduate or student of any recognized University who, within 5 years after date, is the first to discover a medicinal treatment for the effective cure of Cancer. The decision to be left to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England." On Feb. 3rd it was announced that the donor of this Prize had offered another $100,000 for Cancer Research work—presumably in the institutions specially concerned.

By the close of this year 2,715 claims had been submitted under the first offer and were relegated for decision to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund acting for and under the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Incidents of the year respecting Cancer included the statement of British physicians, backed up by a Home Office investigation, that "tar cancer" was rife among workers in tar and similar substances and that of 45 cases reported in 1920, 33 were due to contact with pitch, 9 to coal-tar and its derivatives and 3 to paraffin; the continued and increasing use of Radium or X-rays as a curative or ameliorating influence and the purchase in August by the Government of Quebec of one gramme valued at $100,000 for use in the treatment of this and other diseases; the celebration in Canada and the United States of a "Cancer Week" (November, 1922) under the auspices of the American Society for the Control of Cancer and during which a vigorous effort was made by medical men everywhere to warn the public against this most malignant disease; the declaration by Dr. C. J. O. Hastings, M.H.O., Toronto, on Nov. 14, that "Cancer is a local condition at first and as such is positively curable, but, on the other hand, if neglected, it means death, probably preceded by months of suffering." At the close of the year the Provincial branches in Canada, with Chairmen, of the American Society for the Control of Cancer were as follows:

Province	Chairman	Headquarters
Alberta	Dr. Frank H. Mewburn	Calgary
British Columbia	Dr. W. B. Burnett	Vancouver
Manitoba	Dr. R. J. Blanchard	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	Dr. Murray MacLaurin	St. John
Nova Scotia	Dr. John Stewart	Halifax
Ontario	Dr. Alexander Primrose	Toronto
Prince Edward Island	Dr. S. Jenkins	Charlottetown
Saskatchewan	Dr. H. E. Munroe	Saskatoon
Quebec	Dr. Frederick J. Tees	Montreal

Insulin: The Diabetes Discovery of Dr. F. G. Banting. This was one of the great events of the year and perhaps the chief scientific discovery in Canada's record; had the Honour been available Dr. Banting would have deserved and probably received a Knighthood; as it was, he received all the compliments and tributes which his Profession could accord in Canada. The disease itself was, up to this time, usually accepted as incurable; described in an unscientific way, it was caused by failure of a certain pancreatic secretion of which the function was to aid the digestion of starch and sugar absorbed into the system; indicated in an equally popular form the Serum which he discovered made possible the artificial replacement of this important natural secretion in the pancreas, so that the diabetic patient was enabled to digest properly the proportion of sugar and starch necessary for the maintenance of good health.

Dr. Banting was a graduate of Toronto University, had served in the War and won his Captain's rank and an M.C.; in this investigation he had been working under Dr. J. J. R. Macleod and had as an Assistant C. H. Best; the actual discovery was made by Dr. Banting and announced in the Canadian Medical Association *Journal* of March, 1922. He at once turned over the basic patents of his discovery to the University of Toronto with the understanding that they were to be placed freely at the disposal of the medical profession and the public. An earlier public intimation in the matter was an unofficial statement in the press (Jan. 16, 1922) that Professors J. J. R. Macleod and F. G. Banting had been conducting experimental work along these lines at the University of Toronto. Following the *Journal* statement, Dr. Banting, at a Convention of the Canadian Medical Association in Winnipeg, on June 23, reported on the subject at length; described a long series of experiments in the control of sugar in Diabetes by giving internal secretions from certain portions of the pancreas; expressed the belief that a cure had been discovered and received a standing vote of appreciation as to the value of his statement.

It appeared that Dr. Banting, working under Dr. Macleod, had, for a long time, carried on intensive experiments to extract a substance from pancreatic tissues; that he succeeded in doing this with convincing results obtained both through treatments given to animals and to humans suffering from the disease. According to a Report issued later by the Carnegie Corporation, the results of this discovery were, on account of the admirable facilities in the Potter Metabolic Clinic at Santa Barbara, Cal., and the opportunity afforded by the close association of its laboratory and hospital, submitted by Dr. Macleod and Dr. Banting to its Staff with a view to obtaining a supply of Pancreatic extract for immediate use and, after a time of strenuous effort, the insulation of the internal secretion of the pancreas was obtained and the product named Insulin.

Incidents followed one another rapidly. The 15-year-old daughter of Hon. C. E. Hughes, U. S. Secretary of State, came to Toronto in August and a cure was effected; a small quantity of the Serum was sent to the University of Pennsylvania to use experimentally and was pronounced an absolute cure while Dr. Alfred Stengel, Professor of Medicine, described it (Oct. 12) as "one of the big discoveries of the age." Dr. H. O. Mosenthal of New York, the recognized American authority on this disease, stated, on Oct. 26, that he regarded Dr. Banting's achievement as one of the greatest in modern medical science: "Such a pancreatic extract as he has succeeded in producing has been striven for by foremost men of the Medical profession during many years." He thought, however, it was only an aid, not a cure. As to this, Prof. Francis Wood, Director of Cancer Research in Columbia University, stated (Nov. 26) that: "We have seen some of the results of the treatment in New York and our verdict is, 'This finishes Diabetes.' " Continual cures were reported up to the close of the year from as far south as California, from New York, and as far north as Edmonton. On Dec. 7 Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, issued a statement defending the action of the University in patenting Insulin on the ground that it was done solely to protect the public and to insure use of the cure at its proper strength. Prof. McLeod observed that: "If the University had not patented the treatment some commercial company would have done it, and so would have obtained a monopoly." At the same time, Insulin was offered as a gift to the Research Societies of all countries.

Meantime, the University of Alberta was claiming some credit in respect to the discovery. Prof. James B. Collip, M.A., PH.D., of that institution had, in 1921, been given one year's leave of absence to take up research work in conjunction with Doctors Banting, Best and McLeod, at the University of Toronto. On returning to Edmonton he continued his experiments and, during November, 1922, was able to cure a presumably hopeless case with Insulin prepared in his own University laboratory. So impressed was the Council of the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons that, on Dec. 12, they voted the University a sum of $5,000 to aid Prof. Collip in further investigations and experiments.

At the close of the year it was announced in Winnipeg that a group of medical and business men had decided to undertake manufacture of this expensive Serum in Winnipeg and to establish a centre for the care of Western sufferers. It was said that there were 1,400 applications for treatment filed in Toronto where the University was turning out sufficient Insulin for only 75 cases and in Manitoba it was estimated that there were 500 persons suffering from Diabetes; another reason was the fact that the matter was being taken up by the manufacturing firms in different parts of the States. The Manitoba Diabetic Re-

search Bureau was formed with Dr. E. W. Montgomery as Chairman and an influential group of associates. At a Convention of Federated American Societies for Experimental Biology in Toronto, on Dec. 29, Prof. J. R. Murlin of the University of Rochester, who had been working along similar lines, admitted that the Toronto workers had won out in the discovery; the subject was elaborately discussed by Prof. MacLeod and others and the assembled Scientists finally gave Dr. Banting full credit for his discovery.

Scientific Meetings in Canada; Other Medical Data. Something must be said here of the meeting at Toronto, on Dec. 27-30, 1921, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; it verged on the New Year and consideration was impossible in the 1921 volume. Prof. J. C. Fields, PH.D., F.R.S., was Chairman of the Toronto Reception Committee, there were 1,730 delegates and the sessions were held in the University Buildings with Dr. E. H. Moore of Chicago University as President and notable addresses by Dr. L. O. Howard of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington; by Prof. Wm. Bateson, F.R.S., England, on "Evolutionary Faith and Modern Doubts"; by Sir Adam Beck on Water Power Developments in Ontario.

All kinds of subjects were dealt with in 14 Sections under the broad designations of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Zoology and Botany, Anthropology, Psychology, Social and Economic Sciences, History and Philology, Engineering, Medical Sciences, Agriculture, Manufacturing and Commerce, Education. The topics discussed were of infinite variety, from dangers to the Maple sugar industry through a small caterpillar moth, or methods of reducing the Infant death rate, to the Trend of the Earth's History; from Universal language ideals and Esperanto to Community apple-packing; from Wild Life preservation to problems of Insanity and mental Deficiency; from the psychology of Engineering as a profession to the scientific increase of egg-laying; from the Origin of Species to grain-growing in combination. Over 300 Papers were read and a Canadian, Prof. J. P. McMurrich, M.A., PH.D., Director of the Anatomical Department of Toronto University, was elected President for 1922.

Passing to this latter year the Royal Canadian Institute was a body which continued to do service to Science. Its 73rd annual meeting was held in Toronto on May 7 and reports showed 1921 to have been the most successful in its history; 24 regular meetings were held and 22 of the lecturers were brought by the Institute from considerable distances. The election of officers included H. E. Lord Byng of Vimy as Hon. President and the re-election of Prof. J. C. Fields, PH.D., F.R.S., as President; the Secretary was Prof. J. W. McArthur and the Treasurer W. B. Tindall; during 1922 a series of interesting addresses were given by representative men upon various phases of Science and

its development. The 5th annual Convention of Canadian Chemists was held at Ottawa on May 15-16 with delegates present from all parts of Canada and, especially, from the (British) Society of Chemical Industry with its branches in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls and Ottawa and the notable fact that Prof. R. F. Ruttan of McGill was, this year, its President, with, also, many delegates from the Canadian Institute of Chemistry and its 250 members presided over by Prof. J. Watson Bain. Many important papers were read including those by C. E. Wallin of the Dominion Steel Co., F. E. Lathe of the British-American Nickel Co., Dr. J. W. Shipley of the University of Manitoba, R. T. Elworthy of the Department of Mines, with an address by Prof. Ruttan. The new officers included Dr. John S. Bates of Bathurst, N.B., as President of the Institute and Prof. Ruttan as Vice-President for Canada of the Council for Chemical Industry.

The 15th annual meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held in Toronto, on May 3rd, showed a membership of 675 and a Library with 14,000 volumes and 250 current journals; Dr. W. H. Harris was elected President for 1922-23, and, on Apr. 4, a new Auditorium called Osler Hall, in honour of the late Sir Wm. Osler, was dedicated and opened by the Academy. At Winnipeg, on June 20-23, the Canadian Medical Association with, also, the Canadian Radiological Society and the Canadian Society of Anæsthetists held a joint Convention which was addressed by H. E. the Governor-General and Sir James Aikins, Lieut.-Governor. Dr. Wm. Webster of Winnipeg presided over the Anæsthetists, Dr. E. W. Montgomery, Winnipeg, over the Medical men, and Dr. G. E. Richards, Toronto, over the Radiologists; a series of important addresses were given upon a great variety of scientific subjects—especially in surgery, medicine, anæsthetics and pathology. Notable amongst the addresses were those of Dr. F. G. Banting on his Insulin discovery, Dr. L. F. Barker of Johns Hopkins University on Irregular Practices in Medicine, Dr. G. E. Richards, Toronto, who argued that Cancer could not be cured by radiation, therapy or X-rays. A Committee was appointed to consider the formation of a Canadian College of Surgeons—no doubt in view of the continued efforts by the American College of Surgeons to establish Provincial branches in Canada; it was also decided to prepare a Memorial to the late Lord Lister, in the form of an oration every three years, to be delivered at the Convention, and to be known as the Lister Oration. Dr. D. H. Arnett of London, Ont., was elected President of the Canadian Society of Anæsthetists and Dr. C. F. Martin, Montreal, of the Canadian Medical Association. Various Provincial Medical organizations met during the year with the following presiding officers:

Ontario Medical Association	Dr. F. J. Farley	Trenton
Saskatchewan Medical Association	Dr. R. G. Ferguson	Regina
Nova Scotia Medical Association	Dr. C. W. Bliss	Amherst
New Brunswick Medical Society	Dr. S. H. McDonald	St. John
Alberta Medical Association	Dr. A. E. Archer	Lamont

A subject much discussed during the year was that of Tuberculosis; deaths in Canada from this disease during 1920 had totalled 5,228 exclusive of Quebec. In 1921 the Ottawa Bureau of Statistics gave the total—exclusive of Quebec—as 4,773 while official Quebec figures gave the total there in 1920 as 512. The subject was closely argued and analyzed at a Conference in Ottawa (Mch. 15) which had been called by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; there was a large attendance from all over Canada. The Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis met in a Health Congress at St. John on June 6-7, heard various papers on the subject and re-elected Sheriff A. B. Cook of Regina as President; a Saskatchewan Government Anti-Tuberculosis Commission reported in favour of the establishment of adequate clinics, the provision of accommodation and treatment for those with open disease, a Federal Government survey of the Indians in relation to this disease, with a number of other specific recommendations; at Gravenhurst, Ont., on July 5, Lady Gage, widow of Sir Wm. Gage, laid the corner-stone of the new Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives, to carry on the work of her husband, who was referred to by one of the speakers as "the corner-stone of the work for consumptives throughout Ontario"—the Hon. W. A. Charlton, President of the National Sanitarium Association, presided.

One of the chief incidents of the year connected with Medical Science was the progress throughout Canada of a movement initiated by the American College of Surgeons with a view to standardization of Medical and Hospital treatment throughout the Continent. Dr. M. T. MacEachern, Associate Director for Canada in this connection, gave a review of the work of standardization in the Dominion (Sept. 1st) as covering all hospitals of 50 beds and over, numbering 132, with 87 on the approved list and a total of about 20,600 beds and about 500,000 patients per year.

The activities during the year of the Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Maritime Provincial Sections of this U. S. institution were considerable as were those of British Columbia which, in this respect, was allied with the Pacific Coast branch organization. The American Hospital Association, at its annual Convention in Atlantic City, N.J. (Sept. 29) elected Dr. MacEachern, who was Superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital, as its President; he was greatly interested in this College movement and, on May 19, had addressed its Maritime Branch at Halifax on Hospital Standardization—while Dr. F. H. Martin, Director-General of the College, told the audience that it was a Society of 5,000 physicians in Canada and the United States, who had allied themselves together for the purpose of rendering better service to their patients but who, as yet, comprised only a small part of the 140,000 doctors on the continent. The same movement was the subject of discussion at a Western

Canada Hospital Convention at Winnipeg, on Nov. 13, with addresses by Dr. MacEachern and others. On Oct. 29th 63 Canadian surgeons were elected Fellows of the United States College at a Congress held in Boston.

A scientific event of the year was the much-regretted death of Prof. J. J. Mackenzie, head of the Pathological Department of the University of Toronto, which occurred in Muskoka on Aug. 1st following upon, and as a result of, experiments he had been making with streptococci germs. His medical experiences at Saloniki during the War had made him familiar with the ravages of this disease and he had determined to try and find a remedy. The death of Dr. Norman Allen, a well-known Toronto physician, on Oct. 4, from Tetanus, following an operation, attracted much attention—especially as six other deaths were reported at about the same time from different parts of Ontario, and at Vancouver, with the same cause given. The manufactured catgut used in the Allen case was, according to the press, made by Chandler & Fisher, Winnipeg, and was forwarded to Dr. W. T. Detweiler of the University of Toronto for investigation with a result not made public; a Coroner's Jury, on Oct. 20, after hearing seven physicians express opinions, found that Dr. Allen died from Tetanus "caused by the catgut used in sewing up the wound not being sterile."

On Nov. 10 it was announced that Dr. A. Groves, a well-known practitioner of Fergus, had offered to give that town the finely-equipped Royal Alexandra Hospital which he had founded and conducted with conspicuous success. At the close of the year the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, with branches in each of the 9 Provinces, decided to establish five annual scholarships of $500 or $600 each to be given to any candidate holding the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, or its equivalent, who wished to take further specialist training and who otherwise would be financially handicapped. It was announced at this time that Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., so well known in Canada for his 1898-1907 association with McGill as Professor of Physics, had been elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science—which was to meet in Toronto in 1924.

Radio in Science and in Operation. The marvellous expansion of Radio-telephony, Radio-telegraphy, Wireless or other forms of air-wave transmission in 1922 was one of the spectacular incidents of the year and one in which Canada had a full share. Up to this time the world had not thought of or discussed the subject very widely or keenly; Wireless had been accepted as a new and useful factor in long-distance communication; Marconi's discovery had lost its novelty and had come to be regarded more as a commercial proposition than a scientific achievement. During the War it had been found a most effective instrument for signals and in this respect Canadians were said

to have been amongst the pioneers of its practical use at the Front, just as the Marconi Wireless station connecting Nova Scotia with Ireland had, in 1907, inaugurated an Atlantic service. Speaking at Calgary, on Nov. 29, 1922, Lieut.-Col. E. Ford of the Militia Department, Ottawa, stated that: "The Canadians first used the Wireless at Passchendaele and later secured more sets and demonstrated that it could be used successfully during the Amiens struggle." Late in 1921 the use of popular instruments for the transmission of sound became known and immediately the small boy of the continent was using wireless telephony in every direction; from him the spirit spread and by 1922 the Radio-telephone had developed a most marvellous popularity and a practical use which was of world interest and service. There were many and varied claimants to discovery in this connection though nothing could really offset the original work of Marconi. The following table, collated from many sources, gives the outstanding incidents:

1885. Sir W. H. Preece, K.C.B., F.R.S., proved the possibility of telegraphy by inductive methods through earth and air with experiments at Newcastle, England, where by stretching two parallel lengths of wire ¼ mile apart, they conveyed telephonic speech by induction with signals made at 1,000 yards.

1885-7. Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S., the eminent British scientist, concurrently with Braun of Germany, Marconi of Italy and Hone of the United States, laid the bases of wireless communication as known up to 1903; Lodge, in particular, synchronized the circuits.

1887. Based upon experiments by Lodge, Prof. Heinrich Hertz, a German scientist, proved experimentally that electric waves were sent through space with the speed of light by the electric discharge that took place when a spark was made by an induction coil or a static machine. These were afterwards called "Hertzian Waves."

1890. Prof. E. Branly, of Paris, developed the Coherer, which considerably improved reception.

1892. Sir Wm. Preece established Radio communication at 3·3 miles and with others—assisted by the British Postal authorities—carried on further inductive experiments.

1895. Guglielmo Marconi proved that electric waves could be transmitted through the earth, air or water by means of sparks producing high-frequency electrical oscillations.

1901. Marconi finally succeeded in bridging the Atlantic Ocean from Poldhu, Cornwall, England, to St. John's, Newfoundland, by sending the historical series of the letter "S" the distance being 1,800 miles.

1902. Prof. J. A. Fleming, of London, England, invented the two-element thermionic valve-detector for Radio reception.

1903. V. Poulsen of Denmark established a direct current in an atmosphere of Hydrogen; the Poulsen system was afterwards controlled in the United States—based, primarily, upon an Edison discovery in 1883 that an electric current could pass from a burning incandescent bulb to an adjacent metallic plate.

1906. Dr. Lee de Forest, an American Radio expert, improved the Fleming original vacuum tube by inserting the third or control element, known as the grid.

1908. Marconi trans-atlantic Radio stations were opened to the general public for the transmission and reception of Radiograms between Great Britain and Canada.

1912. E. H. Armstrong, an American, invented the regenerative vacuum-tube circuit while experimenting at Columbia University.

Following the Marconi demonstration in 1901 of the practical possibilities of Wireless, the system developed by a scientific procession of minor discoveries and aids to operation into the Radio of 1921-22; the Marconi dream of 1897 had been a 10-mile wireless message, a little later he had hoped to span the English Channel and then he thought of and succeeded in spanning the Atlantic; it remained only to cheapen and improve the methods of transmission and enable the individual to use a radio-machine as he would a telephone—with greater liberty and more command of his instrument. This, the discovery by E. H. Armstrong, a student of Columbia University in 1912, made possible; his afterwards patented invention of a regenerative vacuum-tube circuit made the broad-casting of 1922 a possibility. With this latter and popular development of the original discoveries—which seemed, in 1921, to absolutely spring into the air without direct cause or scientific effort—there came a varied number of vital and thoroughly scientific applications of the general principle. An excellent popular description of the system in its larger elements was given at this time by French Strother—an American writer—as follows:

> Wireless is the sending and receiving of electro-magnetic waves through the ether. x x x Now, Wireless is exactly the same thing as light and heat, except that its wave-length is immensely longer—anywhere from 100 feet to 20 miles. The discovery of Wireless, then, amounts to this: Man has discovered that he can artificially create disturbances in the ether which are periodic in character and of great wave-length, that they can be distinguished (mechanically) above the multitude of shorter heat-waves and light-waves, and so he can use them to signal to other men anywhere on the earth. In practice, this signalling takes the mechanical forms of reproducing human speech (the wireless telephone) or human rappings on a piece of metal (the wireless telegraph).

Meantime, and within less than a year of the first popular developments of broadcasting, it was estimated (April, 1922) that in the United States, alone, there were 600,000 amateurs with some form of Radio-receiving apparatus and 14,000 amateur transmitting stations; there were 4 Radio-telephone stations operating daily in the Eastern and mid-Western States and sending out programmes varying from weather and crop reports to Grand Opera, from religious services to Jazz music, and from speeches by statesmen to bedtime stories for the children; manufacturing plants had increased from a few into thousands with, for instance, a demand early in 1922 for 200,000 vacuum-tubes a month when a year before 4,000 for 12 months would have been enough.

American manufacturing interests in 1922, such as Ford and Goodrich, were using Radio in large measure and regular connection between Cities was established; on Dec. 7, 1921, a score of amateur American and Canadian operators got into touch with Scottish operators across the Atlantic—the greater British feat, a little later, of communication with Australia across the Pacific was comparatively unobserved. On Nov. 23

the Manchester Station in England got into effective Radio touch with 50 American amateurs and one Canadian—W. F. Choat of Toronto. During 1922 the Radio-telephone apparatus was greatly improved, and transmission of photographs was found possible; the use of Radio in safe-guarding sea-travel and helping to amuse Railway travellers with song and speech and music were greatly extended; radio-phonographs came into popular use; in Naval matters, Wireless was used in connection with searchlights and in a Radio compass—first used during the War—with experimental successes in Radial control of ships and aeroplanes.

Incidental uses of this scientific marvel was the extension of Education by means of inter-College lectures; the giving of intense pleasure to the Blind and the sick, the invalid child, or the old person in an institution, by the broadcasting of books and music and news; the fighting of forest fires and the increase of conveniences in travel on land and sea and air. There was, in 1922, the establishment of an American Naval Radio Compass Station on Lake Superior to direct navigation there; the announced discovery by C. Francis Jenkins, Washington, of a method by which Moving Pictures could be transmitted by Radio; preparation by the U. S. Secretary of Commerce (H. C. Hoover) to broadcast market prices and data, weather and hydrographic news, standard radio signals, Executive announcements, statistics and educational material; the opening of a great French Wireless station at St. Assise which was described as the biggest in the world, with a capacity of 1,000,000 words a day and which would carry messages in future between France and the United States.

The completion was announced, on Oct. 10, of a $170,000,000 merger or combine of American, British, German, French and Argentine radio plants by the Radio Corporation of America with an alleged possible commercial transmission at 28 cents a word or less than half the current cable costs. At the close of the year new adaptations were being constantly announced. On Oct. 28 a Radio despatch was sent from Cavite in the Philippines to Washington, U.S., (11,500 miles) in four minutes; on Nov. 1st Edouard Bélin announced at Paris a much-needed apparatus for secret transmission of radio messages; on Nov. 8 the U. S. Department of Commerce initiated at Boston a broadcasting system of advertising and selling local goods throughout New England; at Ogden, Utah, it was stated, in December, that Le Roy Leishman had evolved a device for transmission of pictures by radio including paintings in colour—although the latter result still was rather crude.

Great Britain, though making the original discoveries, had not been as rapid in developing the smaller and more popular elements of Radio; in the larger sphere it had held its own and projected much. In January, 1922, the Imperial Wireless Telegraphy Commission, appointed in 1920, submitted a Report

recommending the erection of thermionic valve stations in England, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and Egypt, and the erection of arc stations in East Africa, Singapore and Hongkong, with space for additional thermionic plant later; following this the Australian Government, in April, entered into an agreement with the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, for the establishment of direct Wireless communication with Great Britain and the erection and operation of a powerful station in Canada; on June 20 the Deputy Postmaster-General announced in the Commons, London, that the Canadian Government would shortly send two technical representatives to discuss the whole subject with representatives of His Majesty's Government; on July 13 Mr. Kellaway, Postmaster-General, stated that the Imperial Government would erect in England a high-power Wireless Station and one of similar power in India, which would be capable of directly communicating with England, South Africa and Australia.

A further step was taken in September when the Smuts Government in South Africa announced an arrangement with the Marconi Company for the erection of a high-power station capable of direct communication with the United Kingdom, of the thermionic valve type, or twice the power of the new St. Assise station near Paris. Canada was asked to build a station costing $1,000,000 with an up-keep of $250,000 a year. The British Postmaster-General, who had Telephones and Telegraphs under his charge, decided to take control of Radio-telephony while the device was in its infancy; his plan was to permit householders to hire receiving sets as they rented telephones while the Government established two or three publicly-operated broadcasting stations in different parts of the country. On July 20 General Lord Cavan announced that Radio telephones would be used in training infantry divisions of the Army. Meanwhile, an investigation directed by Sir H. B. Jackson, for the British Radio Research Board, reported, in September, that Radio-telephony was commercially impracticable for a range of more than 200 miles but within those distances strongly recommended broadcasting; officially, this began on Nov. 14.

Canada followed the United States in its 1921 interest and popular Radio excitement; it also accepted the American principle of granting licenses to individuals instead of the British system under which they were granted to a specially-established broadcasting company authorized to establish stations in a territorial area. In a wider sense, Canada was ahead in Wireless conditions and had for several years operated perhaps the greatest chain of Wireless telegraph stations in the world; they stretched in an almost continuous line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its people took to the Radio idea with enthusiasm and success and, on Feb. 8, 1922, W. W. Grant, Chief Engineer of the Government Air Board's plant in High River, Alberta, talked on the wireless telephone with Dr. W. R. Reynolds of the Reynolds

Radio Co. in Denver, Colo., for an hour without interruption. At the moment this 1,100 mile conversation was claimed as a record.

In Toronto the *Daily Star* took up the subject with ability and energy; on Mch. 28 it conducted an initial musical demonstration, or popular concert, at the Canadian General Electric works with Boris Hambourg playing a 'cello for thousands of Radio instruments through Central Ontario; on Apr. 15 it gave an Easter recital and carried a sermon by Rev. W. A. Cameron to the four corners of the Province; on Sept. 9 the journal's Radio Station conversed 1,400 miles with Robert Woodward of Havre, Montana, and was powerful enough to catch the current transmissions of news passing from one great European station to another.

Meantime, progress was being made all over Canada. The Vancouver *Province* had, in March of this year, a Radio broadcasting set superior, it was said, to any on the American or Canadian Pacific Coast—with a 2,000 metre wave length and 500-watt power; later the Regina *Leader* established a powerful station with a range which reached, on July 20, 900 miles to Ontonogan in Michigan; on July 27 the Winnipeg *Free Press* opened one of the most powerful Radiophone transmitting stations on the continent and which was said to be exceeded in size only by a few of the great commercial stations along the coast lines of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—with an average of 1,000 to 1,200 miles. Everywhere Radio outfits were being brought into use—especially by amateurs in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and other centres; business concerns, also, were adopting the Radiophone as a serious matter and establishing sending and receiving stations which were not merely valuable in ordinary communications, but were of special use in reporting forest fires; a number of the larger lumber companies in Quebec Province installed powerful apparatus connecting their Offices with operators working in the woods; the use of radio-telephones increased to such an extent that a number of Companies were formed and the output of Radio sets increased to meet a demand which became phenomenal.

Radio incidents of the year were many and interesting. In May, J. Bruce Walker of Winnipeg delivered an address to the Rotary Club at Omaha which was transmitted through Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri with about 20,000 people listening to the speech *en route*; Meyer Rosenthal of Winnipeg, and living in New York at the time, invented an Air-O-Phone or instrument and case for easy radio operation; on Aug. 23 the utility of Radio as a means of entertainment on passenger trains was demonstrated by Canadian National Railways between Montreal and Toronto, via Ottawa; during the Canadian National Exhibition early in September, and for 11 days without a single hitch, a great radio-telephone station installed by the Canadian Independent Telephone Co. in Toronto was broadcasting a con-

tinuous 8-hour concert programme, in the Radio Building at the Exhibition, to thousands of amateurs throughout the Province.

Near Calgary (Sept. 7) Radio-telephony was used by an aeroplane in directing artillery fire, for the first time in Canada, at Camp Sarcee; at this time Surveyors were mapping the Mackenzie River District in North West Canada equipped with small Radio-receiving sets and were enabled to ascertain their exact locations by the use of these instruments; on Sept. 29 it was announced that the Canadian Westinghouse Co. of Hamilton were putting on the market Radio-Receiving Sets made by its special Radio department. At this time Dr. J. E. Hett of Kitchener claimed to be the first to build houses, as a commercial proposition, equipped with Radio-receiving apparatus. The difficulties of Radio, so far discovered, were a possible risk of fire as to which investigations were under way; the chaos produced in parts of the United States through too free and uncontrolled use of the air, which was checked by Government action, and the absolute publicity of communication which was not yet met. Another danger developed in the fact that a Canadian boy near Chatham, James Lambert, was electrocuted (Dec. 17) while working with his Radio apparatus.

Government regulating action in Canada was prompt and adequate. Preliminaries had been settled in connection with Wireless stations early in the development and following Marconi's work at Glace Bay, N.S. Much of the trouble experienced in the United States through an indiscriminate granting of transmission licenses was avoided in Canada; the Department of Naval Service made almost iron-clad regulations limiting the transmission of Radio Telephone talk. The earlier licenses issued by the Department were mainly to commercial organizations; newspapers were at first the most numerous holders of broadcasting licenses in Canada. After June 1st, 1922, Radio receiving licenses were issued through the Post Office Department as well as through the Radio branch of the Naval Service Department—afterwards transferred to the Marine Department. Lieut.-Commander C. P. Edwards was, at this time, Superintendent of the Radio Branch of the Naval Department.

Every person operating a receiving equipment must have a license and the fee was fixed at $1.00 per annum. Inspectors were appointed to supervise the aerial traffic in sound and, in Ontario, Cameron Duncan, B.Sc., of Toronto, was the appointee; in August installation of Government radio stations at Victoria Beach and Norway House, Manitoba, was completed—established in order to help the Air Service in fighting forest fires; at the close of the year the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa issued an official list of Radio stations in Canada which included international abbreviations, an alphabetical index by call signal, and by owner's name, of all stations in the five Radio districts of Canada; a list of broadcasting stations arranged by call signal and by Provinces; international allotment of call

signals; coast station direction-finding stations and reception stations covering all Canada, ship stations and training schools.

Meanwhile, Senator Marconi had established not only his fame but his business and the Marconi Wireless Co. had world-wide interests with, chiefly, British financial connections. At the beginning of 1922 its Canadian Company arrangement with the Dominion Government included a subsidy of $4,600 per station per annum for a period of 5 years from April, 1921, with Government messages paying half the commercial rates. The annual meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Ltd., was held at Montreal, on Oct. 18, and a policy of expansion promised; C. G. Greenshields, K.C., was elected President, Senator Marconi, G.C.V.O., A. E. Dyment, and Robert Bickerdike were re-elected Vice-Presidents, and the surplus shown was $257,012. In November the Marconi Company applied to Ottawa for a license to erect and operate, in the vicinity of Vancouver, a continuous wave wireless telegraph station costing, approximately, $2,000,000 and capable of communicating direct with Great Britain, Australia and the Orient; they were projecting others to be situated at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, with a total expenditure of $5,000,000 to be made as a development of the Empire "all red" wireless route.

At this time H. W. Allen, Joint General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and a Director of the Canadian Company, completed 8 weeks' tour of the Dominion undertaken in the interests of both companies. To a London journal (Dec. 21) he stated that the Vancouver Station would far exceed in power any other Marconi station in existence and would make Western Canada a sort of hub of Wireless communication, linking it up on one side with Australia and the Orient and on the other with Great Britain and Europe. Following these developments various popular organizations were formed with Radio Clubs started in every centre while Ontario had its Provincial Wireless Association with A. H. Keith-Russell as President and afterwards J. de Gruchy; a National Radio Convention was held in Toronto on Sept. 7 with exhibitions, competitions and lectures; amongst those present were C. P. Edwards, Director of the Canadian Government Radio Service, W. A. Rush, Chief Superintendent of Radio, and Donald Manson, Dominion Radio Inspector.

Natural History in Canada; Conservation of Wild Life. This was and is a subect of great but unappreciated importance in Canada. Strictly speaking, it would include all fur-bearing animals, fishes and birds, as well as wild animals, game animals as well as non-game; practically it meant in 1922 the Elk, Moose, Wapiti, Caribou, Buffalo, Musk-ox, Mountain Goat and Sheep, Antelope and other Deer, and Bears of various kinds with Game birds and fur-bearing animals such as the Rabbit, Lynx, Fox, Wolf, Marten, Mink, Muskrat, Skunk, etc. Of the infinite forms

and variety of wild life which once covered all British North America, there remained, in 1922, only the farthest North, the Rocky Mountains, the Northern portions of New Brunswick, Northern Quebec, New Ontario and James Bay having a certain population of this nature.

The Plain Bison had been decimated by professional hunters for their hides and the mighty Elk, for no greater reason than their teeth, until only a few of the latter species were left in remote parts of British Columbia; a few small herds of the Wood Buffalo remained in the far Northern Mackenzie River region, and others were in Government Parks; British Columbia's game animals had retreated to the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains and Northern Vancouver Island; Grizzly bears and the Mountain Sheep were, in 1922, almost inaccessible though the harmless Black Bear still abounded in British Columbia with cougars, lynxes and other wild cats to be seen at infrequent intervals.

Within the Arctic Circle or immediately to its south, however, Caribou were still to be found in large numbers throughout the Yukon and Mackenzie Territories, while Reindeer had grown into huge herds. Most of the Fur-bearing animals were almost extinct except in the uninhabited regions to the North; Beaver, after several years' protection, had multiplied greatly in Northern Ontario and the Pacific Province. The game birds, though still plentiful far to the North, were ever-decreasing in their Autumn migrations and were subjected, throughout the open season, to many thousands of hunters; on the Pacific coast the great Halibut fishing banks had become a scene of industry about 1908 and, from that time forward were depleted not only by Canadian craft but by those from Washington, Alaska and Japan; the fish-traps for American Salmon canneries on Puget Sound and the Southern Islands depleted the Fraser, Naas and Skeena River grounds in British Columbia to such an extent that, in 1922, the situation was serious.

The value of these varied forms of wild life had always been considerable in a country so vast as Canada where a proportion of its land was inevitably unfit for agriculture or even settlement; away to the North and Northwest or in the Mountains were great tracts of land only fitted to be the habitat of big game or other wild life. The Deer of Canada, wherever found, were and are invaluable as a food product and a potential source of wealth; Caribou provided both excellent food and good clothing and the Reindeer and Musk-ox possessed useful qualities in the opening up of unknown regions where dogs were generally being used—both could be domesticated if desired; the commercial value of fur-bearing animals and fishes needs no comment; as a food supply to the natives—Indians or Eskimos—wild life was invaluable, as a recreative interest in life, an element of sport and open-air experience, a call to health and activity, it was and is a source of untold good if the hunting

privilege be not abused; as a means of revenue to country, Province or individual, the wild life of Canada should have been kept as a great asset.

But many elements were against such conservation with, indeed, extermination as the most probable result and, especially in cases such as the Buffalo where the advance of settlement made the increased difficulties of preservation impossible to overcome, or of animals actually dangerous to human life; so, also, with the Antelope, as the prairies of the Canadian and American West were settled with farmers. But much of the destruction was avoidable, much of it was absolutely wanton—as, for instance, with the passenger pigeon, the great auk, and the Labrador duck. Had Governments and the people been interested earlier in the matter the Buffalo and Antelope might have been driven to other and unsettled regions and their numbers and commercial value conserved to the country; so with Caribou and other big game of 1922 which, however, stood in a greatly improved position with vast National Parks to roam in.

The chief source of danger to wild life in Canada was the uncontrolled, unconscionable market hunter of the past; to the reckless trapping of the commercial hunter or Indian was added the shooting of the sportsman who, too often, was absolutely indifferent to the future and the possible extinction of a species; forest fires joined the human element in the destruction of game and, in the case of wild fowl, the drainage of swamps and advance of population upon historic breeding-grounds facilitated their disappearance. In the latter case, however, the market-hunter was chiefly responsible and Canadian birds were destroyed by the millions to feed the great cities of the United States.

As population and knowledge grew in Canada, science and the lovers of wild life and students of natural history combined in an effort to check this destruction, to curb commercial rapacity and sporting carelessness and to interest Governments in this great asset of a Continent-wide country. The fur-trade of the North West had always been important; it could and should have been preserved as a great commercial interest; to do this national ownership and control of animal life in the West was suggested; the checking of indiscriminate Indian killing of game was urged. Conventions were held for the better protection and conservation of game, migratory birds, fish, etc.; international co-operation was sought and the North American Fish and Game Protective Association did splendid work. Local Associations and, especially, Natural History or other Scientific organizations sprang up all over Canada and, by 1922, included the following:

The Entomological Society of Ontario.
The Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club.
The Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants.

Natural History Society of Montreal.
Microscopical Society of Montreal.
The Natural History Society of British Columbia.
The Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
Miramichi Natural History Association.
Natural History Society of New Brunswick.
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society.
The Royal Society of Canada.
Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds.
The Royal Canadian Institute.

A very important Society in 1922 which should be specifically mentioned was the Societé Provencher d'Historie Naturelle du Canada with headquarters at Quebec. It was based upon the great natural history life-work of Rev. L. Provencher; its enthusiastic President, up to date, was Rev. Ph. J. Fillion, M.A., who, in this year, was succeeded by Col. Oscar Pelletier with Joseph Matte as Secretary-Treasurer. The origin of the Society was in 1919 when, on Apr. 22, the Provencher Society of Natural History was organized to (1) promote the learning and diffusion of the knowledge of Natural History—especially of the animal kingdom; (2) to afford better protection and conservation to desirable wild life; (3) to unite the legitimate interests of Business, Sport, Science, and the Love of Nature.

The Society at once set to work with the following system: (1) Educational Propaganda in schools, colleges, convents, by periodical distribution of illustrated pamphlets, charts, etc.; (2) Information service to sportsmen, hunters and fishers, as to how and why wild life should be protected; (3) Illustrated public lectures; (4) Investigating Commissions, appointed in any special case where information was needed as to wild animals or the advisability of erecting bird sanctuaries. The Society aimed at being a Canadian adaptation of the Audubon Society which had done so great a work in the United States. In a handsome pamphlet published early in 1922 it was stated that the organization would study Natural history, establish Schools of Fisheries, and co-operate with Governments: "By instruction and persuasion it will improve the mode of protection of our wild life, it will aim at the development of our fisheries with the object of gaining the greatest profit possible for the public, it will study the best means of preserving the indigenous species." Back of these Societies was the labour of men like Lieut.-Col. Wm. Wood, the Quebec historian, whose love of wild life was both strong and practical.

The Canadian Government and Provincial authorities, meanwhile, had done something to protect wild life and gradually did more and more—though, in this respect, much in 1922 remained to be done. Conservation of wild life was one of the chief practical benefits of the Canadian National Park system; the way in which wild animals responded to this protection and sanctuary was remarkable. For instance, in the Kootenay National Park, a new area in British Columbia, reserved along the

route of the new Transmontane motor highway from the Vermilion Summit to the Windermere Valley, the region was virgin country, with some big game; following the establishment of national and rigid regulation, the game increased in a short time to enormous proportions and became a great attraction to visitors; wild sheep, goats, black and brown bear, deer, moose, and caribou could all be seen by passing tourists along the road or on the adjacent slopes.

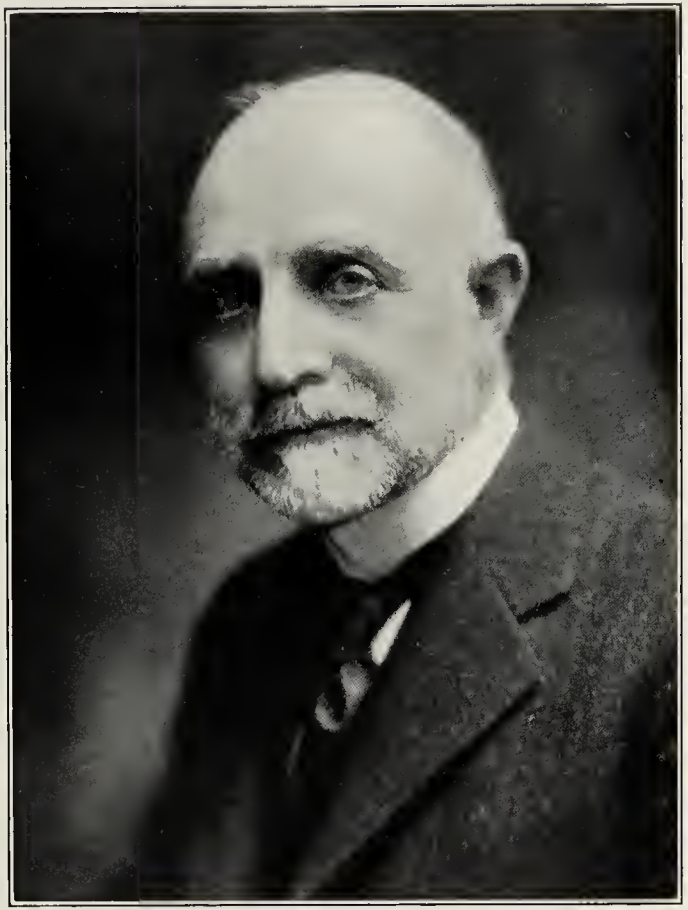
The same process of growth in numbers was visible at this time in the Rocky Mountain Park and Waterton Park; in Jasper Park, besides the continued increase in big game, the Superintendent reported, in 1922, that valuable fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, fisher, martin, and mink, were greatly on the increase; the elk, or wapiti, procured from Wyoming and liberated in the Rocky Mountain and Jasper Parks, had done well; the Government antelope herd in the National Reserve near Foremost, Alberta, continued to increase and was reported at this time to be in a very satisfactory condition. As to this beautiful animal, Government action was and is absolutely necessary to avert extinction.

Dr. W. T. Hornaday, the distinguished American naturalist, estimated in 1922 that there were only 2,000 antelope, then, in all Western Canada. Buffalo, which were extinct except in some far-distant corner of the far North of Canada, had prospered under protection in the National Parks and, in 1922, the Government buffalo herds numbered well over 5,000 in Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta; 230 in Elk Island Park, Lamont, Alberta, and a dozen at Banff, Alberta; so thriving was the Wainwright herd that a surplus of animals was expected for sale every two or three years for meat, heads and hides.

The Government in this latter connection had at first no thought of profit or return but the increase in the herds made this possible. An interesting scientific result of its policy was the creation of several new types of animal which never before had trod the face of the earth—animals produced by crossing the buffalo with domestic cattle and with the Yak of Central Asia, and the Yak with such breeds of cattle as the Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn. A "cattalo" was the offspring of two animals of these classes and it developed many points which made it valuable; the hide was found of fine texture, combining beauty with serviceability and valuable for coats and robes. An amazing estimate based upon these conditions and increases was that in 12 years from 1922 Canada would have 48,000 Buffalo and in 24 years 384,000. Most of the Canadian Provinces protected wild life up to a certain extent; all of them joined the Dominion in supporting National or Provincial Parks and the following is a tabular statement of the great areas so conserved in 1922—to the enormous well-being of wild life:*

*Note.—See page 256 of C. Gordon Hewitt's valuable volume—*The Conservation of Wild Life in Canada.*

Vincent Massey
President, Massey-Harris Company Limited, Toronto, 1922.



George H. Smith
Appointed General Manager, Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto, in 1922.

Province	Provincial Reserves	Dominion Reserves	Total
Quebec	5,054 sq. miles		5,054 sq. miles
Ontario	4,310 sq. miles	25 sq. miles	4,335 sq. miles
Manitoba	5,160 sq. miles		5,160 sq. miles
Saskatchewan	3,820 sq. miles		3,820 sq. miles
Alberta	176 sq. miles	7,769 sq. miles	7,945 sq. miles
British Columbia	2,867 sq. miles	1,123 sq. miles	3,990 sq. miles
Total			30,304 sq. miles

Through all the Provinces Game Departments, guardians and wardens were numerous and laws and regulations carefully made. Enforcement, however, was difficult, hunters and sportsmen careless, the public often indifferent. Bird life in Canada had always faced difficulties in climate and in careless indifference from the people; in September, 1922, new Dominion regulations were issued which included elaborate details as to closed seasons, districts and areas, the number to be killed at a time, or by an individual, restrictions of various kinds. Conditions at this time were greatly improved and reports received by Commissioner J. B. Harkin, of the Canadian National Parks, from migratory bird officers and wardens all over the Dominion, were highly satisfactory; through the West, in particular, migratory birds had greatly increased. It was announced in November that Government plans to prevent the extinction of the antelope in Western Canada were proving successful—especially at the Foremost Reserve in Alberta; on Dec. 6-8 a Conference was held at Ottawa called by the Department of the Interior (Parks Branch).

This important gathering was opened by Hon. J. H. King, who laid stress upon the National importance of wild life; those who took part were Federal and Provincial game officers representing all parts of Canada, officers charged with the protection of wild life, and representatives of voluntary organizations. Three days were spent in discussing almost every phase of wild life protection, and the topics ranged from the whale, the greatest of mammals, down to the smallest of migratory birds; Resolutions were adopted unanimously dealing with a Dominion-wide educational campaign in the interest of conservation, general prohibition of the sale of game, uniform adjustment of the "bag limit" for Canada and the United States, Federal assistance for the Provinces in controlling illegal shipments of game and fur, a gun license system for all hunting, alteration of the open and closed seasons for several species of birds, and protection of marine mammals. The year closed with improving conditions and an increasing popular interest in the subject which, to the many earnest lovers of wild life, must have been gratifying.

WOMEN'S WORK AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The Position of Women in Canada; Political and Social Work.

In the decade prior to 1922, women had taken an ever-increasing part in public work and reform effort; their National and Provincial organizations had increased in numbers, effort and influence; their work in the War period had been beyond all praise for energy and efficiency; their interest in all kinds of political, religious, and social matters had been constantly growing; their place in public life, following the acquisition of the franchise, became important with the election of Mrs. L. C. McKinney to the Legislature of Alberta in 1917—the first woman legislator in the British Empire. With the appointment, in 1921, of Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith of Vancouver to a place in the British Columbia Cabinet and of Mrs. Irene Parlby to the Alberta Government; the election of Miss Agnes MacPhail to the Dominion Parliament, of Mrs. Nellie McClung to the Alberta Legislature, and of Mrs. Edith Rogers (1922) to that of Manitoba, their place became assured.

Elsewhere, Mrs. Obed Smith, wife of the Canadian Immigration Commissioner in London, was selected to represent Canada at the International Conference on the Welfare of Women and Children held under the auspices of the League of Nations in June, 1921, while Miss Bellelle Guerin of Montreal represented Canada at the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues in Rome. These and other incidents were a natural development of the Franchise rights given to women; so was the movement to appoint Mrs. Arthur Murphy (Janey Canuck) of Edmonton to the Senate of Canada. This latter subject was discussed in 1922 and the qualification of the B. N. A. Act that "He shall be" so and so was claimed to make such an appointment impossible. The visits of Mrs. H. H. Asquith and Lady Astor, M.P., aroused much interest amongst Canadian women during this year; the latter's address to the Ontario Legislature, on May 17, was a unique incident and her remark that "we'll never be as good as you are in some things but we'll fairly leave you behind in others," attracted comment. At this time, it may be added, and before women had come into the Legislatures, there were Mother's Allowance Acts in force in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario; the three Western Provinces, British Columbia and Ontario had Minimum Wage Boards which greatly affected the Labour position of women; Nova Scotia and Quebec had such laws but they were not yet in operation.

Other incidents of 1922 included the appointment of Mrs. Margaret Patterson, M.D., in Toronto (Mch. 6) as the first Woman Magistrate of that City and one of the first in Canada although Mrs. Murphy had for years sat on the Bench in Ed-

monton; the interesting debate in the *Grain Growers' Guide* of Winnipeg—June 14, July 12 and Aug. 9—as to "Whether your Daughter should Marry a Farmer"; the appointment in July of Miss Jessie MacMillan as Director of Women's Extension Work in the Department of Agriculture, Alberta; the graduation at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, of Miss Frances E. Heming, Ottawa, as B. S. A. on completion of a 4-years' course in Agriculture; the decision of the Methodist General Conference in October not to allow women, for another four years, to occupy the pulpits in that Church; the claim that women in Canada deserved better recognition and space in the current volume of *Who's Who* than a representation of 48 against 3,200 men!

Women's Organized Work in Canada. In every field of its National life the Women of Canada at this time had some form of organized activity. The National Council of Women, the I. O. D. E., the Women's Institutes, the W. C. T. U., the Y. W. C. A., were, perhaps, the most prominent; important as they were, however, they only represented a portion of this sphere of effort. In the farm life of Canada, for instance, the Canadian Council of Agriculture which ruled and represented the United Farmers and Farm Women of Canada, was greatly influenced by its Women's Section which was really a Committee of the Council and which, in 1922, had one representative from each of the following: United Farm Women of Ontario, United Farm Women of Manitoba, Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farm Women of Alberta and *The Grain Growers' Guide* of Winnipeg.

They included Mrs. James Elliott who was Chairman of an Inter-Provincial Committee on Marketing, Mrs. J. S. Amos of a similar Committee on Young People's Work, Mrs. M. L. Sears of one on Public Health, Miss Amy J. Roe on Social Service, Mrs. John McNaughton on Immigration and Miss M. P. McCallum on Publicity and Education. The subject chiefly treated by these organizations in 1922 was the obtaining of Amendments to the Naturalization Act so as to enable married women to take out personal naturalization papers and to permit a woman who was a British subject, but who married a person of foreign citizenship, to retain her British nationality. Another object was amendment of the Elections Act eliminating the necessity of women taking out voting certificates; inspection of imported eggs by the Government and the emphasizing of Peace propaganda were other elements.

The Canadian Council of Immigration for Women met at Ottawa on Mch. 22-24 with Mrs. Agnes Dennis of Halifax in the chair and 6 Provinces and 14 National organizations represented. Mr. Stewart, Minister of Immigration, addressed the Convention which passed Resolutions endorsing the existing restrictions on Immigration and approving the establishment of a Women's Division of that Department; urging care as to the

food and accommodation given Immigrants at Canadian ports, the provision of Matrons in uniform at all ports and the presence of a woman at Boards of Enquiry re Immigrants; opposing the grant of any rights of selection and admission to non-governmental bodies and asking Provincial Governments to obtain a survey of all employments open to women. The International Order of King's Daughters had branches in most of the Provinces and its chief functions were of a charitable nature and included relief work for the poor and unemployed, the obtaining and distribution of Christmas hampers, looking after Orphanages and varied Child Welfare work. A Dominion Convention was held at Vancouver on June 22 and Miss A. M. Brown of Toronto, President for the past 20 years, was re-elected.

The Federation of University Women of Canada was an important body which held a Conference at Montreal on Sept. 1st with the President, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, in the chair. Arrangements were made for lecture tours throughout the country and a serious discussion took place as to the provision of better living conditions for women students at College or University; it was stated that during the past 12 months membership had grown from 1,123 to 1,353 and Mrs. McWilliams reported on the recent International Conference of Federations at Paris which she had attended—with 16 nations represented—and of the movement to exchange Professors and students, internationally, in order to promote amity and peace.

The Canadian Girl Guides' Association, a branch of the British organization, with Mrs. H. D. Warren, Toronto, as Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Council and Lady Pellatt as Hon. Commissioner, after many years' service in the former position, was an Association of wide and useful influence amongst the younger generation. Each of the Provinces had its own organization with membership registered at Dominion headquarters and, on Apr. 30, 1922, they stood in the following order: Ontario, with 57 companies, 16 Brownie packs and two Ranger patrols; British Columbia with 24 companies and 4 Brownie packs; Saskatchewan with 14 registered companies and 4 Brownie packs; Manitoba, 14 companies, 1 Brownie pack; Quebec, 13 companies, 4 Brownie packs; Nova Scotia, 11 companies, 1 Brownie pack; Alberta, 5 Companies, 1 Brownie pack; New Brunswick, 4 companies, 2 Brownie packs.

The Brownie Packs were for girls under 11, the Girl Guide membership ran from 11 years to 16, the Rangers were girls over 16. The Association had, at this time, a world membership of 406,000, its policy was non-class, non-political and inter-denominational and applied equally to city and country life while its objects were officially defined as follows: "It encourages ideals and activities intended to develop increasing practical knowledge of home-keeping, mother-craft and citizenship. The training tends in four main directions: (a) character and intelligence; (b) skill and technical knowledge; (c) service for

others; (d) physical health and development." In 1922 Mrs. Warren, as Chief Commissioner, accepted an invitation from the Girl Scouts' Association of the United States and attended a Conference on Training Schools and Camps held at Long Pond, near Plymouth, Mass. On the occasion of H. R. H. Princess Mary's marriage the Canadian Guides sent, as a wedding gift, their crest done in platinum set with small diamonds and sapphires. The amount was raised by one-cent contributions from the Guides. The membership at this time was 19,324 with 6,228 new officers and guides enrolled during the year; one Badge of Merit was conferred during 1922, 6 Hon. Diploma Badges and 2 Gold Cords. The Provincial Commissioners in this year were as follows:

British Columbia	Mrs. W. C. Nichol	Victoria
Manitoba	Lady Aikins	Winnipeg
Nova Scotia	Mrs. MacCallum Grant	Halifax
Ontario	Mrs. F. P. Betts	London
Saskatchewan	Mrs. J. D. Martin	Regina

The Women's Missionary organizations had, for many years, been important bodies in Church and Social work. The General Council of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church (Western Division) met in Toronto on May 18-19 and heard reports as to work in outside fields along educational, evangelistic and medical lines and in Trinidad, British Guiana, and Korea with home work in the North West and Labrador; reports were read as to conditions in various countries and Mrs. John MacGillivray of Toronto was elected President for the coming year. The statistics of the fiscal year for Ontario, alone, were given at Ottawa on Apr. 19 as including 27,297 auxiliary members; 3,201 members of the Young Women's Auxiliaries and 16,354 from the Mission Band; the Home Helpers numbered 10,290. The total membership of the Division, which included Quebec and the West, was 83,360 in 1922, and the revenue $484,481. In Canada, as a whole, the Society maintained 14 Hospitals, 14 School-homes to aid Foreign children and 8 Boarding schools for Indian children. At the 42nd annual meeting of the W. M. S. (Eastern Division) held at Summerside, P. E. I., on Sept. 5-7, the contribution for Missions was reported as $68,414; the membership as 11,514 and the Y. P. M. A. as having 111 Societies with 2,876 members; Mrs. L. A. Moore of North Sydney was re-elected President. The Women's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Society was an Association with Ontario as its most important unit but with strong organizations, also, in the Maritime Provinces.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist Church was a powerful body with branches in all the Provinces and a Board of Managers which met in Toronto on Sept. 28-29 in its 41st annual meeting, with funds of $434,775 available; of these $123,739 was apportioned to work in Japan, $132,272 to work in China and the balance to Home work in Canada; Mrs. H. A. Lavell, B.A., Kingston, was elected President with a Vice-President from each Province.

The annual Conventions in the various Provinces during the year covered reports of the most varied activities and touched all the social, as well as religious problems, in the life of a young and racially-mixed community of peoples. The Society had 12 Conference Branches with 114,640 members of all kinds reported in September, 1922; it had 1,575 Auxiliaries and 51,333 annual members, 623 Mission Circles, with 18,930 members; it had 908 Mission Bands with 31,158 members and 7,097 Little Light Bearers; its total Receipts for 1921-22 were $381,462.

The Dominion Board of Management of the Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England met in Toronto on Oct. 18-19. The Reports showed 1,855 Senior Branches with 41,940 members of whom 6,113 were girls in 361 Branches; the Junior Branches numbered 635 with 15,447 members and 18,628 Little Helpers. The total membership of the Woman's Auxiliary was, therefore, 76,515 in 2,490 Branches. This organization supported 30 Missionaries and 2 Bible women in the Overseas' fields and 28 Missionaries with 33 other workers within Canada. In 1921 the funds available were $180,457 of which $130,129 were spent Overseas. Missionaries home from many fields reported as to their work—Mrs. Baldwin, who spoke of the compelling need and opportunity in Japan; Miss Archer, who outlined the status of women in Japan; Miss Thomas, who gave an account of the work among the Indians and Chilians in South America; Miss Brewster, who spoke on the Carcross School in the Yukon, and Miss Peters on work in Honan, China.

There was a multitude of other organizations—the Home-Makers' Associations of Saskatchewan with support from the Provincial Department of Agriculture; the Home Branch of the Soldier Settlement Board; the Daughters and Maids of England, associated with the Sons of England Society and the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association; the Women's Section of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec; the Women's Clubs of Quebec, which were first established in 1915 and in 1922 included 70 organizations with 4,740 French-Canadian farmers' wives and daughters, as members, under the general supervision of Alphonse Désilet, B.S.A., and the Provincial Department of Agriculture; many Women's Conservative and Liberal Associations in the larger centres with an Ontario Women's Liberal Association of which Mrs. Harry Carpenter of Hamilton was President and an Ontario Women Citizens' Association of which Mrs. J. B. Cleveland, Toronto, was President; American Women's Clubs in at least half-a-dozen cities doing an active International and social work; the Woman's Montreal Club, an old and representative institution with 700 members of whom, in 1922, Mrs. John Scott was President.

There was, also, the Federation of Women's Clubs in Montreal which included the above and 6 other organizations; the Ontario Women's Teachers' Federation of which Miss Evelyn Johnson, London, was the founder and President, with 5,000

members in 1922; the May Court Club of notable social and philanthropic work in Ottawa with Miss Kathleen Snowdon as the elected May Queen of 1922. The Canadian Women's Press Club had Societies in most of the centres of the Dominion with Mrs. Arthur Murphy of Edmonton as Hon. President in 1922, Miss Lucy Swanton Doyle of Toronto as President, Miss Charlotte Whitton of Ottawa as Secretary and Miss Mabel Burkholder of Hamilton as Treasurer. The headquarters in this year was Toronto, the membership 375 and the Branches were as follows:

Toronto	Mrs. H. M. Ringland	Fort William	Mrs. J. W. Sherk
Montreal	Miss Gertrude Clergue	Edmonton	Miss Edna Kells
Ottawa	Mrs. Madge MacBeth	Calgary	Miss Mary Armitage
Winnipeg	Miss Kenneth Hague	Vancouver	Mrs. Cubbage
		Victoria	Mrs. Hodges

The Woman's Art Association of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto, was a notable body organized originally in 1889 by Mrs. J. S. Dignam with, in 1922, Mrs. A. C. MacKay as President and a Saskatchewan Branch of which Mrs. W. M. Graham, Balcarres, was President. The Ontario Federation of Home and School Clubs, of which Prof. J. A. Dale was President, had a membership largely composed of women with 250 Clubs actively concerned in matters of child education and control; so with the Provincial Parent-Teacher Federation of British Columbia of which Mrs. J. Muirhead of Vancouver was President. There were many notable Historical Societies in Canada in which women had done effective work and the more important at this time were the following: Women's Canadian Historical Society, Toronto, Miss Sarah Mickle President; Women's Historical Society at St. Thomas, of which Mrs. J. H. Wilson was President; Women's Canadian Historical Society, Ottawa, with Mrs. E. J. Ashton President; the Niagara Historical Society of Niagara-on-the-Lake, of which Miss Janet Carnochan was the head and front; the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, Hamilton, with Mrs. G. Lynch-Staunton as President.

The International Federation of Catholic Alumnæ was an organization founded in Maryland, U.S., in 1914, by Mrs. James J. Sheeran and was organized in New York City in November, 1914, when representatives of 102 Alumnæ from all parts of Canada and United States met and undertook the work. This New York Convention was the 1st Biennial meeting, and Canada was represented by the Toronto Alumnæ Association. International Conventions followed at Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis and Boston; the organization had the approval of the Pope and the Hierarchy of the United States and Canada; its formal objects were the upholding of the ideals of Catholic womanhood and the formulation of plans for the extension of Catholic education, literature and Social work.

Mrs. Robert Devine of Ottawa was the Trustee for Canada of the International Federation; Ontario, in 1921, was the only Province federated with the main body, with Mrs. E. P. Kelly

of Toronto as Governor in 1921-1922. The total membership in Ontario was 900 representing nine Alumnæ Associations. The organization, as a whole, covered Ireland, Belgium, Switzerland as well as Canada and the United States and, according to a statement by Mrs. Devine before the Catholic Women's League in 1921, it had 53,000 members, 266 affiliated Alumnæ Associations and 53 different teaching Orders of Nuns. An important French-Canadian organization was Fédération des Femmes Canadiennes francaises with headquarters at Ottawa, Archbishop Emard as Patron, Lady Byng of Vimy as Hon. President and Mme. P. E. Marchand as President.

The National Council of Women. This organization was a Federation made up of many Canadian Women's Associations and including the Canadian Association of Nursing Education, the Canadian Girl Guides, the National Association of Trained Nurses, the Canadian Suffrage Association, the Canadian W. C. T. U., the Canadian Women's Press Club, the Girls' Friendly Society of Canada, the I. O. D. E., the King's Daughters, the Medical Alumnæ of Toronto and the Queen's University Alumnæ Association, the Salvation Army, the Woman's Art Association, the Y. W. C. A., Ontario Women Citizens' Association and Ontario Women's Liberal Association. With many of these organizations a number of lesser ones were included and with each Provincial Council of the N. C. W. were affiliated most of the other Women's Societies of Provincial standing; with each Local Council were associated all the varied local, civic or municipal bodies of women. Organized in 1893 by Lady Aberdeen (afterwards Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair) who was President for 6 years, the succeeding holders of the office were Lady Taylor, Mrs. Thomson, Lady Edgar, Mrs. F. H. Torrington, Mrs. W. E. Sanford and, in 1922, Miss C. E. Carmichael of New Glasgow, N.S. Lady Byng of Vimy was Hon. President, the wives of the Lieutenant-Governors Hon. Vice-Presidents, and the following held the other representative offices:

National Vice-Presidents

Mrs. W. E. Sanford	Hamilton	Mrs. Adam Shortt	Ottawa
Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L.	Toronto	Mrs. William Dennis, M.A.	Halifax
Mrs. G. W. Kerby	Calgary	MagistrateMurphy	Edmonton

Provincial Vice-Presidents

Alberta	Mrs. O. C. Edwards	MacLeod
British Columbia	Mrs. S. D. Scott	Vancouver
Manitoba	Mrs. S. E. Clement	Brandon
New Brunswick	Mrs. Atherton Smith	St. John
Nova Scotia	Mrs. John Stanfield	Truro
Ontario	Dr. Stowe Gullan	Torouto
Quebec	Dr. Ritchie-England	Montreal
Saskatchewan	Mrs. Angus Graham	Moose Jaw

The organization was affiliated with the International Council of Women and had representatives upon each of its 10 Standing Committees; it also sent representatives yearly to the Canadian Council of Immigration, the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, the Social Service Council and the Dominion Fire Protection Association. Its own Standing Committees covered a wide variety of important subjects: Citizenship, Conservation

of Natural Resources, Education, Equal Moral Standards, Films and Printed Matter, Fine and Applied Arts, Household Economics, Housing, Immigration, Better Protection of Women and Children, League of Nations, Mental Hygiene, National Recreation, Professions and Employment for Women, Public Health, Soldiers' Pensions and Dependents, Taxation. The Council claimed, in 1922, to represent a membership of 500,000 women with 75 Local Councils; that of the International organization was said to comprise 20,000,000 women. The motto of the Council was "Truth, Justice, Righteousness and Loyalty." On Feb. 24 Mrs. O. C. Edwards of MacLeod headed a deputation of 19 women representing all parts of Canada which waited upon Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice at Ottawa, and presented a series of proposals for legislation along lines of social reform. These included:

1. A request for amendments to the Naturalization Act to provide that a Canadian girl would still retain her nationality as a Canadian in the event of marrying a foreigner; that the wives of foreign-born Canadians should be made to pass citizenship examinations equal to those passed by the men.
2. Amendments to the Homestead Act permitting women to take up land on the same terms as men.
3. Legislation to make desertion of wife and family an extraditable offence.
4. Amendments to the Divorce laws in force in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan to make conditions equal as between men and women.
5. A request that adultery be made a crime throughout Canada as was now the case in New Brunswick—with imprisonment instead of a fine for sexual offences.
6. An amendment in the law governing marriages, making it legal for a woman to marry her deceased husband's brother, with a retroactive clause.
7. Amendments increasing the age of consent from 14 to 16; indeterminate sentences for those convicted of sexual offences; payment of prisoners in penitentiaries in order to assist in providing for prisoners' families; making it a crime to establish relations with feeble-minded persons or imbeciles, and for any person, other than an Indian, to have relations with Indian women.

On June 19-28 the 29th annual Convention of the National Council was held at Port Arthur with about 100 delegates present from Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan and Mrs. W. E. Sanford in the chair. A great number of reports were read with reviews of Provincial activities and expressed opinions upon all phases of social and moral reform and woman's place in the community and nation. The Alberta Council wanted a better Dower law and a Detention House for women of confirmed evil habits and the formation of an Order of House-keeping Nurses in rural regions while British Columbia urged legislation as to the Drug evil. Ontario wanted a law requiring compulsory provision—when money was available—for wife and child after a man's death; a law placing women on Juries and one making the mother an equal co-guardian with the father of her children born in wedlock; a system of State medical attendance and care for all

maternity cases; a legal declaration that as the wife "is the business partner of her husband in conserving, if not producing, the wealth that supports the family, she shall be recognized as an equal partner in the marriage relationship and be entitled to a definite income"; the establishment of Domestic Relation Courts to counteract and prevent the Divorce evil.

A notable Report was presented upon Housing which reviewed the situation in Canada as to (1) public health, (2) Social problems, (3) unemployment and industrial unrest, (4) Town planning and (5) Taxation. Mrs. Edwards reported elaborately upon the Legislative suggestions presented to Sir Lomer Gouin, as above, and stated that several of the proposals as to Sexual offences had been incorporated in the past Session's enactments; the Committee on Equal Moral Standards reported that "sound sex education should be incorporated into our entire educational system in homes, schools, Colleges, churches and press." Resolutions of the year, as passed by the Executive Committee of the Council and confirmed included (1) a demand that Moving Picture houses show a fair percentage of British films; (2) request that a certain class of vicious travelling shows of the "carnival" type from the United States be forbidden by the Government; (3) declaration that the press should suppress details in objectionable cases such as that of Arbuckle; (4) plea for a National Immigration policy with a predominance of British citizens amongst those admitted; (5) a protest against the present economic position of the wife and demand that she be made legally entitled to a portion of her husband's income. Incidents of the meeting included a cablegram of congratulation to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales upon his Birthday and the declaration of the Educational Report that Latin and Greek might well give way to Civics and that in history-teaching military greatness and the story of Kings and Generals should be replaced by the study of National and Racial progress. The election of officers included Miss Carmichael as President, Mrs. Horace Parsons of Toronto and Mrs. H. Carpenter of Hamilton as Secretaries, and Mrs. Charles Thorburn of Ottawa as Treasurer. The following Resolutions were passed:

1. That a Court of Family Relations should be established in every large City.
2. That there should be a redistribution of Parliamentary constituencies on the principle of representation by population so that each member elected should represent as nearly as possible the same number of electors.
3. That everyone found, without lawful excuse, in a disorderly house be made liable to $100 fine, to 2 months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.
4. That the betting house on Canadian race-tracks should be made illegal.
5. That the N. C. W. should make a strong effort to establish a yearly Scholarship for the study of Painting or Sculpture abroad.
6. That married women, whether Canadian or Foreign-born, should have the right to take out naturalization papers as if they were *femmes sole*.

7. That young boys should be brought under control of Provincial Minimum Wage Acts.
8. That there should be no reduction in the present scale of Pensions to Canadian soldiers.
9. That the Government should consider the levy of a tax upon the unearned increment of land.
10. That the N. C. W. recommend establishment of a Nursery Training School in each Province, which would provide a practical short course of training in the care of children for girls.

The Provincial and Local Councils of the N. C. W. wielded an influence in many centres, held busy meetings and passed varied Resolutions along the lines indicated in their National gathering and Executive decisions; instructive papers were read at these meetings and social problems freely discussed. The Presidents of Local Councils in 1922 included Mrs. W. J. White in Vancouver, Mrs. R. G. Smythe in Toronto, Mrs. D. J. Grant in Winnipeg, Mrs. P. J. McManus in Halifax, Mrs. H. G. Glass in Calgary, Mrs. K. Forbes-Reid in Edmonton, Mrs. H. Carpenter in Hamilton, Mrs. E. B. Smith in London, Mrs. Walter Lyman in Montreal, Miss J. A. Wilson in Ottawa, Miss Fitzpatrick in Quebec, Mrs. E. W. Stapleford in Regina, Mrs. Atherton Smith in St. John, Mrs. C. D. Schofield in Victoria.

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. Founded in 1900 by Mrs. Clark Murray of Montreal, the I. O. D. E. had grown steadily from year to year in an ever-increasing measure of influence. As Presidents of an Order which increased from small beginnings to over 30,000 members, Mrs. S. Nordheimer and then Mrs. A. E. Gooderham and Mrs. John Bruce of Toronto did notable work; Miss Joan Arnoldi, of well-known war-time service, was President in 1921-22. Associated with the Order at this time were the National, affiliated, Chapters of Bermuda, Newfoundland and the Bahamas; in 1921 the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire, which was confined to New York State, was admitted into a sort of alliance while the Independent Daughters of the British Empire, with a membership in Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Florida, Minnesota, Ohio, California, Washington and Indiana, was also included in a loose form of affiliation. There was, besides, a form of friendly co-operation with the Victoria League (England) and the Navy League of Canada. There were, in Canada, 71 Provincial Chapters, 32 Municipal, 645 Primary and 53 Junior. The Motto of the Order was "One Flag, One Throne, One Empire" and its principles may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. To stimulate and express loyalty to the Throne and the King.
2. To supply and foster a bond amongst the daughters and children of the Empire.
3. To provide an efficient organization by which prompt and united action may be taken by the women and children of the Empire when such action is desired.
4. To promote in the Motherland and in the Colonies the study of the history of the Empire and of current Imperial questions; to celebrate

patriotic anniversaries; to cherish the memory of brave and heroic deeds and last resting places of our heroes and heroines; to erect memorial stones on spots that have become sacred to the Nation.

5. To care for the widows and orphans and dependents of British soldiers or sailors and heroes.

6. To promote unity between the Motherland and countries of the Empire; to promote loyalty to King and Country; to forward every good work for the betterment of country and people; to assist in the progress of art and literature; to draw women's influence to the bettering of all things connected with our great Empire and to instill into the youth patriotism in its fullest sense.

The work of the Order was of wide and varied character. It included Education as to Empire and patriotism and history through the distribution of pictures and libraries amongst Schools; Canadianization work amongst the Foreign-born; co-operation with the Red Cross, Victorian Order of Nurses and Social Service Council, the Navy League, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; oversight of Orphanages and hospitals and help to Famine Relief Funds. During the War. the Order raised over $5,500,000 for all purposes and expended it in patriotic and useful War-work. At this time it still was bent upon raising $500,000 for a War Memorial with the following objects: The establishment of Bursaries in Canadian Universities for children of deceased soldiers; annual post-graduate scholarships in British Universities; distribution of a series of historical pictures to 1,000 schools and of libraries to schools in which were children of foreign parentage; expanision of the Educational work of the Order.

Much of this, by 1922, had been raised—$327,927 on Apr. 30—and parts of the scheme had been put in operation with $100,000 set aside for the Canadian Bursaries of $1,000 each, in 4 yearly installments, and $100,000 appropriated for Overseas' Scholarships; in 1921 nine students were finishing their first year in Canadian Universities, and 4 scholars had been elected to go to England for post-graduate study. The Canadian Bursaries for the year 1921-22 were awarded as follows: Alberta, Earle M. Price; British Columbia, Kathleen Dodds; Manitoba, James Kellett; Nova Scotia, Florence L. Tupper; Ontario, Gordon Maybee; Quebec, Edward W. Steacie; Saskatchewan, Edward W. White; New Brunswick, Joshua Summer, of Manitoba; P. E. I., William Blackburn, of Saskatchewan.

The 3rd Award of Bursaries in Canadian Universities was announced in September, 1922, by Miss Laing, Educational Secretary—with three Provinces not applying and awards going elsewhere—to a total of eleven. The allocation of War Memorial pictures was announced, on Oct. 10, as follows: Ontario 315 collections; Quebec 250; Saskatchewan 95; Alberta 80; Manitoba 75; Nova Scotia 65; British Columbia 60; New Brunswick 45; P. E. Island 10. The collection of 18 pictures made up a splendid series of re-produced paintings—the most notable ones were as follows:

1. Landing of the 1st Canadian Division at St. Nazaire...Edgar Bundy
2. Cloth Hall at Ypres.....J. Kerr Lawson
3. Over the Top.....A. Bastien
4. The Defence of the P. P. C. L. I. at Sanctuary Wood..Kenneth Forbes
5. Canadians in Paris after the Armistice.....A. Bastien
6. Canada's Grand Armada leaving Gaspé Bay.....F. S. Challener

The 22nd annual Convention of the I. O. D. E. was held in Vancouver on May 29-31 with Miss Arnoldi in the chair and about 600 delegates present; a welcome was accorded by Mrs. W. C. Nichol, wife of the Lieut.-Governor; Mrs. H. F. Burkholder, Hamilton, and Mrs. A. U. de Pencier also spoke. Miss Arnoldi gave a stirring Presidential address and referred, particularly, to the Reports received from Provincial Chapters: "That record of steady progress, of hearty enthusiasm, of hard work, of real patriotism, of real effort, is a very impressive record." After a reference to the ideals of the Order, she declared that they could only be realized through the work of individual Chapters: "One of our great privileges is to help mould public opinion. It is a thing that is very much required in this Canada of ours—a concerted public opinion." The Reports of Committees contained much interesting information.

That on Child Welfare, read by Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, estimated that there were 176,000 mental defectives in Canada and urged segregation and permanent training for feeble-minded females of adult age; the South African War Graves Committee reported that the Monument in the park at Bloemfontein was almost completed and would shortly be unveiled; Mrs. Hamilton Burns, as Treasurer, reported that the amount of $581,592 had been raised by the National Chapter and of this $43,349 was for the War Memorial; Miss Constance Laing, for the War Memorials Committee, dealt with its general progress and referred to the peculiar fact that High School Principals appeared to show little interest in the Scholarships. Miss Laing, as Educational Secretary, also reported that it had been decided to make the Sarah Maxwell memorial competition, for essays on Heroism, a national competition to take place in the public schools of the Provincial Capitals; first prize was awarded to Rose Karry, Toronto, and the second prize to Gertrude Papineau, Quebec. During the year, 217 prize books, 154 libraries, 208 pictures and 32 flag charts were distributed. The work in connection with secondary education of Soldiers' children, in nearly every Province, had proved successful, and, in the whole country, 89 children were receiving instruction.

Incidents of the meeting included the unveiling of a Cross of Sacrifice erected in the War Cemetery by the Vancouver Chapters, and the reading of a letter from Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, thanking the I. O. D. E. for its wedding gift and illuminated address and adding: "It is indeed wonderful that all parts of the Empire should be thinking of me in my happiness." Addresses were given by Rev. Dr. R. H. Gowen of Seattle, by Russell Walker on Immigration, and by S. N. Steph-

ens on the Barnardo Homes; the announcement was made that Mrs. R. W. Wood of Fernie, B.C., had offered $200 yearly for 10 years to be given as a Prize for the best short story by a Canadian author with $100, annually, for 10 years offered by Mrs. Preble McIntosh, Montreal, for the best one-act play written by a Canadian; a By-law was passed under which future Presidents of the Order need not be residents of Toronto, as the headquarters of the Order. Important changes were made in the Constitution and Mrs. A. W. McDougald, Convenor of the Committee, reported the chief amendments as (1) embodying incorporation of Chapters; (2) providing representation to all Provinces on the National Executive; (3) enlarging the powers of the National Executive in proposing amendments; (4) granting full autonomy to Provincial Chapters in approaching Provincial Governments; (5) placing a check upon hasty legislation by requiring a year's notice to the National Chapter for amendments to the Constitution.

Resolutions were passed suggesting one uniform version of *O, Canada*! for use throughout the Dominion; asking every Chapter of the Order to contribute some amount each year, in proportion to its resources, to the National I. O. D. E. War Memorial until the full objective shall have been attained; requesting all Chapters "to see that Armistice Day be celebrated with fitting religious ceremonies throughout the Dominion"; urging the Government to include in their Estimates the amount formerly allotted to the work of training Cadets in the Public Schools; endorsing Red Cross activities and urging Governments to do full justice to the claims and condition of Soldiers in the Great War; declaring that alien women, becoming British subjects through marriage, should be compelled to take an oath of allegiance and be able to write in either French or English; praying that no legislation be passed in Canada abolishing the Appeal to the Imperial Privy Council. Miss Joan Arnoldi declined re-election for a third term and was presented with an illuminated address and elected as Hon. Vice-President of the Order; Mrs. Graham Thompson and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy received similar recognition of their services. Many entertainments were given for the delegates in Vancouver and during a visit to Victoria. The following National officers were elected:

Position	Name	Address
President	Mrs. P. E. Doolittle	Toronto
Vice-President	Mrs. H. F. Burkholder	Hamilton
Vice-President	Mrs. G. Selwyn Holmested	Toronto
Vice-President	Mrs. A. U. de Pencier	Vancouver
Vice-President	Mrs. Robert FitzRandolph	Fredericton
Vice-President	Miss R. M. Church	Toronto
Vice-President	Mrs. John D. Hay	Toronto
Secretary	Miss Alice L. McClelland	Toronto
Treasurer	Miss Eldred Macdonald	Toronto
Educational Secretary	Miss Constance B. Laing	Toronto
Echoes Secretary	Mrs. W. H. Barker	Toronto
Organizing Secretary	Mrs. A. H. Malcolmson	St. Catharines

The Provincial meetings of the Order included many discussions of public problems. In connection with the proposal to

have a Canadian "unknown soldier" ceremonial, the Ontario Chapter passed a Resolution (Jan. 27) declaring that as Canada was part of the British Empire and was included in the ceremony at Westminster Abbey, such action would imply that Canada had not had its part in the Empire recognition, and asking the Government to abandon the project; the Alberta Provincial Chapter (Jan. 20) stated by Resolution that the High and Public School curriculum should include as many selections as possible in the *Readers* from Canadian authors, or as supplementary reading and, also, suggested that each Chapter in the Order be asked to subscribe two dollars a year toward a Fund of Victory bonds to be given for the best Canadian book of prose or poetry written during the year; the Nova Scotia Chapter protested (Apr. 26) against the proposed release of the Arbuckle films for the kinematograph.

At the Ontario Provincial meeting in Hamilton (Apr. 27) retention of the Privy Council appeal was urged, a Committee of Municipal Regents appointed to consider the care of English school-boys settling on Canadian farms, a total of 292 Chapters in the Province were reported with 22 new ones in the year and $21,616 collected during that period. The Provincial Chapter of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, (Apr. 26) urged the Government "to put strict limitation on the number of non-English-speaking immigrants entering Canada and, also, to develop a definite policy of encouragement and assistance to settlers from the British Isles." It also asked that "the singing of the National Anthem and the saluting of the flag daily, be made compulsory in the schools of the Province." At the Alberta meeting, on Apr. 26, it was stated that over $31,000 had been raised by the 2,000 Chapters of the Province in the past year. At the British Columbia Convention (Apr. 28) Resolutions were passed (1) favouring "some scheme whereby undenominational religious teaching shall become a part of the curriculum of our public schools," and (2) urging that daily salutation of the flag in the schools be made compulsory. On Nov. 30, Mrs. John Bruce, Treasurer, was able to announce the final payment of a Loan of $27,000 used in the completion of the splendid I. O. D. E. Tuberculosis Preventorium, established in North Toronto, for children predisposed to this disease, at a total cost of $252,708, and so largely due to the aid and efforts of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham. The Presidents of Provincial Chapters in 1922 were as follows:

British Columbia	Mrs. A. U. de Pencier	Vancouver
Manitoba	Mrs. Colin H. Campbell	Winnipeg
Ontario	Mrs. H. F. Burkholder	Hamilton
Alberta	Mrs. A. G. Wolley-Dod	Edmonton
Saskatchewan	Mrs. D. M. Balfour	Regina
Nova Scotia	Mrs. Geoffrey Morrow	Halifax
New Brunswick	Mrs. R. FitzRandolph	Fredericton

Women's Institutes of Canada; Their Federation and Work. Women's Institutes had been established for many years in all the Provinces of Canada and with varied activities, interests

and objects—but especially concerned with the rural districts—when, in February, 1919, a Federation was formed with an estimated membership of 100,000 and 2,000 local Societies. The first organization had been a Farmers' Women's Institute formed on Feb. 22, 1897, in Saltfleet Township, Ontario; gradually the idea had expanded in this and other Provinces as Household Economic Societies, Home-Makers' Clubs, Cercles de Furmiers, etc.; when Federation came all the Provinces accepted the Women's Institute name except Saskatchewan, which adhered to its Home-Makers' designation, and Quebec.

The organization of the Federation was largely due to the work of Miss Mary MacIsaac, Superintendent of the Alberta Women's Institutes, who had endeavoured to bring it about some years before, but had been forced to cease her efforts on account of the War. An interesting provision was included in the Constitution which provided that the Presidency should alternate between Eastern and Western Canada; all Provinces were given equal representation on the Board of Directors and an elastic Constitution was framed to make provision for expansion into any fresh field which the Institutes might desire to enter. The objects of the Federation were announced as follows:

1. To promote educational, moral, social and civic measures by bringing into communication through co-operation and co-ordination, the various Provincial Women's Institutes and like organizations throughout the Dominion.
2. To act as a clearing-house for activities of the various federated organizations, and to initiate and encourage nation-wide campaigns in Home-making, Child Welfare, Education, and other Community efforts.

Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Edmonton, was the 1st President in 1919-20 and was re-elected for 1920-21; Mrs. William Todd, Orillia, was elected for 1921-22. Education was a great element in the work of these bodies. In Manitoba the Institutes tried to obtain revision of the Provincial programme of studies so that the work for each grade could be covered by a normal child in teaching hours and thus eliminate the home studies of the lower grades and reduce those of the upper grades; in Ontario, between 1912 and 1919, the Institutes had demonstrated the need for Medical inspection of rural public school-children and, under their direction, 22,000 children were examined with clinics held through which 1,500 operations were performed—when the Department of Education took over the work; in Alberta it was stated by Mrs. F. W. Hughes at Calgary (June 13) that "there have been many instances where members of the Institutes have personally cleaned, repaired, calsomined and painted the interiors of the schools their children had to attend and, in dozens of sparsely-settled communities where children are compelled to walk several miles to school, the Institute women have co-operated with the teachers in supplying equipment and serving hot lunches, with Music and Prizes for the children as other activities"; in New Brunswick under W. I. direction much at-

tention was given to provision of hot lunches in schools, sanitary drinking-cups were placed in many schools and buildings and grounds, while equipment, gardens, etc., were improved, medical inspection aided and general community work undertaken.

The nature of the organization was described as follows by Mrs. Nellie McClung, M.L.A., in the Alberta Legislature on Mch. 10: "Women's Institutes are different from any other organization. Their history has been different, their objects are different, conditions of membership are different. They have no bars to their membership either in race, creed, place of birth, or belief, place of residence or occupation. They are entirely non-sectarian and non-political. All their meetings are open to the public; they are not the rival of any other organization." Provincial Conventions during the year were fruitful in work and interesting in discussions. At a Brandon meeting, on June 1st, Mrs. Watt of Birtle asked that members of the Institute specialize on child welfare, paying attention not only to feeding and to general matters of health, but also to the training of the child from infancy, so that it might become an efficient and happy citizen. In the Report of the Agricultural Committee, to a Calgary meeting of Alberta Institutes (June 13), it was pointed out that the income-producing features on the farm, as far as the farm-wife was concerned, were (1) the vegetable garden, (2) dairy products such as butter and cheese, (3) poultry raising; the members were advised to encourage school fairs by offering prizes, to improve the farm home surroundings by planting lawns, flowers and vegetable gardens, and to promote community clean-up "bees" for schools, cemeteries, etc.

There was, also, a review by Mrs. Margaret Morley of what the Institutes had been doing to foster patriotism in the way of observing national holidays, distributing Canadian books, magazines and pictures, holding essay contests on patriotic and national topics, the reading of papers on Canadian authors and Canadian current events. The Quebec Institutes held their 9th Convention at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on June 15-16 and reports from 9 Counties showed activities ranging from the building of community halls and the holding of school horticultural fairs, with exhibits grown from seeds supplied by the Institutes to the children, to the holding of canning exhibitions, establishment of rest rooms, the planting of school play-grounds in memory of soldiers and the spring-cleaning of schools. Resolutions were passed in favour of continued agitation for compulsory education in the Province; medical inspection of schools and free text-books; consolidation of schools, wherever possible, in rural areas as a solution of the rural education problem; the extension of the Provincial franchise to the women of Quebec.

The 10th annual Convention of New Brunswick's Institutes (June 22) reported 18 new Clubs formed in the year and placed itself on record as opposed to the presence of "fakirs" and objectionable side-shows at agricultural exhibitions, and to the

raising of revenue from liquor traffic, as well as favouring a stringent censorship of Films. At Victoria (Oct. 19) Mrs. V. MacLachlan defined Institutes' function as two-fold: (1) improvement of the conditions of rural life and (2) development of the women of the rural districts in larger matters of Provincial and National welfare. The Women's Institutes of Ontario at this time numbered 924 with 30,906 members, 9,451 regular monthly meetings and revenues of $135,566; their public work comprised speeches and lectures by prominent women, debates, mock parliaments, community hall organization, and all manner of social and moral reform activity. At the 25th annual Convention for Central Ontario, G. A. Putnam, Provincial Superintendent, stated (Nov. 22) that "the chief province of the Institute is to build community life along lines which will ensure the best in education, physical welfare, moral stability and the economic position of the people—recognizing the fact that the value and success of all such effort has its foundation in the home." Some of the prominent officials of the movement in addition to Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Todd were Mrs. George Edwards of Komoka, President of the Central Ontario Institutes, Mrs. C. J. Osman, Hillsboro, President of the New Brunswick Institutes, and Miss Isabel Noble, President of the Alberta Institutes.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This important organization, as a National Canadian entity, dated from 1885, when its first Canadian Convention was held at Ottawa. Since then it had gone further, and fought harder, and organized more aggressively, than perhaps any other Society of the kind in Canada; always and everywhere it opposed all toleration of the liquor traffic and urged absolute Prohibition. By 1922 it had 34 distinct departments of work and amongst them the following: Evangelism, Travellers' Aid, Moral Education, Legislation, Health and Heredity, Christian Citizenship, Canadianization, Indian Work, Peace and Arbitration, Anti-Narcotics, Prison Reform, Scientific Temperance; there was, also, work on behalf of soldiers, sailors, lumbermen, while through the Loyal Temperance Legion and Medal Contests, boys and girls were drilled in temperance sentiment. The 22nd Convention of the National W. C. T. U. met at Toronto, on Nov. 5-6, with Mrs. Gordon Wright of London, Dominion President, in the chair; 200 delegates were present from all over Canada and some from England, Scotland, New Zealand, Australia, India and the United States; reports showed a membership of 18,661—in which Ontario stood for 10,894—and Receipts of $10,288.

The President gave a comprehensive review of social and moral conditions in every Province of the Dominion and other countries of the world; she dealt with the improvements effected under Prohibition, and, as to Ontario, believed the traffic to be doomed; the battle must continue to be waged, however, and

the Press and the Pulpit must be used freely for Temperance education. Various addresses followed on issues of a social reform nature and Mrs. E. Pankhurst declared that the three great evils in the British Empire of to-day were materialism, intemperance and immorality, and that the W. C. T. U. would be making its next fight, after winning Prohibition, against immorality. Incidents of the meeting included a Resolution of sympathy with the Armenians and calling upon women in every part of Canada to assist by securing homes for 2,000 healthy children when brought to Canada by the Armenian Relief Association—also to secure financial assistance in every town, village and hamlet in the country, and forward collections to the Relief Fund; the appointment of 40 delegates to attend the coming World Convention of W. C. T. Unions at Philadelphia; the Report of the Travellers' Aid Committee stating that over 20,000 persons had been assisted during the year in Canada and that, in 1921, in New York, alone, 1,553 girls, under the age of 21, had been reported missing; the announcement, as to the Y.W.C.T.U. that the prize for the best Temperance poster had been awarded to Alberta, also the prize for the best "Y" programme while Ontario had secured the banner for the greatest increase in "Y" membership; a Resolution urging that the B. N. A. Act be amended to admit of women being appointed to the Senate.

Mrs. Gordon Wright was re-elected President, Mrs. F. C. Ward, Toronto, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. W. T. G. Brown, Ottawa, Recording Secretary. An International Convention of the World's W. C. T. U. was held at Philadelphia on Nov. 11-16 with a large delegation present from Canada; Mrs. Blanche R. Johnston of Toronto was re-elected an Hon. Secretary of the Association. Dominion incidents of the year included the opening at Toronto, on May 26, of an important new addition to Willard Hall for Girls costing $160,000—the building said to be the largest in the world erected by women for women; the report of Mrs. F. C. Ward, District President, in Toronto (June 6) urging that (1) double attention be given to Evangelistic work, that (2) there be appointed a Special Committee on Publicity and Propaganda to combat the apparently systematic attempt of the Liquor interests to bring back by degrees the old state of affairs and that (3) they should co-operate, not affiliate, with other agencies for the development of municipal recreation as an antidote to commercialized vice and unduly commercialized recreation; the declaration at Hamilton, on June 22, by Mrs. Thomas Wyckett, District President, that "we are filled with alarm at the increase in cigarette smoking among women, ashamed that they should show so little common sense as to adopt the custom and wonder if we were right in fighting for the franchise for women when we see how many have fallen victims to this craze." The Provincial Presidents of the year were as follows:

Nova Scotia	Mrs. B. C. Morrison	Halifax
New Brunswick and P. E. I.	Mrs. James MacWha	Sussex
Quebec	Mrs. James Geggie	Beauport
Montreal—Northern District	Mrs. J. Copping	Westmount
Ontario	Mrs. Will Pugsley	Toronto
Manitoba	Mrs. A. H. Oakes	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan	Mrs. H. E. Armstrong	Regina
Alberta	Mrs. Louise C. McKinney	Claresholm
British Columbia	Mrs. T. H. Wright	Beaconsfield

The Catholic Women's League of Canada was first organized as a National body at Montreal, in June, 1920, where a provisional Constitution was drawn up, adopted, and the following Dominion Executive Committee appointed: President, Miss Bellelle Guerin, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. C. J. Doherty, Ottawa, Miss Gertrude Lawler, M.A., Toronto, Mrs. J. E. Owens, St. John; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Walter Armstrong, Ottawa; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Lovering, Hamilton. These officers were re-elected at the 1st annual Convention of 1921 and the general objects of the League defined as follows: "To unite all Catholic women of our country in a bond of fellowship for the promotion of religious and intellectual interests and social and patriotic work; to secure adequate representation in Associations organized, or to be organized, for local or national purposes; to seek affiliation with International bodies so as to assure our share in the world's work for women."

The organization was represented upon the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women by Lady Pope, Ottawa, and on the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, by Miss Margaret Macdonald, R.R.C., (formerly Matron-in-Chief of Canadian Nurses Overseas) and at its 1st annual Convention (Toronto, June 1-5, 1921) there were 400 delegates present from the various Provinces representing 80 branches or Sub-divisions and 15,000 members—as compared with 7 branches and 3,000 members in 1920. The work of the organization in detail was summarized by the *Catholic Register*, Toronto (July 15, 1920) as covering (1) Catholic Education; (2) Catholic Social action; (3) Racial harmony within the Catholic Church in Canada. The organization had the sanction and approval of the highest Church authorities. In June, 1922, Miss Guerin represented the Canadian League at an International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues held at Rome with 32 countries represented.

His Holiness the Pope was present at a special reception accorded during the Conference and, according to an interview given by Miss Guerin upon her return (Montreal *Star*, July 8), said: "Women were the first at Bethlehem, the first at the Crucifixion and they will be the first at the regeneration of the world." Miss Guerin was received in private audience by the Pope and was decorated with the Cross "*Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice*" in gold, awarded for outstanding services; she was the first woman in Canada to receive the honour. The Pope also sent a Message to the coming Dominion Convention of the League at Winnipeg, which emphasized women's greatest gift to humanity as the making of homes and added: "The family is the centre

of all good and through the family will come the restoration of the world." This World Congress also prepared and issued a declaration of policy for all its International bodies which, in reality, was a series of instructions as to Church action toward the problems and position of Womanhood. It was so detailed and elaborate that only a few outstanding references can be given here:

1. Propagation of the Faith. That, universally, a solid religious instruction be given to young girls, that they be prepared for their educational mission; that, in the years preceding marriage, these young girls interest themselves in aiding religious instruction in the parishes, either through catechism classes, or individually, as circumstances require; that the affiliated Leagues make every effort to obtain for Catholic schools the same rights and privileges as those obtaining in other state-supported schools; that the Commission of the Propagation of the Faith continue to keep itself alert to the divers propaganda methods—Protestant, theosophic, socialistic, spiritistic, etc., noting means of defence and religious propaganda as well as results obtained.

2. Films and Theatres. That Leagues be solicited to aid in the advertising of good films in the press; that Leagues form and encourage Film companies which deal in safe films, and correct doubtful details of others of which the plot is in itself acceptable; that an International Commission be founded which will keep informed concerning films—moral, instructive and scientific—appearing in different countries and spread a knowledge of these through the publication, if possible, of a periodical bulletin; that the Fifth Council in session considers that the censorship is not efficient if exercised exclusively by the Board established in a capital city where there is no possibility of judging of the particular conditions of different Provinces or townships, and, therefore, puts itself on record as favouring the de-centralization of censorship Boards.

3. Dress. That a Commission of fashions be retained which will be charged by the Bureau to follow in detail the evolutions of fashion; to correct abuses, keeping in mind the exigencies of the Catholic moral standpoint as well as the requirements of art and occasion; that this Commission give all affiliated Leagues through the Central Bureau the necessary instructions for collective action.

4. Dances. That we recommend the total abolition in Catholic circles of all immoral dances, and of those which, though modified, still retain an immoral flavour; that the Bishop be consulted in connection therewith and that his decisions be strictly adhered to; that the frequentation of dance halls or indiscriminate hotel dancing be forbidden young girls and self-respecting married women—this to apply to all classes of society; that an endeavour be made to restore a taste for folk and classic dancing by organized *fetes* of this sort; also that these dances be taught in schools and gymnasiums, so that the people at large may become interested.

5. Morals. That members of the C. W. L. express the wish that all women unite in the effort to have enforced the principle of the single standard of Catholic morality for the two sexes and they further desire that all parents, especially mothers, bring up their children according to this principle; that the International Union declares itself as against the regulation of prostitution; that members take up the study of legislation in their own countries concerning the war against vencreal diseases, in order to see that such effort be inspired by a spirit of real justice; that the Leagues keep in constant touch, and render mutual assistance in the struggle against Neo-malthusian propaganda; that all Catholic organizations oppose the introduction in the public schools of all sex hygiene instruction.

6. Civic Education of Women. That Catholic women of all countries understand their moral responsibility in the face of woman suffrage in

whatever form; that our women prepare themselves for their rôle by a study of its moral, religious and civic aspects; that all plans for new work in the field of woman suffrage be submitted to the Bishop of each Diocese for approbation.

An important incident of the Congress was the presentation of Reports on the Film or Moving Picture question from a number of countries. That from Canada had been prepared by the National Film Committee of the League with Lady Hingston as Chairman and Miss Catharine McCrory Secretary. It stated that there were 840 Picture theatres in 6 Provinces of Canada and that the Province of Quebec was the only one permitting Sunday performances; that the age limit for attendance in Quebec was 16 years of age; in Ontario children under 15 had to be accompanied by a guardian and in Nova Scotia children were not allowed to attend any performance during school hours. As to the quality of performances it was said that practically every programme contained some sort of educational film—usually one dealing with scenes in other countries or views of certain industries: "Films with an irreligious or immoral tendency are not permitted but films exploiting misdemeanors are unfortunately much in evidence." It was added that the Board of Censors in each Province was working in the interest of better films, and giving its support to protests from women's organizations and that a movement was on foot by the Social Service Council of Canada for the purpose of specifically marking such pictures as were considered desirable for children.

The 1922 Convention of the League in Canada was held at Winnipeg on Sept. 29-30 with Miss Guerin in the chair; the message from the Pope was read to the 600 women present who stood in serious attention; the Report of the President as to the International Congress was received with deep interest. Mrs. J. C. Hagen of Halifax reported as to Immigration, reviewed the activities of other denominational organizations at ports of entry and elsewhere, urged the creation of League machinery in this connection, and pointed to the desirability of helping and holding Church adherents as they came to this new country. The subject was discussed at length and a Resolution passed in favour of a Secretary at Ottawa, within each Diocese, and at each Port of Entry, to supervise Catholic immigration; study of the Immigration laws and a linking-up with Secretaries in the British Isles was also recommended. It was also resolved that a Girl Guide organization should be supported with the Rev. Father Morton of Winnipeg to initiate the movement and that close co-operation be given to all existing bodies for the carrying on of Travellers' Aid work. Another Resolution asked for an official Censorship of objectionable literature and magazines coming into the country.

Miss Guerin was re-elected President and the Vice-Presidents were Mrs. W. H. Lovering, Hamilton, Mrs. M. J. MacNeil, Winnipeg, Mrs. J. E. Owens, St. John; Mrs. Armstrong

was re-elected Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer appointed was Mrs. H. B. McCann, London; the Executive Secretary was Miss Margaret Jones, Montreal, and the Organizing Secretary Mrs. R. H. Kneill of Edmonton. The latter was also appointed Convenor of a National Committee to deal with the Immigration question. Diocesan and other Sub-divisions of the League held many interesting and important meetings during the year. At St. John, on May 16, the local League met with Mrs. D. P. Chisholm in the chair and the Secretary reported that standing Committees on membership, religion, education, girls' work, physical training and finance had been appointed and that the Educational Committee had arranged a course of lectures covering religion, social service, travel, biography, history and literature. At Ottawa (May 2) the 3rd annual meeting of the local League showed progress with 200 new members reported, a series of interesting lectures given during the year and the re-election of Mrs. F. A. Anglin as President with various tributes to her enthusiasm and efforts.

On June 27 the Toronto League members heard an address from Archbishop McNeil who laid stress upon Immigration as a National question and urged the League members to combine in welcoming Catholics at all ports of entry; he dealt also with the Separate School question in Ontario and claimed that Dominion and Imperial legislation gave Catholics the right of exemption from payment of taxes to Public School funds; he urged the need of a campaign to procure a Home for homeless infants. The Reports presented showed a wide range of work and included relief to the poor, visits and "treats" to Hospitals, outfitting children for First Communion, purchase of vestments for parish churches, making and donations of vestments and linens to the Extension Society for missions, gifts to pastors, offerings for Masses, reception of newcomers to Canada and interest taken in their settlement in suitable positions and homes, Christmas prizes and festivities for school children, garden parties, lectures, concerts, debates and Catholic literature distribution.

Miss Mary McMahon was re-elected President and the Resolutions passed included the declaration that this Branch of the League would do its utmost to make known the legal position of Catholic Schools in Canada, that it desired *The Canadian League* to be continued as the League magazine; that help be given to found foster homes for deserted babies; that the blessing and unfurling of the Canadian Flag should take place on Dominion Day, 1923, in every sub-division. At a Diocesan Convention of the League held in Windsor, on Oct. 18, it was reported that each of the 57 sub-divisions within that jurisdiction —inclusive of the Diocese of London—had subscribed from $400 to $1,000 each to the work of the League.

Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women. This organization was formed, very quietly, in Toronto and the announcement

given to the press on Mch. 4, 1922, with a Provisional Executive for the Dominion stated as follows: Chairman, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Campbell Myers; Secretary, Mrs. Walter Blackburn; Treasurer, Mrs. Lincoln Hunter. The Convenors of the Sub-Committees were Lady Sifton, Mrs. Allan Arthurs, Mrs. Donald McGillivray; a Toronto branch was already formed and a St. Catharines branch was stated to be under way with Mrs. G. H. Smith as Chairman and a large prospective membership; the Federation was to be made up of local branches, a General Council, and an Executive Board. At the first meeting of the Toronto Branch, on Apr. 25, Mrs. Gooderham indicated her view of the new organization in a clear and concise speech: "Surely there is not a Protestant woman in Canada who does not feel that we should have been organized long ago into a powerful body. It will not be our purpose to promote divisions or ill-will. For many years now Protestantism has fostered an intelligent tolerance of all sincere religious convictions. But sometimes one fears that we permit this noble tolerance to be watered down until it becomes indifference and luke-warmness. It has become almost a habit with us to give way in order to preserve an atmosphere of Christian charity. There is a point at which that attitude becomes weakness." The objects of the Federation may be summarized from an elaborate statement:

1. To provide an organization of women prepared to take prompt and united action whenever the interests of Canada and the Empire appear to demand it.
2. To promote the study of the fundamental principles of the Protestant faith and their relation to the development and maintenance of religious liberty.
3. To provide a common meeting ground for all women of the Protestant faith.
4. To encourage all Protestant women to exercise the franchise in the best interests of our country.
5. To foster a sound and intelligent tolerance of one another's conscientious religious convictions.
6. To promote, within Canada, the study of questions affecting Canada and the Empire.
7. To arrange for lectures and addresses by competent persons on subjects of Canadian and Imperial importance and to co-operate with kindred organizations.
8. To urge that the National Anthem be taught and sung in all schools in Canada, and be used at all public services and public meetings.
9. To urge that every public school be required to keep the Union Jack flying during the period in which the children are in attendance at such school.
10. To advocate a selective Immigration policy, for the purpose of keeping out undesirable aliens.
11. To promote the use of the English language in the public schools of Canada.
12. To advocate that public moneys be spent on public institutions only.

There was some initial criticism as to the Protestant limitations of the organization and *The Globe* of Mch. 6 declared that tolerance, and patriotism, and study of the Empire should be Catholic as well as Protestant qualifications: "A Society whose

aims are mainly patriotic ought not to start out by excluding more than one-third of the people of Canada." On May 29 a well-attended meeting for organization was held in Toronto with Mrs. Gooderham in the chair. Attention was called to the United States movement for celebrating the anniversary of Magna Charta; plans were made for a course of lectures for the winter of 1922-23 and the clergy of all Protestant evangelical communions were invited to take part in a programme dealing with the fundamental principles of the Protestant faith and their relation to civil and religious liberty. Greetings and suggestions for co-operation were sent to the Hebrew Christian Alliance then in session; a Resolution was passed suggesting affiliation with the Victorian Protestant Federation of Australia. Arrangements were started for a National Evangelical Conference to be held in Toronto on Nov. 13-16 and, later on, an announcement was issued summarizing the objects of the proposed meetings as follows:

1. To enunciate anew the fundamental principles of the Christian faith.
2. To emphasize Protestantism in relation to the maintenance and development of civil and religious liberties.
3. To bring to the attention of the Canadian people, through addresses delivered by men thoroughly acquainted with the situation, the great Protestant movements in France, Italy, Central and Southern Europe.
4. To help clear away any mis-understandings which may exist between Anglo-Saxon and other races in Canada.
5. To promote a closer bond of union among the Protestant Peoples of Canada.

A series of addresses on Citizenship, religious development and international relations was announced. This Convention, when held, had a representative attendance which increased in numbers as the days passed; Archdeacon H. J. Cody presided over the first meeting, Canon H. P. Plumptre over the second, Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon over the third, Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown over the fourth; Protestant ministers gave notable support to the new movement. Amongst the addresses were those of Bishop Burt of the M. E. Church in the United States, on Protestantism in Italy; Rev. Karl F. Henrickson on the Finnish People in Canada; Rev. Dr. George Hanson on Fundamentals of the Christian Faith; Bishop W. B. Beauchamp of the M. E. Church in the United States, on "Protestant Gains in Europe"; the Rev. G. T. Berry of the McCall Mission in New York on the Position of France; Dr. Cody on Protestantism since the Reformation. Other speakers were the Rev. T. Athansoff, Presbyterian Missionary to the Bulgarians in Canada, Rev. Paul Crath, Ukrainian leader in Canada, Rev. T. Crawford Brown, Very Rev. Dr. L. N. Tucker of London. The main Resolutions passed were as follows:

1. That the source and object of all proposals in Immigration and Colonization presented to the Governments be publicly and unequivocally stated.

2. That Canada, being a Christian nation by tradition and practice, definite provision should be made for the inculcation of the fundamental principles of citizenship and the relationship of the teachings of Christianity to Canadian ideals of citizenship, with the Bible as a text-book.

3. That the P. F. of P. W. impress upon its own members the national importance of individual service to recent and future immigrants and seek to enlist the sympathetic aid of members of all Protestant women's organizations.

4. That the importance of appointing and electing Christian people to all positions of trust and influence be continuously emphasized.

5. That with a view to raising and maintaining the standard of Government appointments in the selection and supervision of immigrants only those of high Christian character and efficiency be employed.

The Young Women's Christian Association. Like so many other Canadian organizations, the Y. W. C. A. owed its origin to United States initiative and was, in 1922, International in policy while National in organization and local work. The first Association in Canada was formed at Toronto in 1873 with 7 more organized by 1892; in December, 1893, the Dominion Association was organized and in 1902 it was affiliated with the World's Student Christian Federation; between 1895 and 1913 eight National Conventions were held. In 1922 there were 39 branch Associations in Canada with a total membership of 22,949 and the Dominion stood fourth in membership amongst the 26 countries carrying on similar activities; its increase since 1919 had been 14,000 or over 82 per cent.; the Foreign department of the organization had missionary workers in Hong-Kong, China and in Tokyo, Japan.

The 10th National Convention of the Association was held in Toronto on May 16-17 with Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Acting President, in the chair. In her address the Chairman reviewed Y. W. C. A. work in Canada and stated that special attention was being given the Girls' Work Board and to helping immigrants through Travellers' Aid Committees: "Eight Associations have begun definite work in the last three years—Port Arthur and Perth have both appointed a Secretary and opened attractive club rooms; Owen Sound and Windsor each have a delightful residence, with cafeteria and club rooms and a staff of two Secretaries; Guelph has a recreational centre and cafeteria, with a staff of two. Moncton, N.B., and Sarnia, Ont., have each a residence and a Travellers' Aid worker; in Yarmouth, N.S., Board and members are young business and professional women, who are working out Association ideals and activities in newly-furnished club rooms."

Mrs. Rowell described the creation of the Women's Division of the Department of Immigration as a gratifying development, with three former Y. W. C. A. workers on the newly-organized staff: "The first rest-rooms provided at Quebec and St. John were furnished by us, and it is a great satisfaction to have our pioneer efforts carried on by others as a permanent contribution to Canadian welfare work; it is also interesting to note that the placing of conductresses by the Dominion Council on steamers

carrying soldiers' dependents during Demobilization has resulted in conductresses now being placed on practically all C. P. R., White Star and Cunard liners by the Steamship Companies themselves." As to Travellers' Aid, which for two decades had been an important part of their work, Mrs. Rowell stated that the first Aid worker was placed in Quebec City by the Association in 1887, and that there now were 23 branches definitely undertaking this work with 41 persons employed, 82,000 cases assisted in 1920 and 93,534 in 1921. As to finance, the income of the Y. W. C. A. in 1921 was $26,000, and reference was made to the retirement of Lady Falconer from the Presidency and of Mrs. L. A. Hamilton as 2nd Vice-President; Miss Marjorie Ford had become Dominion Secretary since the previous meeting with, also, a National Secretary for Immigration and Travellers' Aid and for the Western field. Amongst the guests of the Conference was Miss Julia T. Lee of the U. S. National Board, Y. W. C. A.; at its close Mrs. Newton W. Rowell remained Acting President and was appointed to represent the Canadian Association at the coming World's Conference in Austria. Vice-Presidents were elected for the various Provinces.

At the World's Convention of June 10-17 held at St. Wolfgang, Austria, questions of a religious and moral nature were keenly discussed and passed upon. The Canadian delegates were Miss M. E. T. Addison, Mrs. Rowell, Miss M. Rowell and Miss G. Finlay and there were about 200 present representing 28 countries. The most notable matter was the work of an International Committee, appointed prior to the Convention, which had made varied and detailed enquiries in the many countries concerned, and now submitted a Report, which was ratified at the World's Conference. Practically it undertook to embody the principles and programme of the Association throughout the world, and to define its position in regard to the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of the modern girl. A summary of the Report follows:

1. In face of the world's desperate need and of the serious problems confronting womanhood in all countries and arising out of the world's negation of the principles which Christ proclaimed, we believe that the message of the Y. W. C. A. is the message of the love of God, giving through Jesus Christ deliverance both from individual and corporate sin, in social, national and international relationships, and leading into newness of life through the power of the Holy Spirit.

2. We realize that while we have this message in common with the whole Church of Christ, we have distinctive opportunities and means for interpreting it—world-wide scope, the youth of our membership, the wide outreach of flexibility in the organization.

3. Acknowledging the responsibility of these distinct opportunities, we challenge all the Associations (1) to interpret Christ to the individual; (2) to express in the language of to-day and on the plane of the individual's experience, truths that are unchanging and universal; (3) to present the Scriptures so vividly and simply that they are seen to be full of reality and interest; (4) to be fearless and open-minded in facing new ideals; (5) to be humble, sympathetic and imaginative in our dealings with all groups, nations and creeds; (6) to relate the work of the Association with other movements for social reconstruction.

Y. W. C. A. work at this time covered all Canada and the reports of meetings touched many sides of life. At a Vancouver meeting, on Feb. 23, Miss Elliott from Hong-Kong reported that since the Chinese work of the Y. W. C. A. had begun, in 1907, the United States had sent out 72 Secretaries or workers, England 5 and Canada 2; a British Columbia report as to Travellers' Aid showed that 3,341 trains and 1,682 boats had been met during the past year and various kinds of assistance given to 8,054 girls, while the 25th annual Report of this Y. W. C. A. showed receipts of $58,719. That of Regina (May 8) showed collections of $39,409 in the year and a surplus of $78,937 over all liabilities; the 49th annual meeting of Toronto Y. W. C. A. (May 26) specified receipts of $50,960 and activities based upon four principles of work with girls—health, knowledge, service and spirit; the St. John Association (May 26) reported, as to Travellers' Aid, that during the year 1,031 persons had been taken to the transient home, 3,469 trains and 278 boats had been met, 1,223 persons aided at the depot and employment found for 71 girls; the Victoria branch celebrated its 30th anniversary on June 7 and reported receipts of $24,115 for the past year; the Calgary organization had receipts of $32,799 and reported (May 29) that 5,013 trains had been met, 9,203 persons looked after—of whom 1,563 were unaccompanied girls, 2,589 children and 4,236 women. These statements only illustrate a part of the Association's activities but they help to prove its value to the women of Canada.

Provincial Vice-Presidents of the Y.W.C.A.

Prince Edward Island	Mrs. R. H. Jenkins	Charlottetown
Nova Scotia	Mrs. A. J. Mader	Halifax
New Brunswick	Miss Ganong	Rothesay
Quebec	Mrs. Frank Adams	Montreal
Ontario	Miss Grace T. Walker	Toronto
Manitoba	Mrs. E. Brown	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan	Mrs. R. B. Irvine	Saskatoon
Alberta	Mrs G. H. V. Bulyea	Edmonton
British Columbia	Mrs Peters	Vancouver

The Victorian Order and Other Nursing Organizations. No country in the world needed organizations of this kind as much as Canada; its vast expanse and the isolation of parts of its population were obvious conditions; the needs of the West, in particular, called for attention and had appealed, especially, to the Countess of Aberdeen when she initiated the Victorian Order of Nurses in 1897. Since then its work had been greatly aided in many official ways. The Countess of Minto had inaugurated the Lady Minto Cottage Hospital Fund of $112,000 and the Countess Grey was instrumental in creating the "Lady Grey Country District Nursing Scheme"; the Duchess of Connaught, in 1913, established, by popular subscription, the Duchess of Connaught Fund of $223,000 for the general purposes of the Order. In 1922 Lady Byng of Vimy was Hon. President, C. A. Magrath, Ottawa, was President, Dr. M. T. MacEachern was Director-General and Mrs. J. Charlotte Hanington Chief Superintendent.

The Order was said, at this time, to have grown in 25 years fully 50 times in size with 400 nurses associated in 1922 with its operations; these, in the previous year, had ministered to 60,000 people and paid 500,000 visits. In 1921 it was said that 88,000 free visits had been paid to infants and little children, that 16,000 cases of child-birth had been cared for, that much work of an educational nature in hygiene and health habits had been done, that many schools had been visited and children inspected for health defects, that much useful work along lines of social service had been rendered. In Mrs. Hanington's 1922 Report she said that one important object was to "secure the services of, or train, a sufficient number of graduate nurses in public health work and keep the several staffs up to strength."

At the 24th annual meeting of the Board of Governors (Ottawa, June 9) Mrs. Hanington reported the 1921 Revenue as $389,788 with a 5-year total of $1,152,460; the total number of visits paid as 508,768. Mr. Magrath was elected President and the Chief Superintendent was instructed by Resolution to approach the Canadian Association of Trained Nurses, meeting in Edmonton, on June 19, with a proposal that it should be optional with nurses in training, during the last half of their last year, to take Victorian Order work with a view, later, to the post-graduate University course in Public Health which would prepare them to enter the Order. It was proposed to grant this year 50 Scholarships to graduate nurses for post-graduate coures in Public Health as compared with 28 in 1921 of $400 each. Speaking in Victoria, on July 13, Mrs. Hanington reviewed the work of the Order and stated that: "To-day there are some 400 V. O. N. nurses in the Dominion, and the training coures in Public Health nursing at the University of British Columbia, Toronto University, Western University (London), McGill and Dalhousie are preparing still more to take the field." Following his appointment, early in the year, Dr. MacEachern had toured the Dominion studying conditions and operations of the Order and he reported at its close that the V. O. N. had a real and vital place in the life of Canada:

> There is a tendency throughout Canada to separate from Public Health nursing that phase or function which deals with bedside care, or district nursing, as it is sometimes called. The argument advanced for this by Public Health experts is based on the fact that public health nursing in its true sense belongs to the field of preventive medicine, and should be health education, only, while the other branch—bedside care in the home or district nursing—belongs to the field of curative medicine. Hence we find very few public health nurses, outside of the Victorian Order, carrying on this work in Canada to-day.

Following the success of this Order other Nursing organizations had developed in Canada and done good work along specific lines. The most important was the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses which was founded in 1908 with Miss M. A. Snively of Toronto as its first President and with objects defined as follows: "To encourage mutual understanding and

unity among Associations of trained nurses in the Dominion; to acquire a knowledge of the methods of nursing in every country; to elevate the standard of professional education and promote a high standard of professional honour among nurses in all their relations; to encourage a spirit of sympathy with the nurses of other countries and to afford facilities for International hospitality." By 1922 the membership was over 10,000 with an official organ called *The Canadian Nurse*; in this year the purely voluntary character of the work had to be abandoned in part and a paid Secretary was appointed with a National office in Winnipeg.

At first the Association had been concerned only with institutional and private nursing but, latterly, a Public Health section had developed which, at this time, included school hygiene, infant welfare, pre-natal work, district nursing, tuberculosis, industrial and medical social service. The annual meeting was held in Edmonton, on June 19-20, with Miss E. M. Dickson in the chair and addresses from Lieut.-Governor R. G. Brett and others; Miss E. G. Fox of the U. S. Red Cross Nursing Service spoke at length, deprecated the different Public Health organizations working in Canada without a common head, urged the establishment of a National Committee to bring these bodies together; Miss Jean Browne of Toronto was elected President. The Association during the year initiated a $65,000 Memorial Fund in recognition of the services of those nurses who had given their labour and, in some cases, their lives, in the Great War; $10,000 was raised by the close of the year.

There were other organizations, including the Canadian Association of Nursing Education, which held its 15th annual Convention at Edmonton on June 19-24 with principles described in a Committee's report as follows: "(1) To deepen the spiritual life of our Nurses in the Training Schools and (2) to broaden the social interests of our Nurses where this is necessary." Specially close relations were maintained with the Y. W. C. A. and the practical matters dealt with included Child Welfare, training of nursing house-keepers for rural service, special dietetic course for Hospitals, text and reference books for Training Schools, Nursing ethics, and Nursing Departments in the Universities.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario met at Brantford on Apr. 21-22 with 200 delegates present and reports were received covering Nursing of a private, hospital, industrial, and Provincial character; the Secretary's Report stated that there were 54 Associations and 98 alumnæ, and 3,472 individual members in the Association. The Salvation Army in this connection did a splendid work. In the territory known as Canada East extending from Windsor, Ont., to Sydney, N.S., there were, in 1922, 7 hospitals, 7 rescue homes, 2 receiving homes, 1 working women's home, 3 children's homes, two young women's boarding homes with a total accommodation for 590 adults and 415

children. Brigadier L. DesBrisay was in charge of this work as Social Secretary and in the Spring of 1922 new Maternity Hospitals were opened in Halifax and Ottawa.

The Pan-American Conference of Women at Baltimore. This meeting was one of various International elements touching Canadian women's organizations in 1922. Many of the Canadian organizations of Women had either an American origin or had created and maintained International affiliations; the W. C. T. U. and the Y. W. C. A. were of United States' origin; the National Council, the Catholic Women's League, the I. O. D. E. and others had British origin and American relations. Most Canadian Social Reform movements were greatly influenced by organizations in the United States; many of the Women's Associations were affected by the International pressure of this immense population with its similarity in language, law, customs and social habit of life. Great interest was taken in certain circles during 1922 in the International Convention of Women at The Hague representative of the National Councils of the world where Mrs. W. E. Sanford and Miss C. E. Carmichael represented Canada; so with the International Convention of Catholic Women's Leagues in Austria and the 1st Conference of the International Federation of University Women which was held at Paris in July. This latter meeting included the National Federations of Great Britain, United States, Canada, India, Australia, France, Italy and 10 other countries, with 250 delegates present, and Mrs. R. F. McWilliams of Winnipeg, with Miss M. L. Bollert, Vancouver, and about 30 others, representing Canada.

There was an International Federation of Working Women in which Mrs. Kathleen Derry was the Canadian Vice-President; at the International Women's League for Freedom and Peace which met at The Hague in 1922 Mrs. Rose Henderson, the Montreal Socialist of extreme views, was the Canadian delegate. The International Federation of Catholic Alumnæ had an organized place in Canada. The most general interest, however, during this year was that taken in the Pan-American Conference of Women which met at Baltimore on Apr. 20 and adjourned to meet in Washington on Apr. 28-29. It was held under the auspices of the U. S. National League of Women Voters and 2,000 delegates were present. Twenty-three national Governments appointed official delegates to the Convention. The President of the United States appointed Mrs. Joseph Bowers of Chicago, the Prime Minister of Canada appointed Dr. Ritchie-England of Montreal, the Government of Manitoba sent Mrs. Edith Rogers, M.L.A., and Dr. Margaret Patterson of the Women's Court, Toronto, was selected by the Government of Ontario.

The Convention derived importance from the broad scope of its programme, which included conferences on Education,

Child Welfare, Political and Social Status of Women, Industrial conditions affecting women and children, Social Hygiene, Food supply and the High Cost of Living, Efficiency in Government. It was important, also, because the delegates included women who had won International reputation for personal leadership, or who represented voluntary organizations or State Departments concerned with the betterment of political, social and physical conditions. Countries represented, other than those mentioned above, were Great Britain, Brazil, Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rico, Cuba, Ecuador, Uruguay, Panama, Peru, Argentine, Dominica, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Philippines; the South American delegates were conspicuous for culture, courtesy and eloquence—in most cases they could speak three languages and in some cases six or seven. Mrs. Maud Park Wood presided and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was Hon. President. Reports were presented as to conditions in the countries represented with special reference to Education and Public Health. Delegates from Canada numbered 22 and included the official appointees mentioned above and Dr. Stowe Gullen, Mrs. Sydney Small, Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Mrs. Edmund G. Kelly, Mrs. Atherton Smith and Mrs. H. P. Plumptre; Miss Lucy Doyle of Toronto represented the Women's Press Club. A new organization was created called the Pan-American Association of Women with the following aims:

1. Promotion of general education for women; establishment of High School study for women.
2. Granting married women control of their own property and wages.
3. Equal guardianship for children.
4. Opportunity for training women in public speaking; Woman Suffrage.
5. Perpetual peace and International friendship throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Amongst the speakers at the Convention were Lady Astor, M.P., Sir Auckland Geddes, the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, U. S. Secretary of State, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as President of the International Suffrage Alliance. Incidents of the meeting included the outstanding position of Lady Astor and the interest taken in her British-American personality; the address of Mrs. Pankhurst on Canada's work in Social Hygiene and that of Dr. Stowe Gullen dealing with Canadian social legislation and in which she urged the segregation of feeble-minded women; the summaries of the Latin-American women as to moral and vice conditions in their different countries and indications of an average low standard of morals with evidence, however, that South American countries were, in many cases, well advanced in Child Welfare methods and in Labour conditions.

Dr. Ritchie-England made the interesting statement that Canada's problems were almost identical with those of the United States and that the Dominion was looking to the United

Miss C. E. Carmichael
Elected President, National Council of Women of Canada.

Mrs. P. E. Doolittle
Elected National President, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

Mrs. N. W. Rowell
Acting-President, Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

Miss Bellelle Guerin
Elected National President, Catholic Women's League of Canada.

HEADS OF IMPORTANT WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, 1922

States for the solution of such problems; there was an absence, so far as Canada was concerned, of adequate reference to its Public Health Nursing system, its Tuberculosis Preventoria, its Child Welfare movements and legislation, its Minimum wages for women, etc.; Mrs. Atherton Smith in referring to Canada's famous women mentioned Jeanne Mance, Madeleine de Vérchéres and Mme. La Tour; as to most Latin countries it was stated that "a woman upon marriage becomes the partner of her husband, and all property acquired is regarded as a common fund for the benefit of issue"; an address by Miss M. E. McDonald of Chicago dealt with the condition of 12,000,000 women wage-earners in the United States. The statement of Lady Astor at a great banquet, on Apr. 25, was typical of much that was said: "Man has ever gone to woman for help and inspiration, and woman must remain the guide, mother and helper. Our ambitions cannot be personal, but universal in character. Woman by facing unclean things with cleanliness, by attacking fearlessly much that is distasteful and disgraceful, will assist in constructing a world that is safe and humane and ultimately a worthy race will evolve."

Child Welfare Work; The Youth and the Nation; Public Organizations and Popular Opinion.

No phase of Women's work in the days following the War was more vital and influential than that of humanitarian improvement in Child conditions and the concurrent development in Child life was equally important. The pendulum had swung far, upon this continent, from the days and ways of discipline, obedience and sometimes severe home-training to the 20th Century ideas of childish liberty and equality with their sometimes extreme development. Between the extremes, however, there was a great body of womanhood and manhood working together, or separately, in 1922 and throughout Canada and the United States, for the proper training of children in school and public institutions; the care of childlife amid conditions of poverty or slum surroundings or evil home environment; the development of child intelligence along many and varied lines of modern thought and action. Hence the growing success of Children's Aid Societies, the compulsory school attendance and other laws, the child-labour legislation, the watchful care of school and home hygienic conditions, the study and discussion of child health, nutrition, dentistry, food and mentality, the legislation and help for defective or handicapped childhood.

In the multitude of plans and policies for community, state and public action there was, of course, room for neglect of the vital matter of home training; here, also, there were earnest advocates and helpers of the older ideal. There was, during 1922, a constant presentation to the public of problems associated with the child. Dr. Helen MacMurchy told a Women's Institute meeting (Nov. 23) in Toronto that of the 255,307

babies born in Canada during 1921, 29,027 or 113 out of every 1,000 were lost to the country; in New Zealand there were 45 out of 1,000, in England 80 out of 1,000, in Ontario 91 out of 1,000. Reports (1920) for the cities of Canada showed an infant mortality of 52 in 1,000 for Victoria, 55·3 in Vancouver, 67·1 in Calgary, 101·2 in Winnipeg, 104·7 in Toronto, 115 in Halifax, 116 in London, 120·7 in Regina, 154 in St. John, 192 in Montreal, 214 in Quebec. As an illustration of the good done by agitation and legislation, or administration, it may be added that in 1900 England's infant mortality was 155 and that of Toronto 197 out of 1,000.

The Canadian Red Cross and its branches were doing much at this time to promote maternity and infant welfare services through mothers' help societies and baby clinics while the Nursing organizations were an ever-present influence. It had been stated, authoritatively, that 50 per cent. of those drafted under the Military Service Act of Canada were unfit for field service and this, with such obvious facts as the spread of venereal diseases, had evoked a movement amongst both men and women for better health and greater care in the case of infants, of boys and girls, and of youth. As to the care of Infants and young children, Dr. F. C. Middleton told the 12th annual Convention of Saskatchewan Home-Makers' Clubs (June 21) that 21 clinics had been held in the Province and 852 children examined with the result that 2,231 defects had been discovered—many of these minor defects, but in a considerable number so serious that medical attention was required.

He described the Baby Clinics and urged greater care as to milk supplies and better education of young mothers in their responsibilities: "One writer has recently said that it was more dangerous to be a baby in England than a soldier in France and to verify this it is stated that, in 1915, 9 soldiers died in France every hour, while in that same hour 12 babies died in the United Kingdom. In 1916 there were 785,454 babies born in England and Wales, and out of this number over 71,000 died before they were 12 months old." As to Canada, the loss by war in 1917 was 22,608 soldiers and at home, excluding two Provinces, 23,496 infants died. Hence the Resolution of the Social Service Council of Canada at Winnipeg (Jan. 24): "That every pressure be brought to bear upon Canadian Governments to the end that some co-operative scheme be worked for medical and nursing services in outlying districts."

One of the early elements in the Child Welfare work was that of the Daughters of the Empire with Mrs. Colin H. Campbell of Winnipeg and Mrs. A. W. McDougald, Montreal, as pioneers in the movement. Resolutions were passed and efforts made along lines of better birth records and infant mortality statistics; development and care of Children's institutes; watching over child immigration and child desertion and child labour with specific legislative reforms; study of child accidents and

diseases and organization of Children's Courts and Playgrounds; establishment of Mothers' Pensions and care of degenerates or defectives. In 1918 the I.O.D.E. urged establishment of a Federal Child's Bureau and of Provincial or Municipal Juvenile Courts; the work already done in Winnipeg, Toronto, and a few other centres by local courts was an excellent incentive and the movement in this connection grew apace with other National Women's organizations helping to force it to the front.

A phase of this problem was discussed by Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, D.S.O., of Montreal, who told *The Star* of May 1st that: "There are scores and hundreds of children in the schools of the city to-day who remain in the same class year after year because they are mentally defective and unless some system is evolved for dealing with them it seems as if the schools will have to continue taking them as long as they care to come." There was no special system because it would cost $75,000 a year and the Protestant Board was said to have no funds for the purpose. In nearly all the Provinces, at this time, Medical Health inspection in schools was an institution but it had taken much work and agitation to develop. Dr. J. T. Phair illustrated its importance in the Red Cross *Journal* of May, 1922:

> While School Medical Inspection was held to be at first more especially urgent in the larger centres of population, on investigation it was found that the need was equally as great in the rural districts. The marked decrease in the infant and general death rate in the cities, as compared with the country, and the findings resulting from surveys made by trained workers, with the results emphasized during recruiting for the Great War, proved conclusively that something was very definitely outweighing the advantages that the country dwelling child had over the child reared in the city. With these facts in mind a Province-wide Survey was inaugurated in Ontario to emphasize the need of some form of permanent School Health Supervision in the rural and small urban centres. x x x Of the 72,000 children of school age examined to date, 8,564 were found to have defective vision, and 1,707 defective hearing. Many of these children previous to Medical Inspection had probably been dubbed subnormal or inattentive, and had often received unwarranted criticism and undeserved punishment; 20 per cent. of those examined had Defective Nasal Breathing and nearly 30 per cent. were found to have abnormal tonsils.

Everywhere, in 1922, laws were being amended or improved along lines of Child Welfare; everywhere women's organizations were backing up the men who controlled the Legislatures of Canada and who, as a matter of fact, had already put much good legislation of this kind on the Statutes. In Manitoba, a Child Welfare Act was passed during this year which was authoritatively described as one of the most comprehensive and constructive upon the Continent. It established a Department and Minister of Public Welfare and provided for the appointment of a Child Welfare Director, a medical officer who was to be a trained physchiatrist, and a Board of Selection, made up of public-spirited citizens specially interested in child welfare. It consolidated and centralized existing machinery and covered such matters as child dependency, delinquency, immigration,

adoption, guardianship, Courts, neglectful or evil parentage, etc. In Saskatchewan the Bureau of Child Protection was organized with F. J. Reynolds of Regina as Commissioner and Hon. J. A. Cross as the responsible Minister in charge.

During the year there was much discussion of these problems apart from, as well as accompanying legislation or administrative action. There was much groping in the dark and seeking for light. As F. N. Stapleford well put it in *Social Welfare* (Feb. 1st): "Every delinquent boy, every unmarried mother, every deserted wife, is the result of the inter-mingling of a network of social and individual factors. They do not just happen. They are produced. To establish these relationships, to search out these causes, calls for the utilization of the highest intelligence. Child Welfare work is skilled work." On such a problem, for instance, as Health under certificate being made a pre-requisite to the issue of marriage licenses, there was wide difference of opinion. The National Council of Women would not express a definite conclusion and the Church of England preferred the giving of good advice; the Victorian Order of Nurses opposed the proposed condition as interfering with individual rights and tending to promote immorality; the Salvation Army and the W. C. T. U. approved the idea but the Baptist Convention of Quebec and Ontario would only go so far as a certificate of "normal mentality" while urging a better supervision in the issue of such licenses; the Methodist Church was opposed to legislative enactment in the matter.

Incidents in this connection were many during the year. In Montreal the local Child Welfare Association found that the weights of 150 under-developed school children soared amazingly as a result of rolls and milk supplied to them twice daily during a recess of 13 weeks—an average increase of over 2 pounds per child; at Toronto, on Oct. 26, there was opened the Children's Library Building—said to the first in the British Empire—and containing an excellent collection of books suited to all the ages of youth with, also, a Conference of 50 representatives of Children's Libraries in Canada, held under the auspices of W. O. Carson, Ontario Inspector of Public Libraries and with the aid of Miss Lillian H. Smith, Supervisor of Boys' and Girls' work in the Public Library; in the same city, on Nov. 28, the Ontario Society for Crippled Children was organized with A. S. Fitzgerald as President and under the auspices of the Rotary Clubs of the Province.

The Canadian Conference on Child Welfare. The National Council on Child Welfare, the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers, and the Mothers' Allowance Commissioners of the Provinces met in conference at Toronto on Sept. 25-26. The first important matter was the Report of Miss Charlotte Whitton, National Secretary of the Council, who stated that in all work for maternity and child welfare, she found two main fields discernible: (1) The education of the mother and of the

community in those essentials which guarantee good maternity conditions and adequate child care; (2) the provision of the finest and most careful obstetrics that science can provide, of the best health and medical services, sanitary conditions and adequate care for every mother, whether she be rich or poor, whether she be in the city, town, village or isolated rural district, whether she be married or unmarried.

As to what sort of legislation was required the speaker mentioned (1) Maternity insurance, (2) the prohibiting of employment of the mother prior to child-birth, and (3) the granting of a flat-rate benefit for a stated time before and after the birth of a child. Addresses were given by Mrs. Sidney Small, Toronto, and F. J. Reynolds, Regina; Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Ottawa, and J. J. Kelso of Neglected Children fame, Toronto; Judge Ethel MacLachlan, Juvenile Court, Regina, and P. A. Choquette, Juvenile Court, Quebec; Judge Jean Morris of the New York Court, who declared that the use of drugs had increased three times over since Prohibition; Miss M. Carr-Harris and Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Toronto, Dr. F. W. Routley of the Red Cross and Mrs. Colin Campbell, Winnipeg; Judge Mott, of the Toronto Juvenile Court, and Mrs. P. E. Marchand, Ottawa, President of the Federation of French-Canadian Women; Judge H. C. Shaw of the Vancouver Juvenile Court and Mrs. Arthur Murphy, the Edmonton Magistrate. Mrs. Murphy spoke at length on the evils facing a young girl up to 18 who was not properly safe-guarded at home and who did not understand that she could not protect herself. The subjects discussed were varied and far-reaching and included Infant and Maternal mortality, Health of the School Child, Feeble-mindedness, Neglect, Delinquency, Juvenile Courts, Child-Labour, Dependency, Child-Placing, Administration of Institutions, Mothers' Allowances, Legislation. The chief Resolutions passed may be summarized as follows:

1. Protesting against the disregard of the spirit and letter of the law by motorists and urging legislation to protect children on the streets.
2. Asking Departments of Education for school instruction along "Safety first" lines and the preparation of literature, teaching parents the importance of safety methods and instruction to children.
3. Declaring the public dance-hall a menace to youth and urging that all such halls be licensed and adequately supervised.
4. Urging Provincial legislation to permit the committment to institutional care of persons mentally defective and to provide for the adequate treatment of delinquent defectives.
5. Protesting against all Wars on behalf of the Womanhood of Canada and declaring that: "We believe that through the establishment of a real league of peoples, international misunderstanding and conflicts will be impossible and universal peace established; and further, be it resolved, that the present policy of negotiation and conciliation in the Near East situation be continued and that the Canadian Government co-operate with the British Government and the other nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations towards a solution of the difficulties."
6. Urging the Provinces to make a reciprocal arrangement for payment of Mothers' Allowance in the case of movement of the recipient from one part of Canada to another.

A. P. Paget of Winnipeg was elected President of the National Council and Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Ottawa, was again National Secretary; of the Child Protection Association Commissioner F. J. Reynolds, Regina, was elected President. A Sectional Resolution of the Conference declared that: "Religion is an essential factor in the development of moral character and social control, and, therefore, is necessary to the stability of national life." It urged this as a birthright which should be initiated in the home and developed in the Church or the Synagogue.

Boys' and Girls' Societies; A Social Development. Boys or Girls organizations within Canada during this period were numerous and some of them very conspicuous. Many things worked together in this development. If the new freedom in life was affecting the girlhood of the country and moving it to organization and discussion, the same causes were acting with much greater force upon boyhood. Absence of home discipline and constant appeals to a democracy which, in this case, did not call the child the father of the man but very often termed him the equal of the father; the ever-present moving picture with its broad presentation to boy and girl of all the problems of life, the weakness and follies of humanity with, too often, its inculcation of bad manners and worse morals; the newspaper illustrated supplements with constant stress laid upon the foibles or foolishness of parents and the "smart superiority" of childhood; the popular desire to begin early in developing the commercial, working, business character of the boy—all these and many other factors aided in the evolution of Boys' organizations with a view to early training in character, in the principles of life and the practices of citizenship.

Success in the initiation of the movement was obvious; the results, in 1922, still lay with the future. Back of the movement was the earnest support of men's Societies such as the Gyro, Rotary and Kiwanis; with it went the influence of Y. M. C. A. example and initiative. Boy Scouts and Cadets had long since proved their value to the boys and the community but they did not, apparently, meet all the needs of the people. Toronto's Juvenile Court during 1921 dealt with 1,663 delinquent children and 289 neglected children; at Edmonton, on Sept. 22, 1922, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Juvenile Court Judge, told a local audience that "one-third of all addicts to narcotic drugs are children in their teens," and that "you might as well put them up against a wall and shoot them because they are done for."

At Ottawa, W. P. Archibald, a Juvenile Court Judge with wide experience and knowledge, declared, on Feb. 3rd, that the chief causes of child delinquency were lack of parental vigilance, evil influences of shows and questionable literature, cigarette smoking, and the bad example of adults and older boys in the parks and playgrounds where children congregate, and stated

that "the true objective of a Juvenile Court is not so much to deal with the act committed by a child, as it is to thoroughly consider and plan what may be undertaken to reconstruct and help the future life of the child"; at Regina, on Feb. 16, Miss Ethel MacLachlan, Juvenile Court Judge, stated in an elaborate address that during the past four years 1,045 boys and girls had come up for trial or decision with offences which varied from theft, involving at least two-thirds of the offences, to damaging property, smoking and buying cigarettes under 16 years, assault, indecent assault, placing obstructions on railways, shooting dogs and horses, fishing and shooting out of season, forgery, drinking liquor, indecent behaviour, driving autos under age, arson, immorality, and, in fact, all the offences that adults were usually guilty of.

To interest boys and girls in the better things of life, to turn the dangerous liberty of the times into self-restrained exercise of rights, it was, therefore, natural that the formation of Societies should be encouraged as at once a distraction and an occupation. To replace the discipline of the home, to lessen the necessity of Juvenile Court pressure, to stop the increase of juvenile misdemeanours, social reformers sought to create co-operation and voluntary action. Societies, therefore, sprang up in all directions for the discussion of child interests and the association of child members with, sometimes, specific objects and, at others, general ones. They touched a new phase of social life and development; the press found that they interested the public and, during 1922, many pages in many centres were devoted to these Child organizations; "grown up" opinions and language and manners were in evidence—with, sometimes, proofs of ability too precocious to be permanent or perhaps wise. They took all forms and touched many sides of life; it lay with the future to determine their ultimate influence on the child mind. There were, of course, two phases of the development—the Societies to aid juveniles and the Societies where members were juvenile and sometimes they mixed and merged.

The Canadian Red Cross Society had Junior branches during the War with special lines of work and these developed afterwards along new and equally popular lines. There had been a special development in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with Ontario following suit though not in the same degree; Manitoba joined the movement in 1922 and appointed Mrs. H. M. Speechly as Superintendent of its Red Cross Boys and Girls. All young people under 18 were eligible, the fee was 25 cents and the pledge as follows: "I promise to serve the King and honour the flag of my country—the symbol of freedom and justice—and to work for the Red Cross, the emblem of health and service throughout the world." In Alberta Junior Red Cross work in this year found new expression and also in British Columbia and New Brunswick. The Canadian Girl Guides also made progress throughout Canada in 1922 and it was stated that in the pre-

ceding year 5,079 new officers and Guides had been enrolled; the movement was described as a "most satisfying and important child welfare work with companies self-supporting when once organized."

In Manitoba the Boys' and Girls' Clubs at this time embraced a membership of thousands and trained the youth of the Province in every branch of farming, gardening and home-making. Throughout the West and in some of the Eastern Provinces—notably Nova Scotia—many rural Boys' and Girls' Clubs were under organization in 1921-22 to aid in promoting love of agricultural life and work and improvement, especially, in the animal department of farm life—pigs, cattle, sheep, etc. Pig Clubs were a favoured form of organization in Manitoba and during October 60 boys were selected from different points in the Province to spend a week as guests of the Department of Agriculture in Winnipeg. There were three boys from each point of organization and they accompanied the carload of bacon hogs of which the Clubs had been taking care during the past season. The Dominion Livestock Branch co-operated throughout with the Provincial authorities in this matter and offered some handsome car-lot prizes.

Many Girls' Clubs were organized in connection with the work of the Women's Institutes; in Alberta, for instance, they totalled, in 1922, 55 with 990 members and met in conference at Calgary on June 15 with 30 girls in attendance. So with the Boys' Councils of the Y. M. C. A., the Boys' work of the Rotary Clubs along general lines and that of the Big Brother movement in certain centres and the Big Sister movement as to Girls. The latter organization originated with the Toronto Association in 1913; in 1922 there were seven other Associations of a local and independent nature. The object was (1) Assistance to girls unadjusted mentally, morally and physically, (2) aid to girls living in unfortunate environment or conditions calculated to cause them to become incorrigible or delinquent, (3) care of girls who had been brought before a Juvenile Court. The officers of the Toronto Association in 1922 were Mrs. Sidney Small Hon.-President, Mrs. J. B. Cleveland President, and Miss N. Emily Mohr General Secretary.

A conspicuous phase of this general movement was the work initiated under the auspices and control of the Religious Education Council of Canada—an offshoot of a similar American organization. There was a National Boys' Work Board with the boys trained under what was called the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests or C. S. E. T., and the National Girls' Work Board with the girls styled Canadian Girls in Training or C. G. I. T. Taylor Statten, National Secretary of the Boys' Work Board of Canada—of which, in 1922, E. B. Reynolds, Winnipeg, was Chairman—dealt with the general work of the organization in a Vancouver interview of Nov. 18. The plans and policy

which he had developed over a period of years while engaged in Y. M. C. A. boys' work was, Mr. Statten stated, based upon the Bible text: "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favour with God and man," and upon this he had based the four-fold idea—Intellectual (wisdom), Physical (stature), Devotional (favour with God), and Social (favour with man). In 1911 an Ontario Committee had been formed to help develop this four-fold plan and with aid from Churches and other elements. On July 14, 1914, the Canadian Advisory Committee for Co-Operation in Boys' Work was organized, with all the denominations, the Y. M. C. A. and the Sunday School Associations taking part. The programme of work was then developed; that for senior boys was arranged under the name of Tuxis, and that for juniors under the name of Trail Rangers; very soon the National Y. M. C. A. had 14 Secretaries giving their whole time to the development of the work in various parts of Canada and the plan was vigorously pushed.

The after-war depression followed and progress was halted for a time; then the re-organization took place under the Religious Education Council of Canada, which was created in 1918, by co-operating Denominations, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and other interested organizations. The National Boys' Work Board automatically became a section of the work of the new Council. An interesting feature of the movement was the deep interest aroused in the C. S. E. T. plan in other countries. The United States adopted it under the name Christian Citizens Training Programme (C. C. T. P.); Australia and New Zealand utilized the programme.

There were, in 1922, 32,000 boys in Canada following the four-fold programme. The work of the organization took all forms and utilized all agencies—Church, school, business and educational—to interest the boys. A Boys' week was arranged for all over Canada in May, parades were held and varied programmes provided; a day in each case was given to the Churches, the schools, the study of Service, health and safety, industry, home-life, entertainment and athletics; Boys' Summer Camps were held in many places and at the same time Sunday school attendance was encouraged and everything going to the formation of strong, clean character was aided; Mock Parliaments were formed in many centres for the older boys (Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto) and Municipal Councils organized with all the paraphernalia of Civic election and policy—Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto.

There was keen interest taken in these organizations and, especially, by the boys from 12 or 15 years up to 20. In the Toronto Boys' parade of June 3rd there was an estimated 15,000 in line and the salute was received by the Lieut.-Governor accompanied by a number of prominent citizens. The Parliaments were elected with all seriousness from wide areas, the policy and debates were conducted with dignity and often with ability;

it seemed for the time, at least, that the promoters were right in claiming that if you gave the boy responsibility, attached him to the real work of social betterment, made him feel that he was a worker along with you towards the same ends, instead of being the object of your endeavour, he would make a man of himself. The 3rd annual Boys' Parliament at Edmonton was held (1922) in the Parliament Buildings, the forms were scrupulously observed with Mayor Duggan as "Lieut.-Governor" and Gray Powell of Calgary as Prime Minister; it was stated in the "Speech from the Throne" that on Dec. 31, 1921, there were 101 communities with C. S. E. T. work going on, 89 Tuxis Squares and 128 Trail Rangers with 2,508 members, in Alberta.

The Manitoba "Parliament" was elected in 1922 with all formalities and much excitement; a Boys' Own Weekly Supplement of 4 pages appeared in the Winnipeg *Free Press*; G. H. Stewart, President of the Boys' Work Board, was appointed by Sir James Aikins to act as "Lieut.-Governor"; Edward Armstrong of High Bluff was selected as Premier and the 1st Session saw the members "coached" by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Morley, Clerk of the Legislature. In Toronto the Boys' Parliament met in the Parliament Buildings and the Premier was a youth named Milton Walker. In all these meetings and discussions the development of religious thought and proposed religious legislation were most striking and the four-fold programme was put to the front in every possible way with, as one of the speakers put it, the hope of creating "the highest type of Christian citizenship"; there were Ministers of Intellectual Life, Religious Life, Social Life and Physical Life and the boy Governments gave their members the prefix of "Honourable."

In Toronto there was a Municipal Council of Boys elected in 1922 with 2,000 out of 4,000 eligible voters and Edwin Davies elected Mayor. The annual meeting of the National Boys' Work Board was held in Toronto on Oct. 12, 1922, and the total enrollment reported by Mr. Taylor Statten was 30,424 with 26 Training Courses, 82 Local Boards, 51 Boys' leadership Conferences and 5,081 in attendance, 2,608 Groups and 715 Communities having C. S. E. T. work. The new officers were A. H. Chipman, St. John, Chairman, and E. Holt Gurney, Toronto, Chairman of Executive, with Mr. Statten as National Secretary.

In all this work the Canadian Girls in Training did not appear very much; in Manitoba, however, the Boys' Parliament did discuss the grant to them of the franchise. In the West the C. G. I. T. had made much progress by 1922 with, in Alberta alone, 190 groups, and 4,000 girls who, in the words of Miss Evelyn Story, Provincial Secretary, were "young, strong and free, striving to be the best that they can be and to cherish health, seek truth, know God and serve others." In control was the Provincial Girls' Work Board composed of representative local women with all the Protestant denominations represented and such organizations as the Y. W. C. A.; the platform was the

same as the National Boys' Work Board and the C. S. E. T.—development of the intellectual, physical, devotional and social sides of life.

The National Girls' Work Board had its headquarters in Toronto and the annual meeting of Sept. 11, 1922, saw representatives present from the five chief Protestant denominations and the Y. W. C. A.; the number of Local Boards reported was 68, the number of Secretaries 17, the Training Courses 40, the Girls' Conferences 39 and Leaders' Conferences 11, the C.G.I.T. Camps 35 and Leaders' Camps 10, the enrollment of members 1,885 and the Registered Groups 1,966; no reports were in hand from Provincial Boards excepting those of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; the officers for 1922 were Miss Marjorie Trotter of Toronto as Chairman, Miss Winnifred Thomas Secretary. During 1921-22 the National Board gave most attention to the preparation of Programmes for Camps which included a Bible study course on The Kingdom of God, a programme of Stories and Dramatization, Nature Study and Camp-Craft; the central theme was religious—Thy Kingdom Come—and study of the four-fold ideal; there were also original stories, poetry and songs with music. The Standard Teacher Training Course was based upon the principles of the C. S. E. T.

The Boy Scouts of Canada in 1922. No better influence on the youthful life of Canada could be found in this busy year than was furnished by Boy Scouts and Wolf Clubs, whose organization dated from 1910. Its membership had grown from 28,626 in 1920 to 35,556 at the close of 1921 or 25 per cent.; in Nova Scotia the increase was 34 per cent. and Saskatchewan, with 14,000 members, took the lead over all the Provinces; H. E. The Lord Byng of Vimy was Chief Scout for Canada and Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner, with headquarters at Ottawa; the World's Chief Scout and founder of the movement was Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; in the United States the chief promoter of the American movement, along slightly different lines, was Ernest Thompson-Seton, a notable Canadian writer in New York, and the Director of the Boy Scouts of America was James C. West. The total membership in 1922 was as follows: 33,720 Scouts, 2,522 Officers, 11,480 Wolf Cubs—the Troops numbered 1,202 and the Wolf Cub Packs 398.

At the Boy Scouts of the World Conference in Paris on July 23-24, with General Baden-Powell presiding, the statement was made that they numbered 2,000,000 altogether. Membership in this Association was open to boys of any class or denomination between the ages of 9 and 18 and its announced aim was "to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character, training them in habits of observance, obedience and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts use-

ful to themselves." Before a boy became a Scout he had to take an oath as follows: "On my honour I promise that I will do my best: (1) To do my duty to God and the King; (2) to help other people at all times; (3) to obey the Scout Law."

Every Boy Scout was expected to belong to some religious denomination and attend its services; there was no Military meaning attached to Scouting nor did the Boy Scout movement look towards making the boys into soldiers; the Scout training was, however, distinctly calculated to develop the virtues of obedience, honour, loyalty and patriotism; their drill was the kind necessary for physical development in the boy and to enable the troops to move quickly from one place to another. In Military operations, obedience rather than initiative is usually sought; in the Scout idea individuality was and is a basic principle. To the majority of women, everywhere, their principles and objects appealed; there were some, however, who did not understand them or who feared what was called militarism. Following the War many fine young fellows, with military experience, had dropped into work as Scoutmasters and at this time, in all countries, there was a certain tendency to introduce Military forms and practices into the system. To meet this condition special training camps for Scoutmasters were introduced in England and, during 1922, Rodney C. Wood of the Scout Headquarters Staff came out to Canada to develop the same idea and to help in keeping the movement upon its original lines. Hence the abolition of the bugle in Scout calls which followed and other changes during the year. Mr. Wood was appointed Camp Chief in charge of Officers' Training.

At this time, also, a third division was instituted—the Rover Scouts for boys of 16 to 18. It may be noted here that during 1922* the Religious Education Association of America appointed a Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. W. H. Kilpatrick, PH.D., of Columbia University, to "investigate all organizations working among adolescents as to their value as mediums or instruments of the Education of Adolescents." Twenty-seven organizations were investigated and the Report placed the Boy Scouts as first in value and effective work.

During 1922 Lord Byng of Vimy took great interest in the movement and, at Ottawa on Nov. 13, he paid special tribute to the Rotary Clubs which were helping it locally and in other centres by strong measures of practical support: "I know perfectly well that the future of the boyhood of Canada is not in the hands of the Government, it is in the hands of the country's citizens. The Boy Scout organization is making Canadian citizens and every Rotarian knows that is worth while." His Excellency, early in the year, took charge of a Class of 7 Patrol Leaders and gave them a personal demonstration of instruction and training in Scouting. At the 29th annual meeting of the

*Note—Quoted editorially in Regina *Leader*, Jan. 27, 1922.

Canadian Boy Scouts' Association, held at Ottawa on Oct. 26, the Governor-General stated that on his recent tour throughout Western Canada he found the Scout movement in every community he visited with the exception of three, and these three had undertaken to establish troops shortly.

Dr. James W. Robertson, Chief Commissioner, presented a report showing great advancement with 486 warrants issued to Scout officers during the year. It was decided that, in future, the Silver Wolf Badge, a coveted honour, should be an Honourary distinction, and a Cornwall medal—called after a youthful hero of the War—was substituted as the highest award for valour. Awards for bravery, life saving ,etc., were given from year to year to many Scouts and included a Bronze Cross, a Silver Cross, a Gold Cross, a Certificate of Merit, a Medal of Merit, and a Letter of Commendation. A Community Service Badge, consisting of a gold beaver on a green background, was a much appreciated compliment to the boy giving at least 50 hours of service which benefitted the whole community. Proficiency badges and others for rank or standing were given. During the year Boys' Week celebrations were held throughout Canada to interest the boys, encourage organization and to develop co-operation amongst boys.

The progress of the movement in the various Provinces was continuous and an ever-increasing support was accorded. In Quebec, though French-Canadian membership was small, progress was healthy with 3,183 of an enrollment in 1921; the Wolf Cubs—boys from 9 to 12 years of age—were included at 317 members and 13 awards for bravery were granted; the Clouston Trophy for swimming and life-saving, the Burland Challenge Shield for Shooting and the Hugh Paton Trophy for First Aid were appreciated aids to the movement, though the competitive spirit was not specially encouraged. Major J. A. Ewing was Provincial Commissioner, and W. E. Paton Commissioner in the Eastern Townships, where excellent Scouting work was done; in Montreal (June 10, 1922) a display was given in the Stadium by 5,000 Boy Scouts in ambulance work and first aid, in engineering and bridge construction, in fire-saving, hut-making and tent pitching, in tumbling and pyramid action. The Montreal strength, toward the close of 1922, was 2,288; the local Rotary Clubs undertook a campaign in November for 2,000 subscribers at $5.00 apiece for 5 years, to help the Scouts, and in a short time raised $25,000.

In Ontario the Provincial Commissioner (1922) was J. F. M. Stewart and the President of the Boy Scouts' Association J. W. Mitchell with headquarters at Toronto; in February it was announced that the total of Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs in the Province was 13,156 or an increase of over 4,000 in the year; Stewart Roberts of Toronto was, at this time, awarded the Silver Wolf decoration for life-saving and several other honours

were given by Lord Byng in his official capacity as Chief Scout for Canada; on Oct. 31 it was stated that the membership in Ontario was 10,202 of Boy Scouts and 3,640 Wolf Cubs with 907 officers. During 1921-22 the organization was started, and finally effected, of Boy Scouts with Roman Catholic direction; the movement was approved by the Ontario Bishops and Hierarchy as a whole and a number of new charters granted.

The Manitoba Boy Scout organization in 1922 was 12 years old and, despite many local difficulties, had grown from 1,381 members and 85 officers in 1915 to 3,481 members and 202 officers in 1921; the President of the Provincial Association was Sir Augustus Nanton, and the Commissioner C. W. Rowley; the warm support of Sir James Aikins, Lieut.-Governor, was given and, on Feb. 26, His Honour addressed a Ruthenian meeting in Winnipeg in order to interest their boys and Bishop Budka promised his support. In Saskatchewan the membership was large and a Boy Scouts' day was held on Feb. 2nd, with public demonstrations of Scouting and the work in general; Dr. J. T. M. Anderson of the Education Department was appointed Provincial Commissioner in March with R. F. Blackstock, Regina, as President of the Provincial Association; the enthusiastic support of the Regina *Leader* was given to the local movement and Hon. S. J. Latta of the Government was Chairman of its Finance Committee.

The organization in Alberta made progress during the year with a grant of $1,000 each from the Government to the Northern and Southern divisions; Hon. Herbert Greenfield, Premier, was Chairman of the Provincial body and in Calgary, where there were 16 effective Troops, the Kiwanis Club undertook to raise $2,500 for their support. In British Columbia there was great activity and a strong effort made in Vancouver, especially, to enlist greater public support; there were in the city, at the beginning of the year, 19 Scout Troops and 13 Wolf Packs with 1,200 members; new troops were under organization at this time in every town of the Interior districts and the total membership for the Province was 5,000. On Apr. 4 Vancouver saw the largest parade of Boy Scouts ever seen in British Columbia, more than 1,000 strong with, also, 200 Girl Guides present, as well as a Boy Scout band from Everett; the usual display of Scouting and constructive activities was given. At the close of the year official reports indicated a 100 per cent. increase in efficiency in the Vancouver district with a membership of over 1,500. Brig.-Gen. Victor Odlum was President of the Provincial Association and R. Ross Sutherland Commissioner. In Nova Scotia the 1922 Provincial Commissioner was I. W. Vidito, Halifax, and the President of the Provincial Association G. Ross Marshall, Halifax; in P. E. Island D. A. Mackinnon, K.C., Charlottetown, was Provincial President, in New Brunswick Thos. E. Simpson, St. John, and in Quebec, W. C. Finley, Montreal; in Alberta the Northern Commissioner was Bishop H. A. Gray of

Edmonton and the Southern Commissioner Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Calgary. The statistics of this year were as follows:

Province	No. of Scouts	No. of Wolf Cubs	No. of Officers	No. of Scout Troops
Ontario	10,202	3,640	907	371
Manitoba	2,153	1,650	137	79
Quebec	2,540	2,250	252	82
Alberta	2,616	1,435	217	105
British Columbia	2,205	878	225	86
Saskatchewan	10,576	716	390	342
New Brunswick	950	330	120	49
Nova Scotia	2,353	851	274	88

An important incident of the year was the great rally in London, England, (Oct. 7) attended by 40,000 Boy Scouts and 20,000 Wolf Cubs from all over the Kingdom, to honour the Prince of Wales with the address of His Royal Highness in which he said: "You are members of a very big and jolly brotherhood, and you are doing a fine thing by making yourselves strong, active, efficient Scouts, because you are thereby carrying out your motto 'Be prepared'—to be good and useful citizens for your country and for that greater brotherhood of free nations which forms the British Empire." Similar in its usefulness as an influence upon Boy life but different in organization and general character was the Cadet Corps, which was usually classed with the Militia. A Report of that Department, at the close of 1922, showed 20,000 additional boys enrolled during the year and a total strength of 105,000 with 1,450 companies; 10 years before there were only 10,000 Cadets in Canada, so that the progress was remarkable. There was no doubt that the growth of this institution was due, in part, to the support of Educational bodies. School Boards and teachers realized the benefits derivable from the instruction in physical exercises, organized games, discipline, miniature rifle shooting and citizenship, which the Cadet system provided and gave the work their full support; many of the teachers were also Cadet instructors in their own schools. During the year the Government vote for Cadet Corps was reduced from $450,000 to $350,000 in obedience to the demand for economy and the annual camps for Cadets were, therefore, cut out. In the Commons, on May 18, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, lately Minister of Militia, stated that:

> The Cadet service has not hitherto been looked upon as a purely military service but more in the nature of athletic development, and I am sure that in the future, as in the past, the Government will continue the service with that end in view. Military discipline and training lend themselves to great advantage in physical development, and whether in boys' or girls' schools physical training generally follows military lines. The Camp affords a splendid holiday, is under strict supervision, and not only the physical condition of the boys is well looked after, but moral and living conditions are of the highest.

The Social Service Council of Canada. This organization was almost equally associated with the work of Women and the Social reform work of the Churches. It was a Federation of the five Protestant Churches, the Salvation Army and the Evan-

gelical Association of North America, the W. C. T. U., the Y. W. C. A., the National Council of Women, the Federation of Women's Institutes, the Victorian Order and the National Association of Nurses, the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Y. M. C. A., the Canadian Brotherhood Federation, the Dominion Grange, the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association, and Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Canadian Conference on Public Welfare. It had Provincial Councils in all the nine Provinces of Canada and in Newfoundland and Bermuda; it published a valuable monthly journal called *Social Welfare* of which the Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer and Miss Charlotte E. Whitton were Editors.

The 14th annual meeting of the Council in 1922 was held at Winnipeg, on Jan. 24, with Archbishop Matheson, Hon. President, in the chair and over 100 delegates present of whom one-third were women. The Report of the Executive urged consideration and study of Canada's position and policy toward Immigrants and pressed for the establishment of Bureaux of Vocational Advice for Children. The Committee on Criminology reported against abolition of Capital Punishment for murder on the ground, chiefly, that a man was entitled to defend his family and home against assault even to the point of death, that a National was similarly entitled to defend his country against attack and that the State, therefore, was justified in regarding murder as a crime against its own community. Miss Whitton presented a Report on Socialism, Syndicalism and the Soviet; other Reports covered Social and Criminal legislation of the past year, Motion Pictures, Social Hygiene, Child Welfare, Industrial Life and Immigration, Unemployment, Insurance, Indian Affairs, Family Life. Resolutions were passed which may be briefly summarized:

1. Approving the formation of a Social Hygiene Department of the Council.
2. Urging pressure upon the Governments for a co-operative scheme to supply nurses to outlying districts.
3. Supporting a Federal trial of Proportional Representation through selected groups.
4. Asking that, in recognition of woman's position as a citizen, she be granted the Federal right to take out her citizenship as a *femme sole*.
5. Urging that the Literacy clause in the Naturalization Act should mean "a simple reading knowledge of French or English."
6. Recommending the establishment of a scheme of Unemployment Insurance.
7. Advocating appointment of a Royal Commission on Immigration to study and report upon conditions in general and current Restrictions in particular.
8. Asking for "a fair and sympathetic" enforcement of game laws against Indians and annulment of the Indian marriage law permitting "trial marriages."
9. Opposing any movement to extend the grounds of Divorce in Canada.
10. Denouncing gambling under the Pari-Mutuel system and the guessing and gambling contests in newspapers and advertising.
11. Opposing all or any sale of alcohol for beverage uses and urging Prohibition in all the Provinces and the Dominion.

The elections for 1922 included Archbishop Matheson, Winnipeg, and Chester D. Massey, Toronto, as Hon. Presidents; Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg, Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Edmonton, Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Hamilton, Mrs. Gordon Wright, London, Prof. E. M. Kierstead, W. H. Wiggs and Rev. Dr. R. W. Ross as Vice-Presidents; Very Rev. Dr. L. Norman Tucker, London, as President, and Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer as General Secretary. Incidents of this year included the Report of the Social Service Council of Manitoba (Jan. 23) which declared that there was no crime wave, but merely a set of conditions favourable to certain forms of anti-social conduct, with a note of warning sounded against a tendency to over-state facts and to play up regarding crime, as being an indication of a morbid social attitude; the delegation from the Canadian Council which waited upon the Ottawa Government, on Mch. 3rd, and asked for amendment of the Criminal Code during the coming Session of Parliament so as to prohibit race-track gambling, prevent publication of betting news, prohibit all games of chance and make adultery a crime.

Health Conditions and Reform Activities in Canada. Reference has been made under Science to Cancer conditions and the Insulin discoveries; a word must be said here as to the elements affecting Health and involved in Government organization and in various reform movements. At Ottawa a Ministry of Health had been established in 1919 under Hon. N. W. Rowell as President of the Council; later it was associated with the Department of Immigration under Hon. J. W. Edwards while in the new Government, at the beginning of 1922, the Department was made a separate one with Hon. Dr. Béland in charge; Dr. J. A. Amyot, C.M.G., remained Deputy-Minister with practical administration of the Quarantine, Adulteration, Public Health and Leprosy Acts, and of certain portions of the Canada Shipping Act. The Department dealt with such detailed matters as co-operation with Provincial and other Health authorities; the establishment and maintenance of a National laboratory for Public Health and Research work; the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen; the supervision of Public Health as affected by transportation agencies and of Federal buildings and offices as they touched the health of Government employees.

There were special Divisions in the Department dealing with Medical Research, Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, Opium and Narcotic Drugs, Proprietary or Patent Medicines—Dr. Helen MacMurchy was in charge of Child Welfare. This Division co-operated with other Departments and the Bureau of Vital Statistics and was associated, also, with the voluntary activities of the Canadian National Council of Child Welfare which had been permanently organized at Ottawa, on Apr. 15, 1921, and held its 1st annual Conference in November. The Department had, by 1922, issued 15 publications dealing with matters of maternal and child welfare—in both French and English; the *Canadian*

Mothers' Book, in particular, was very popular with 150,000 issued to Mch. 31 and a second French edition necessary. There was, also, an official Health organization in five of the Provinces—with a Minister of Health in Ontario, in New Brunswick and in Alberta; Quebec had a Provincial Bureau of Health and in Saskatchewan the Attorney-General was in charge of a Bureau of Child Protection; in others there were Provincial Boards of Health. In Alberta the late Hon. A. G. MacKay had won distinct reputation as Minister of Health; in New Brunswick Hon. W. F. Roberts had shown special energy and capacity in a similar position.

A Public Health Congress met at St. John, N.B., on June 4-8 with delegates present from the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis—A. B. Cook, of Regina, President; the Canadian Public Health Association of which Hon. W. F. Roberts, M.D., M.L.A., Minister of Health for New Brunswick, was President; and the Canadian National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, of which Hon. W. R. Riddell was President. Papers and addresses on Medical and Health and Social problems were given with specially notable ones by Dr. C. K. Clarke on Mental Hygiene, and Dr. Amyot, Dominion Deputy-Minister of Health; the National Council upon Venereal Diseases changed its name to that of the Canadian Social Hygienic Association and re-elected Judge Riddell, Toronto, as President; the Canadian Public Health Association elected Dr. W. C. Laidlaw, Edmonton, as President and the Prevention of Tuberculosis organization re-elected Sheriff A. B. Cook; Public Health nurses were well represented and the Child Welfare Section discussed various important subjects.

A Conference on the co-operation of voluntary agencies for Public Health, called and presided over by Hon. Dr. Roberts, was held on the 9th, with representatives present from the following organizations: Canadian Red Cross Society, Victorian Order of Nurses and the Department of Health, Ottawa; Canadian Medical Association, Canadian Public Health Association, National Council of Mental Hygiene, Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis; Provincial Medical Officers of Health, Nova Scotia, Alberta, New Brunswick and Ontario; Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, Women's Institutes and Public Health Nurses. Mrs. A. M. Huestis of Toronto, in urging co-operation, specified matters in which women were concerned and as to which she hoped for support as being improvement in Water supplies, and the Milk supply, Milk depots, Child Welfare and Recreation work, Federation for Community Service, Medical inspection of Schools and Meat inspection, prevention of Blindness and Mothers' Pensions. After discussion the action of the Chairman in calling the meeting was approved as was the creation of an Advisory Council to co-ordinate the work of the various organized agencies represented. It was further resolved that steps should be taken to organize the individual Provinces

along Health lines either through the Provincial Departments or through organizations designated for the purpose.

On Nov. 28-30 the 7th annual meeting of the Dominion Council of Health met at Ottawa with the various Provinces represented by their Medical Health Officers, with the Council of Agriculture, and the Trades and Labour Congress also represented. A Resolution was passed urging continuance by the Government for another three years of its grant to the Provinces for V. D. work and many subjects were discussed in order to evoke expressions of opinion without actual decision. Immigration, for instance, and the problem of Opium and Narcotic drugs were considered; unsatisfactory conditions in the boarding cars on Railways were dealt with and a Committee appointed to suggest a standard regulation for the Dominion; all the members supported the Labour movement for better adequate protection to women and children employed in industry and commerce—who, according to an outside estimate, were one-fifth of the total employees in Canada; the question of protection against carbon mon-oxide poisoning was discussed as of interest to Canadian workers.

The Conference of French-Speaking Physicians of North America, which met in Montreal on Sept. 8-9, was an interesting gathering with 400 delegates present and Dr. J. E. Dube of Montreal in the chair. Many medical problems and difficulties of the day were discussed and there were present seven well-known Physicians from France led by Dr. Charles Achard. There was some criticism of conditions. It was claimed that Judges too frequently took it into their own hands to decide questions raised in complicated medical evidence; that some Judges appeared ready to decide whether a man was sane or insane without sufficient medical proof; that in accident damage cases doctors lacking proper knowledge were heard as "experts" to the detriment of the medical profession; that the place of medicine was insufficiently recognized by those charged with arresting criminals, trying them, or guarding them after sentence. Reforms of the most drastic character were proposed. Medical juries permanently attached to criminal and civil Courts and composed of expert physicians of recognized experience and integrity, were advocated. Suggestions were made that medico-legal experts' services be fully utilized by detectives working on criminal cases embracing assault or wounding; that expert alienists be attached to prisons and penetentiaries to study criminals; that the criminal insane be taken from ordinary asylums and placed in a special institution to be established by the Provincial Government—and these were all adopted.

Amongst the chief speakers were Dr. Charles Vezina and Dr. A. Simard, Dr. Wilfrid Derome and Dr. F. E. Devlin, Dr. Camille Laviolette, Dr. Omer Nöel and Dr. G. de Bellefeuille; the subjects of valuable papers read included Medical Juries, Criminal Insane, the Criminal Code and the Insane, Physicians

as alienists. Dr. Laviolette, after an address in which he stated that the recent St. Jean de Dieu fire was the work of an insane inmate, carried a Resolution declaring that "in the interest of patients treated in asylums and in order that hospitals for the treatment of mental diseases may approach as far as possible the character of an ordinary hospital, it is important that asylums be relieved of particularly dangerous patients and that the Government of the Province of Quebec should construct and organize a special Hospital for the dangerous Insane." Dr. Dube was succeeded as President by Dr. A. Valée of Quebec.

There was a Conference in Toronto, on Dec. 1st, of those concerned in the National Social Hygiene Council, and Dr. Amyot, Deputy-Minister of Health, stated that the Government had spent $500,000 in the year and a half in fighting Venereal diseases; he declared the only real cure to be instruction in the homes. Other incidents of the year included the accomplishment of the Women's Auxiliary to the Vancouver General Hospital in raising a total of $18,809; the holding of special Clinics in St. John for the Prevention, or checking, of Tuberculosis under the auspices of the local Society and the aid of Dr. H. A. Farris; the raising, in Montreal, of a Hospital Fund, for 5 local institutions, of $785,000 with $50,000 contributions each from R. B. Angus, the Bank of Montreal and the C. P. R., and $25,000 each from the Royal Bank, the Imperial Tobacco Co., Jas. Carruthers and Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson and F. W. Molson; the formal opening at St. John, on Dec. 12, of a Health Centre at Camshill Hall for the purpose of concerted effort in Health work and to prevent overlapping of effort and unnecessary running expenses by housing the various organizations in one building—with many compliments to Hon. Dr. Roberts, Minister of Health, for his organization of the project.

Associated with the Health movements of the year was the campaign of Mrs. Arthur Murphy of Edmonton against the modern growth of the drug habit. The administration of the Act respecting Opium and other dangerous narcotics was in the hands of the Health Department at Ottawa and it controlled the legal distribution of Cocaine, Codeine, Morphine and Opium with vigour and effect. The Act dated from 1911, and had been amended yearly since then; while, in the past, its enforcement was of local jurisdiction its administration in 1922 had become centralized. Patent medicine makers were prohibited from using cocaine for any preparation, either for external or internal use; opium products could be used only for external purposes with certain exceptions. Neither cocaine nor opium nor their derivatives could be sold by druggists excepting under a doctor's prescription.

But there was a large growth of illegal and illegitimate trade in these drugs and their derivatives—especially in Vancouver and Montreal; during 1921 more than 1,000 convictions were secured by the Department for this illicit traffic and the

enormous profits obtainable made the situation a difficult one. While legal importations were greatly reduced between 1919 and 1922, the illegal distribution was said to have enormously increased and to be under the control, in some cases, of New York or Chicago or San Francisco drug rings with secret distributing agencies all over the Dominion and in others of Europeans or Orientals who shipped from Germany, China, or Japan and whose centres were Montreal and Vancouver. Mrs. Murphy, who was distinguished as a Police Magistrate as well as an Author, told a large audience at Edmonton (June 6) that there were 2,000,000 drug addicts in America with an army of parasites who lived by sale of the "dope"; that at least 80 per cent. of the addicts were criminals and that 23 Canadian doctors had been convicted in the past year for improper distribution of drugs; that in New York out of 3,000 addicts 900 were between 15 and 19 years of age; that it had nothing to do with liquor as one-third of the drug addicts were in their 'teens and had never formed the liquor habit while the big liquor centres in Canada—Montreal and Vancouver—were, also, the big drug centres.

In a speech at Toronto, on Sept. 26, Mrs. Murphy declared that 90 per cent. of all drug addicts were Anglo-Saxons, while 90 per cent. of the peddlars were foreigners; that though Germany used less than one-half grain *per capita* per annum, in the United States they used 72 grains *per capita* and these figures did not include the drugs smuggled into the country. She estimated that the illicit drug traffic of the continent represented $672,000,000 annually. As to the remedy Mrs. Murphy, in speeches and interviews and in her book published in 1922—*The Black Candle*—urged international action along the line of the League of Nations' work in this connection. Dr. Amyot (Dec. 21) estimated that Canada had between 12,000 and 15,000 drug addicts and described this as one of the most vital problems facing his Department. Incidents of the period included the fact that in 1921 there were 801 convictions for violation of the Narcotic law in British Columbia, 352 in Quebec, 312 in Ontario, 170 in Saskatchewan and 162 in Alberta with 66 in the other Provinces; the statement in Montreal, on Sept. 26, in the Coroner's Court, that 29 persons had died there of narcotic poisoning in the past year and the declaration by the Montreal *Star* (Sept. 26) that there was an enormous increase in the drug addicts of that city with the demand for a Police squad to deal with the matter; the seizure there, on Dec. 5, of 10,000 ounces of narcotic drugs valued by peddlars at $1,000,000.

A good deal was done to check the evil. At Montreal, on Sept. 22, Judge Monet sentenced a drug trafficker, 41 years old, named Fournier, to 20 years in the Penitentiary for having sold a dose of opium to a lad which killed him: "This illicit traffic in cocaine, morphine and other drug poisons, this scourge which is flaying our Province, must stop. I am going to render a terrible sentence—not only for you, but as an example to others,

both men and women, who may be tempted to imitate you. And in future I think I may give life sentences to those found guilty of a similar charge before me." Two years at hard labour was given by the same Judge to Elie Lafortune, of a well-known local family (Nov. 26), for distributing drugs amongst friends in a case where one of them died as a result; many arrests were made in different parts of the country from time to time, and, in Quebec, a Provincial Act was passed imposing new penalties and regulations.

Crime Conditions and Social Problems in Canada. These conditions and questions touched women's life in the community at every point and were, in turn, part of the problem faced by all Women's organization and public work. There was, in the years following the War, a wide-spread lessening of respect for law, order and property in Canada; there were greater opportunities and facilities for dishonesty, stories of great war profits produced restlessness, and restlessness in many cases caused crime; war produced callousness and war-time wages an extravagance which, in turn, caused reaction and the resort to desperate methods; the refusal to accept Prohibition induced looseness of thought and principle as to all laws and Civic duty. Convictions for indictable offences in Canada during the year ended Sept. 30, 1921, increased by 953 or 5·17 per cent. over the convictions of the previous year; charges on indictable offences during the year numbered 24,943 or an increase of 1,730 over the previous year, and summary convictions during 1921 numbered 157,704 or an increase of 13,439.

According to a Bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics conditions improved in 1922 with the revival of business in the United States and a lessening of the crimes in Canada for which Canadian residents were not responsible. There were 600 persons charged with forgery in Canada in 1921 and 529 convictions recorded; in 1922 the figures were 532 and 343 respectively; in 1921 416 persons were arrested for robbery with violence, and 240 convicted; in 1922 323 persons were thus charged and 212 convicted. There were 76 charges of murder laid in Canada in 1921 and 17 convictions; in 1922 the charges were 55 and the convictions 18. Burglary and house and shop breaking increased in 1922, the number of charges being 2,015 in 1921 with 1,628 convictions while in 1922 there were 2,111 charges and 1,754 convictions. It was said at this time* that the cost to the Dominion of mental abnormality through the avenues of crime, disease and pauperism amounted to $13,000,000 a year, and that there were 160,000 mental defectives who contributed to this condition. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics boy criminals in Canada during the past 20 years had increased 300 per cent. while in three years, 1917-18-19, more than 20 per cent. of the indictable crimes were committed by children under

*Note.—Rev. Dr. C. M. Hincks before the Montreal Canadian Club, Mch. 14, 1921.

16 years of age. In 1921 there were 3,227 convictions of juveniles for indictable offences.

Conditions were worse, proportionally, in the United States but the population there was much greater and its density was conducive to greater crime and social trouble; unfortunately, the situation, there, usually had a reflex action in the Dominion. According to a 1922 Report, drawn up by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopalian Church and submitted to its 47th Convention, the discordant home life of the American people was the chief moral issue of the time. Its root was found to lie in "the lack of religion in the home," and the Report declared that: "It is paralyzing to think of the average American family going on from the rising of the sun to the retiring hour as if God had no existence. Sunday is a day for extra sleep, motoring, Sunday papers in many volumes, comic supplements. If American children are not taught of God in the schools, and He is unnamed in the home, what can we expect but that the United States should develop into a non-Christian nation?" As to the rest: "Where family life is dishonoured, wedding unfaithfulness lightly regarded, parental responsibility neglected, filial respect and obedience slighted, there, we may be sure, society is rotten to the core." Amongst young people the post-war revolution in manners and morals was a tremendous element in the situation and a symposium of opinion from all parts of the United States, from leaders in the press and in public life and work published in the *Literary Digest* of June 17, 1922, gave a most depressing picture of social conditions.

In Canada there was, in 1922, still a powerful basis of old-time beliefs and customs; the Churches were strong centres of social and moral work and the Women's organizations were growing stronger every year; public opinion undoubtedly realized something, at least, of the dangers of continental influence along these lines. But there was much crime current in the country. In Calgary, on Jan. 6, the value of goods stolen during the past year was stated as $373,000; in Montreal the Committee of 16 reported (May 12) that its fight against commercialized vice had met with every kind of opposition, much indifference in the Courts and varied legal delays; during the 1922 Session of Parliament 192 petitions of divorce were presented and 181 approved as against 36 petitions ten years before; the Regina *Leader* of Apr. 25, discussing the trial and conviction of a local broker, dealt with testimony which seemed to show a practice amongst members on the Grain Exchange of pledging their clients' securities to cover personal liabilities and denounced it as a most dangerous action; Mr. Justice Lennox in Toronto (Oct. 25) dealt with juries acquitting undoubtedly guilty persons and declared, in the case of James Blake charged with manslaughter for the death of a boy struck by his automobile, that "Judges should speak out on the attitude of juries and the tendency displayed by them in the last couple of years"—he

used to be sure that a verdict would be honestly arrived at even if mistakenly rendered but now, in many instances, he could not feel so; in a Montreal case (Nov. 27) Judge Monet declared that it is "terrible to see the ever-increasing number of witnesses who come before the tribunals and don't tell the truth—the oath is coming to be almost a joke."

Crimes of violence were numerous in 1922 and some were spectacular—the robbery of the Provincial Savings Bank, Winnipeg, on Jan. 17, with $5,200 secured; that of the Union Bank at Lethbridge (Aug. 29) with $82,000 stolen by 6 motor bandits; that of the Union Bank at Moosomin where $8,000 was obtained, and of the Bank of Montreal at Saskatoon where $6,500 and some securities were stolen; that of the City Paymaster in Vancouver, on Sept. 28, when $76,304 was taken from him by three men on the steps of the City Hall; the stealing of $3,000 in cash from a store at Galilee, Sask., on Oct. 26, by gunmen driving a high-powered car. The Calgary *Herald* of Oct. 11 commented upon the wave of crime indicated by these incidents and hinted at a lawlessness induced by Prohibition and the removal of the R. N. W. M. P.—the most feared of all agencies in the wake of criminals—as elements in the situation. There was no doubt that venereal diseases were increasing and Mr. Justice W. R. Riddell, President of the Social Hygiene Council of Canada, told an Ottawa meeting, on Dec. 18, that there were 500,000 persons in Canada infected though many thousands of them did not know it; in Toronto over 1,000 motor cars were stolen every year at this time and in Montreal about 500. The other side of this shield was, of course, known to all Canadians. Canada was still, for instance, a country of homes and no other country showed a greater proportion of house ownership. In 1921, 10 Canadian cities reported as follows:

City	No. of Residences	Occupied by Owners	Occupied by Tenants	Percentage of Home Ownership
London	14,000	11,200	2,800	80
Hamilton	24,000	14,400	9,600	60
Calgary	13,500	8,100	5,400	60
Toronto	86,593	47,579	39,014	55
Halifax	8,225	4,226	3,999	51
Vancouver	22,129	10,271	11,858	46
Edmonton	12,000	5,400	6,600	45
Winnipeg	29,325	12,903	16,422	44
Ottawa	19,947	8,059	11,888	40
Montreal	134,645	6,744	127,901	5
Total	364,364	128,882	235,482	35

Some of the above figures were approximate and there were questions of classification which might make some differences; in Montreal, for instance, the numerous three-flat houses classed as occupied by tenants were often used by the owner as well. Of 72 American cities with 100,000 or more population under similar estimates only two had a 50 per cent. of home ownership. In all Canadian towns and cities regulations as to dance halls, theatres and movies were strict and in most of them were well enforced.

THE CHURCHES OF CANADA IN 1922.

Church Union and Other Religious Problems; The Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches.

According to official statistics, 97·6 per cent. of the population of Canada belonged, in 1922, to some Christian denomination; out of a population of 8,788,483 only 173,143 were classed as non-Christian, and these included 125,190 Jews, 40,727 of Oriental religions and 7,226 pagans. A 1921 Census Bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed that Roman Catholics in Canada numbered 3,383,663, or 38·50 per cent., as against 39·31 per cent. in 1911 and 41·51 per cent. in 1901; Presbyterians were 1,408,812 or 16·03 per cent. compared with 15·48 in 1911 and 15·68 in 1901; Methodists throughout Canada numbered 1,158,744 or 13·18 per cent. of the population, against 14·98 per cent. in 1911 and 17·07 per cent. in 1901; Anglicans numbered 1,407,959 or 16·02 per cent., compared with 14·47 in 1911, and 12·69 in 1901; Baptists numbered 421,730, or 4·50 per cent. compared with 5·31 per cent. in 1911, and 5·92 in 1901.

On the date the Census was taken, June 1, 1921, there were in Canada 19,656 Mormons, 12,658 Doukhobors, 169,822 adherents of the Greek Church, 11,288 Buddhists, 27,319 Confucians, and 478 Mohammedans; Sikhs and Hindus numbered 849 and Shintos 427; Atheists were shown as totalling only 1,041, Agnostics 594 and Free-Thinkers 1,126. In recent years, both in the United States and Canada, there had been a distinct development of Social work throughout Protestantism, a tendency to discard dogma or doctrine and to discuss all phases of religion and life with a freedom which knew few reserves. Biblical interpretation was as wide as it was varied and the cultivation of a Community spirit, the discussion of great Social movements, the evolution of a wholesome home life, the development of popular Education, made up a large part of the pulpit mission of the day.

The Church Union Question in Canada. The Dominion, in this respect, led the way along certain new lines of Christian and social action which the 20th Century was developing. There was, of course, keen discussion and the matter dragged through a prolonged period. During 20 years Union had been under consideration in the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Church organizations. The Church of England, like its Mother-church, was anxious for Christian union but how far it would go to meet the other Churches was a question. The Appeal of the Bishops in 1920 for Church Union and the favourable action of the Free Church Council in 1922, with the Bishop of Liverpool's statement that he would even support dis-establishment if that would bring about union, were significant steps. In Canada the 1921 General Synod of the Church had endorsed the Lam-

beth Conference appeal for union, accepted the recommendation that Conferences be arranged with other Protestant Churches and declared that such Conferences should be initiated in Canada by a special Joint Committee to be appointed by the General Synod and, subsequently, a Committee of 26 laymen and 26 clergy was announced. As between the Denominations immediately concerned the following Chronology of the movement indicates its importance and the large place it held in the Church thought of these years:

1899. The Presbyterian General Assembly, meeting at Hamilton, appointed a Committee to confer with representatives of other Churches as to an arrangement to prevent over-lapping in Mission Fields.

1902. A Joint Committee of Methodists and Presbyterians was appointed and decided that official letters urging unity and co-operation be issued and a system of mutual non-intrusion be adopted in their respective Missions.

1902. The Methodist General Conference at Winnipeg declared itself, by Resolution, in favour of "a measure of organic union wide enough to embrace all the evangelical denominations of Canada"; expressed belief that the time was opportune for a "definite practical movement" toward organic union; commended the proposal to its people and appointed a Committee to confer with Presbyterian and Congregational Committees if appointed.

1903. The same Resolution, submitted to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Vancouver, was referred to a Committee. This Committee met Committees from the other two Churches and a Resolution was passed declaring that though the movement was in its initial stage they agreed, with one mind, that "organic union is both desirable and practicable" and commended the subject to the consideration of their respective Churches. The finding was reported to the succeeding Presbyterian General Assembly and Congregational Unions of Ontario and Quebec and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Committtes were appointed to confer with the original Methodist Committee.

1904. The Congregational Unions declared their opinion that organic union was both "desirable and practical."

1905-1908. The Joint Committee of the three Churches met in December, 1904, and December, 1905, September, 1906, September, 1907, December, 1908—with Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. Dr. A. Carman and Rev. Hugh Pedley as the three original Convenors but with succeeding changes. At these Conferences—all but the first were held in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto—every phase of the subject was studied and discussed and a Report prepared and submitted to the Churches which included a Basis of Union for consideration and decision.

1906. Formal letters were addressed to the Church of England in Canada and the Baptist Unions suggesting the sending of delegates to participate in consideration of the subject; the Anglican reply was friendly and a Committee was appointed to confer but the Baptist reply was negative.

1909. The Presbyterian General Assembly at Hamilton considered the 1908 Report of the Joint Committee and directed copies of the Report to be sent to all sections of the Church and that the matter be dealt with at the next Assembly concurrently with the other Churches.

1909. The Congregational Unions voted for Union by 2,933 in favour and 813 against—out of a total of 10,689 members.

1910. The Presbyterian Assembly referred the question to a vote of the Presbyterian Synods, which declared by 50, out of 67 voting, in favour of Union; the Assembly then sent the matter to the Sessions and Congregations.

1910. The Methodist General Conference expressed approval of the Basis of Union and referred it to District Meetings and Annual Conferences for further consideration with a vote of 11 Conferences in favour and 1 against—1,579 members in favour and 270 against. The final popular vote showed 23,475 officials, 150,841 members of 18 years and over, 17,198 members under 18 years and 42,115 adherents in favour of Union; against it the figures were, respectively, 3,869, 24,357, 2,615 and 7,234. The Presbyterian vote showed 6,245 Elders, 106,775 communicants and 37,175 adherents in favour and, against it, 2,475 Elders, 48,278 communicants and 14,174 adherents. As to the actual Basis of Union, 5,104 Elders voted favourably, 77,993 communicants and 27,756 adherents; the opposing vote, respectively, was 2,192, 27,197, 10,316.

1911. The Congregational Union of Canada declared that its preceding action in the premises was sufficient and it would await further action from the other Churches.

1912. The Special Conference Committee of the Methodist Church expressed readiness to proceed toward the Union on the Basis already accepted.

1912. The Presbyterian General Assembly, at Edmonton, decided that in view of the extent of the Presbyterian minority it would be unwise to proceed without "further conference and discussion" and the obtaining of "practically unanimous action within a reasonable time."

1913. The General Assembly (Toronto) asked for further amendments to the Basis of Union and alternative proposals.

1914. The General Assembly (Woodstock) invited a Joint Committee meeting to consider a new Basis and its submission to the Churches. This was done and a meeting held in Toronto on Dec. 16-17 when changes were made and accepted with the name United Church of Canada.

1915. The Congregational Union accepted the amended Basis and reappointed its Union Committee.

1915. The Prebsyterian Assembly (Kingston) approved the amended Basis by 368 to 74 and submitted it to a popular Church vote which was reported in 1916 as 7,066 in favour, 3,822 against it in Sessions; 106,534 communicants in favour and with 69,913 against it; 36,942 adherents in favour and against it 20,004, with 1,331 in Pastoral charges and Mission fields favourable and 494 opposed.

1916. The General Assembly at Winnipeg resolved by 406 to 90 to unite with the other two Churches and constitute The United Church of Canada on the Basis of Union as approved in 1915 and appointed a Committee to carry out this policy and co-operate in procuring legal advice and the necessary legislation.

1917. The General Assembly at Montreal urged its people to cease debate and discontinue organized propaganda and to let the matter rest until an appropriate future season and new light after the close of the war.

1918. The Methodist General Conference confirmed and accepted the amended Basis of Union and re-appointed its Union Committee.

1921. The General Assembly at Toronto resolved, by 414 to 107, to "take such steps as may be deemed best to consummate organic union" with the other Churches as "expeditiously as possible" and appointed a Committee to act.

1921. On Oct. 21 the Joint Committee of the three Churches met in Toronto with representatives present also from the General Council of Local Union Churches, considered the general situation, and accepted the Basis of Union.

Between 1916 and this year more than 600 Union churches had been formed throughout Canada in places where competitive conditions were found injurious; these churches and congregations, amongst both Methodists and Presbyterians, considered the Union as a coming fact and acted accordingly.

The movement in 1922 went through several new stages. Referring to the opposition within the Presbyterian Church,

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, Chief Methodist Superintendent, told the Hamilton Conference of May 31 that: "We have always assumed that though somewhat delayed, organic union was certain to be consummated as expeditiously as possible and we think we were justified in that by the character of the parties negotiating." The Hon. N. W. Rowell, in speaking to a Methodist Conference at Toronto (June 7) urged action and described the Mission field, with its divided practices and principle, as the most vital reason for union; it was also needed to help in healing the troubles between labour and capital and to hold in check the dangerous class movements of the day. Dr. Chown, in the *Christian Guardian* of June 28, put the issue upon a different plane: "One does not like to stir up religious controversy, and I will not trade with religious bigotry, but I would say, with all conviction, that if the major churches of Protestantism cannot unite, the battle which is going on now so definitely for the religious control of our country will be lost within the next few years. I do not refer to the school question alone, but to the whole movement within Canada in the religio-political realm."

To points in this document Rev. Dr. Ephriam Scott, Editor of the *Presbyterian Record* of Montreal, replied with vigour on behalf of those opposed to Union—"Who believe that Christ calls His people, not to union but unity; who believe that the present Churches can do more for the Kingdom of God in Canada than could the proposed new one; who have always protested against disrupting their Church of one-third of her membership, and have as constantly declared their purpose to continue their own Church, in unity and co-operation with other evangelical Churches." Upon another point he was equally explicit: "You have here given Presbyterians an added imperative to continue their own beloved Church, with Christ her only King and Head, a Church whose mission and work is not religio-political, but to win men and women to Him who then, as Christian citizens, will do their duty in the State."

Meanwhile, and in many ways, a growing impatience with delays was developing; the work of the General Council of the Local Union Churches of Canada was facilitated and new churches were reported constantly as joining or negotiating for individual union; the Joint Committee on Church Federation carried on its work steadily and discussed at various sessions the necessary legislation to bring about union, the disposal to be made of the property at present belonging to the three Churches interested, the government of the United Church and provision for those who did not wish to become part of the great organization. At Toronto, on Sept. 22, a general conference of representatives from the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches was held with Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown in the chair to discuss and deal with the legislative side of the situation.

The proposed legislation in the form of two Acts, one Federal and the other Provincial, was presented by Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Church Union. The Dominion Bill provided for the incorporation of the United Church of Canada, and vested in the United Church such property and funds as were under the legislative control of Parliament and gave the United Church power to acquire, hold and administer the property and funds received from the three Churches. The proposed Provincial legislation provided, subject to certain limitations, that the property of the congregations of the negotiating Churches should vest in the Trustee of each congregation as a part of the United Church and be based upon the Trust set out in a Model trust deed; that other property of the negotiating Churches within the jurisdiction of the Provinces should vest in the United Church.

In the matter of Colleges, Mr. Rowell explained that they would bear the same relation to the new United Church as they had borne to the independent Church. A general agreement was arrived at and the result submitted to the Methodist General Conference on Oct. 6; in the discussion a good deal of feeling was expressed as to the alleged slowness of Presbyterian action; Mr. Rowell took exception to some of the utterances and declared that the Presbyterians had acted faithfully, honourably and loyally in the decisions which they had reached in their General Assembly. The proposed Incorporation Acts were approved without a single dissenting vote and the Conference directed that the necessary steps be taken to select the 150 Methodists who would represent that body in the first General Council of the proposed United Church of Canada; this was done and on the list of 150 clergy and laymen from all Canada was the name of one woman—Mrs. L. C. McKinney of Alberta.

Presbyterian action during the year was not so clear or unanimous. At the General Assembly in Winnipeg (June 7-9) the Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark of Montreal (Unionist) was elected Moderator upon a rather close vote against Dev. Dr. Ephraim Scott, an anti-Union leader; the Report on Church Union presented by Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon of Toronto was colourless, assumed that the principle of organic union had been settled once and for all in the past year, and suggested that the Committee be continued in order to secure information as to the enabling legislation which would be required before the Presbyterian Church could merge its identity with the two other Protestant bodies. Dr. Pidgeon stated that no legislation was needed for ecclesiastical unions and that the Presbyterian Church was not incorporated; but legislation would be required before the property of the Churches could be transferred to the Union Church.

The Report was accepted after Dr. Scott had presented and then withdrawn an amendment declaring that the present uncertain conditions were militating against the success of

Church work, and that the Union project either should be immediately dropped or the question sent down to the individual congregations to be again voted on; at the same time a statement was presented by Rev. R. G. MacBeth, Rev. Dr. Scott and 12 others maintaining preceding protests against Church Union as unconstitutional and illegal. Many Western delegates expressed dissatisfaction at the lack of progress as they had done in the Methodist General Conference; it was in the West that most of the individual union of churches was going on. Rev. Dr. Banks Nelson spoke strongly against Union with the dangers and discontents of property transfer as his keynote; W. N. Tilley, K.C., and R. S. Cassels, K.C., were appointed Counsel in connection with this point; practically the whole matter was laid over for another year though a motion to shelve it for 5 years received no support.

Meanwhile, the opponents of Union had formed the Presbyterian Church Association for the purpose of protecting the Church and its property; a Convention of the Ontario Association was held in Toronto on Oct. 13 and addressed by Principal D. G. Fraser of the Montreal Association, Rev. T. Crawford Brown, Toronto, Rev. Dr. Banks Nelson, Hamilton, Rev. J. G. Inkster, Rev. Dr. R. G. MacBeth, Vancouver, Rev. Dr. Roxboro of Edmonton. Resolutions were passed (1) declaring the Bills prepared for and embodying Church union to be "manifestly and grossly unfair and unjust" and (2) giving instructions to Counsel to take all necessary steps to protect property rights, funds and assets of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Other motions were approved objecting to the use of Church funds, collected for Home and Foreign mission work, for the alleged purpose of defraying expenses of the Union Committee and "in the paying of lawyers who seemed bent on the disruption of the Church." Thos. McMillan of Toronto was elected President and the Rev. Dr. J. A. MacGillivray of Guelph Vice-President. In Edmonton an Alberta Presbyterian Association was formed and a vigorous anti-Union speech of Rev. Dr. W. G. Brown published and distributed, while the Provincial Synod, on Nov. 2nd, defeated, by a narrow margin of 8 votes, a motion asking the General Assembly not to proceed with the Union.

As to the Church of England, its position was one of interest but of a certain aloofness. In Montreal there was an informal Conference during May between the Bishop of Montreal, the Montreal Presbytery and the Rev. Dr. Roberts of the American Presbyterian Church; on May 19, five Anglican clergymen headed by Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth and five Presbyterians headed by Rev. Dr. R. W. Dickie signed, each, an individual agreement "while retaining his present position, to accept the Ordination Service of the other Church or whatever form of admission that Church would require as conferring the commission necessary for ministry in its communion." At London, on Sept. 26, the Most Rev. Dr. Thorneloe, Archbishop of Algoma,

denounced division in the Christian Church as the cause of much evil: "We begin to realize that it has not merely thrust religious instruction out of our schools, reduced ecclesiastical discipline to a ridiculous farce and made Canada finance a veritable nightmare, but that it has practically blocked the way to successful working in every field of missionary endeavour."

At the Winnipeg Presbyterian General Assembly of June 9 correspondence was read between Archbishop Matheson for the Church of England and Dr. Gordon, Moderator, for the Presbyterians, relating to the appointment by the Anglican Synod of a Committee to confer with other Church Committees of the Dominion upon "lines in general harmony" with the principles of the Lambeth Appeal for Christian re-union. The Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown of the Methodist Church referred to this phase of Church Union at the General Conference, Toronto, on Sept. 28, and stated that the proposal had come from the Anglican Church, while the Presbyterians had already appointed a Committee for consultation: "We believe our Church would welcome such a development of Christian fellowship and such intercourse between the Church of England and ourselves as would not delay the consummation of the Union now pending, but would prepare the way for a more inclusive Union."

The Roman Catholic Church in Canada. This great Church organization made distinct progress during the year in Canada as well as other countries. It was the largest single Church sytem in the Dominion and included 38 per cent. of the population; in the 1911 Census its numbers were 2,833,000 and in 1921 3,383,000 or an increase of 19·4 per cent. In the United States its members were over 17,000,000 and Church statisticians claimed that, in 1922, the total was over 23,000,000; in Great Britain its leaders claimed 2,000,000 members and declared that recruits were numerous from the Church of England—there could be no doubt of the effect of the High Church movement in this respect; Mgr. George V. Hudson of the Catholic Immigration Association of Birmingham told the Catholic Truth Society at Winnipeg, on June 29, that 6,000 boys and girls had been sent to Canada through his Association.

To Canadian Catholics the death of Pope Benedict XV., on Jan. 22, and the election, on Feb. 6, of Cardinal Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, as Pontiff under the designation of Pius XI. were matters of much interest; in view of their concern in Educational matters throughout Canada, it was an important fact that there were in the United States (1920) 1,795,673 students enrolled in Catholic educational institutions with an estimate for 1922 of 2,000,000. In Canada there were, at this time, 11 Archdioceses, 26 Dioceses and 6 Vicariates; the Apostolic Delegate was H. E. the Most Rev. Peter Di Maria, D.D., and the Rt. Rev. Nicetas Budka, D.D., of Winnipeg was recognized as the Ruthenian Bishop for Canada; there were over 4,500 priests in the Dominion. Toward the close of the year the Church in Canada

was interested in an Encyclical published on Dec. 23 in which His Holiness referred to the Versailles Treaty as "a fictitious peace written on paper," denounced "unchecked Nationalism," declared Atheism to be "the deepest cause of the evils afflicting the world," deplored "the lowering of the great sacrament of marriage to the level of a mere civil contract" and criticized the "class struggles which have become the plague of society, of which they attack all the vital forces—namely, work, industry, art, commerce and agriculture."

In Canada the Roman Catholic issues of the year were important. While, in 1921 and 1922, Catholics were warned by the Pope, by Archbishop Bruchési and other Canadian ecclesiastics, against joining the Y. M. C. A. as having an influence dangerous to the faith, they were allowed to participate in the Boy Scout movement, in the Big Brother work and in some other forms of social activity. The Separate School movement of Archbishop McNeil in Toronto and Bishop Fallon in London as to Taxation was continued with active support early in 1922 from Archbishop Gauthier of Ottawa and the Knights of Columbus everywhere; a proportionate share of school taxes from corporations and joint stock companies was demanded and in Toronto, London and Peterborough Roman Catholics withdrew from Boards of Education owing to friction upon this and other matters.

On May 4 Bishop M. F. Fallon of London issued an open letter to the Government of Ontario expressing disappointment at its proposal to take his contention to the Courts, declaring that one-fifth of the total population of the Province was Roman Catholic and summarizing the Church position in clear terms. Bishop Fallon was an able advocate of the policies of his Church and a strong defender of her position; this brought him, naturally, before the public. Writing on Apr. 18 to the London *Advertiser* the Bishop referred to the Orange attitude of antagonism to any concession or arrangement in the matter of School taxes and quoted the action of Quebec in respect to Education: "Grants last year to McGill, Laval and Montreal Universities were $1,000,000; the money was divided between Roman Catholic and Protestant institutions at the rate of one-third to the latter while the population was 8 Catholics to 1 Protestant in Quebec. There were grants of $10,000 each made to 19 Classical Colleges in the Province, and $40,000 to the Protestant institutions as a compensation for this $190,000; this was a little more than one-fifth, instead of being one-eighth."

Bishop Fallon was in Europe during the Summer and in an address at Toronto, on Nov. 21, declared himself not impressed with the financial collapse of Germany and as desiring to see a re-organization which would include the creation of a Rhineland State as a buffer between France, and Germany proper, with an independent Bavaria and Wurtemberg under their ancient Crowns and an independent Principality of Baden; he stated the world owed Great Britain a deep debt of gratitude

for standing courageously alone to prevent the triumphal re-entry of the Turk into Europe—"flushed with victory and eager to wreak his will on the Christian peoples of Central Europe"; he urged the calling in of the Vatican by the nations as a religious and international essential for permanent and real Peace.

The views of the Canadian Hierarchy as publicly expressed were, of course, important at this and other periods because they represented more than personal opinion; the Church system involved a leadership which was frankly accepted. Archbishop Sinnott of Winnipeg upon his return from Ireland and Europe gave an interview to the Toronto *Globe* (May 18) in which he described revolutionary movements in Ireland as nearing an end and disturbances as being exaggerated in the press; he also eulogized the English Catholics as a great bulwark to the Church. While in Rome His Grace had an audience with the new Pope and stated that His Holiness impressed him as a man of great personal kindness and amazing erudition, who seemed to possess the piety of Pius X and the learning of Leo XIII. Bishop Prud'homme of Prince Albert, Sask., in an address, on Sept. 11, pleaded for the abandonment of antagonistic sectarian feelings which were creating calamity and hindering national progress. He decried the slogans used by public speakers, in magazines and in a section of the press, as arousing ill-feeling and said it was absurd to talk of two schools or two flags: "The public and separate schools are one and there is only one flag." The Archbishop of Toronto (Dr. McNeil) had an interesting letter in the Toronto *Star* (Oct. 14) which dealt with the international position of his Church as follows:

> Nationalism in religion was so imbedded in the traditions and practices of the ancient world that centuries were required to give practical shape to the Christian principle of all nations in one Church. The old law was a national religion. For several years after the Ascension the Apostles did not know what to do in the matter. Should a Gentile be naturalized as a Jew, before being baptized as a Christian? The question seems senseless to us to-day, but it was a vital question in the period of transition from Nationalism to Catholicism in religion. Not till the assembly of the Apostles (Acts 15) was the question definitely settled. It was settled as to individuals; but what of a church body within a separate nation? Must it be nationalized as British or French or Russian or Italian and completely separated in jurisdiction from all other similar bodies? Catholics say no. x x x Christ established on earth a real jurisdiction distinct from that of the State and not subordinate to that of the State.

Speaking in Montreal (Oct. 17) His Grace urged stronger Catholic support to Mission work and to Hospital organization amongst foreign immigrants; the Church in this respect, he declared, was not equal to Protestant activities. The celebration of the 75th anniversary of St. Patrick's Church in Montreal, on Oct. 14-15-16, brought together a great gathering of Canadian Church dignitaries with the Apostolic Delegate presiding over the ceremonies. Bishop Gauthier of Montreal, in an historical address, reviewed the progress of Irish Catholicism in Canada

and praised the legislators of Quebec for their breadth and toleration; addresses were given by Archbishop Hayes of New York, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Governor; Archbishop Emard of Ottawa presided at an impressive function at l'Université de Montréal and a banquet of 1,000 persons was held in the Windsor Hotel with addresses by Rev. Dr. Gerald McShane, pastor of the Church, Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. J. L. Perron.

In Toronto the centenary of St. Paul's Catholic Church was celebrated on Nov. 12 as the pioneer Catholic Church in Ontario; the Papal Delegate and many ecclesiastics were present. Archbishop McNeil, in his sermon, stated that the Parish which St. Paul's at first embraced had grown into 30 parishes, with many churches and strong religious institutions; when St. Paul's was founded, it was the first Catholic Parish in Ontario, which also meant it was the first in western Canada; there were few people in Toronto then and Montreal sent $700 toward the cost of the church, or a sum equal to a gift of $25,000 in the present day. In November, Archbishop Sinnott appealed to the Very Rev. Dr. O'Donnell as President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, Toronto (*Catholic Register*, Nov. 22) for support to Church work amongst the 15,000 Poles within his Diocese: "I need not tell you what excellent Catholics these people are and what a dire loss to Catholicity it would be, both now and in the future, were they to drift from the fold, with all their children. I concentrated, therefore, upon this weakness in our line and obtained six Polish priests, of whom four were young men and American-born. I have three more young men in the Seminary of the same nationality." But this required money and outside support was urged.

Church incidents of the year included the death of Archbishop C. H. Gauthier of Ottawa and his solemn and stately funeral on Jan. 24, with the appointment, on June 2nd, of Mgr. Joseph Médard Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, to the Arch-diocese and his installation on Sept. 20; the statement of Mr. Justice Monet in Montreal (June 1st) in the course of the celebrated Delorme trial that "the religious authorities have dispossessed Abbé Delorme of his sacerdotal character and his soutane"; the celebration in Toronto (Oct. 15) of the 75th anniversary of the foundation of Loretto Abbey, as the first Catholic educational institution for girls in British America; the visit to Toronto of the Right Rev. Bishop Forbes, head of the Catholic mission in the British Protectorate of Uganda—a Canadian with 40 years' experience in African Missions—and his statement, on Nov. 5, that 150 Canadian priests and teachers had, up to this time, devoted their lives to mission work in Africa; the unveiling, near Penetanguishene on July 31, by Archbishop McNeil of a great granite Cross at Caraghouha in commemoration of the first ceremony of the Mass held in Ontario—300 years before on Aug. 12, 1615, with Father Le Caron as the

celebrant and Champlain, the great hero of French settlement and exploration, present.

Other events were the interesting effort to discover in this region a treasure in gold and sacred vestments said to have been sunk by Jesuit missionaries, for safety from Indians, in sealed boxes in the River Wye, a serious search under the direction of Father Athol Murray, the local priest, with much public attention given to the matter and ultimate failure announced on June 26; the celebration, on May 30, in Toronto, of the Golden Jubilee of Rev. E. F. Murray, C.S.B., of St. Michael's College, with various popular and religious tributes; the burning, in March, of the historic Church of Ste. Anne de Beaupré near Quebec with, however, the saving of the Shrine and some of the priceless relics; the attendance at the International Eucharistic Congress, Rome, on May 24, of about 400 Canadian Catholics with four large pilgrimages arranged for this purpose. In connection with the widespread belief that the Roman Catholic Church received immense property exemptions in Montreal at this time it may be noted that the figures for 1921, in values of land and buildings exempted, included a Government, Municipal and Harbour Commission total of $117,433,950, Catholic Churches, Schools, institutions and parsonages of $57,855,285 and similar Protestant interests of $31,583,280. The following appointments of the year may be noted:

Apostolic Prothonotary	Canon Léon Napoléon Campeau	Ottawa
Doctor of Divinity	Rev. James T. Foley	Toronto
Bishop of Mont Laurier	Rev. Joseph Eugene Limoges	St. Jobite
Dignity of Monseigneur	Rev. M. J. Brady	London
Bishop of Gaspé	Mgr. Francois Xavier Ross	Rimouski
Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great	Joseph Lawrence Murray	Renfrew
Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great	George Henry Boivin, K.C., M.P.	Granby

Roman Catholic Organizations; The Knights of Columbus. There were a number of important Catholic organizations in Canada which, however, did not obtain the publicity accorded to so many non-religious bodies and to many Protestant Church activities. The St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec Province with its large and influential membership in Montreal and Quebec City, its hundreds of branches throughout French Canada and extended influence amongst French Canadians in the United States, in Manitoba, in the West and in Northern Ontario, was an illustration of this fact. The Christian Brothers, of international Educative reputation, was another organization doing important but quiet work in Canada. The De La Salle Institutes were well-known in the United States and Canada with about 90 houses or institutions in the Republic and 63 in Canada; the Order had, altogether, 800 houses or establishments, in many countries, with Montreal as its chief centre in that respect and New York second.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society was, also, world-wide in character, founded as a charitable organization in the 17th Century and with, in 1922, organization in all Catholic countries and

special strength in the Province of Quebec—with subsidiary Children's Aid Societies of which there were 60 at this time in Ontario alone. The Catholic Order of Foresters owed its origin to Chicago, U. S., where it was founded in 1883 for the purpose of protecting the widow and orphan and uniting Catholic men "for spiritual and social advancement"; it was established in Ontario in 1890 and soon spread throughout the Provinces with 29,000 members in 1922 out of a Continental total of 153,733; upon its Insurance policies $30,000,000 were paid out in Canada and the United States during 36 years for sick-aid, funeral and death benefits; its headquarters were in Chicago with T. H. Cannon as the High Chief Ranger and its Canadian income (1921) was $467,221, death claims paid $384,984, a Mortuary Fund of $10,507,197.

The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada was organized in the Dominion in 1908, concurrently with establishment in the United States, by Archbishop McEvay of Toronto, Dr. A. E. Burke, Dr. J. T. Kidd and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick as the chief promoters; the Toronto *Catholic Register* was acquired as its organ and in 1922 still held that position; a special constitution was granted the Society in 1910 by Pope Pius X after $100,000 had been raised for Western missions through its efforts. In 1922 the President was the Very Rev. Thos. O'Donnell and, to promote its objects, yearly collections were established in nine Dioceses of Canada; its missionaries numbered 800 and it had organized operations in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Newfoundland with an expenditure on this work, in 1921-22, of $165,639.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was an Insurance institution under Church auspices with Hon. M. F. Hackett, Cowansville, as Chancellor, F. J. Curran, K.C., Montreal, President, and J. E. H. Howison, Montreal, as Secretary. The Catholic Unity League was an organization for distributing literature to non-Catholics and the Paulist Fathers an American organization of Missionary priests who did much work in Canada. The Congregation of St. Basil, or Basilian Order, was a European community of priests controlling several Canadian educational or religious institutions; the chief was in Toronto where St. Michael's College was in their charge, and another was Assumption College, Sandwich; the Superior General in 1922 was the Rev. Francis Forster and the headquarters were in Toronto.

The Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada was another institution with Provincial Conferences for British Columbia and Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and Rev. Mother-General Dugas of Montreal as President. The Catholic Immigration Association of Montreal, with l'Abbé Philippe Casgrain as Chaplain and Director, issued a Report in December, 1922, stating that its activities extended to all Catholic immigrants; that its first duty was to the sick and its second

to guard new arrivals against the dangers of a new country; that it sought to put the incomer in touch with a priest or official at the point of settlement and, lastly, to care for the unfortunate who were denied admission. The Holy Name Society was an organization directed against blasphemy, swearing and similar offences with large yearly parades of men and boys. The Catholic Truth Society had been organized in England by the late Cardinal Vaughan in 1868; the Canadian Society dated from May 13, 1889, when it was established in Toronto, by the late W. J. Macdonnell and H. F. Macintosh as a Branch of the English organization. Mr. Macdonell was Hon. President, D. A. O'Sullivan, K.C., D.C.L., President, and Mr. Macintosh Secretary. In 1890 the Society assumed its permanent name and during succeeding years did a work for its Church which was valuable but variable. A Dominion Charter was obtained in 1918 with the following amended objects:

1. To spread information about Catholic truth and to make better known the faith, practice and history of the Catholic Church.
2. To assist mankind to a better knowledge of the Catholic religion, and with that object, and, generally, to promote the circulation of and to disseminate books and publications inculcating and advancing Catholic truth and teachings.
3. To promote information on religious, historical and controversial subjects by conferences, public and private meetings, lectures, discussions, books, correspondents with public bodies and individuals, or otherwise.
4. To print, publish, circulate and sell books, newspapers and publications of all kinds, including musical and art productions, and, in connection therewith, to acquire and become registered proprietors of copyrights and trade marks.

By this time there were Branches or Societies in Halifax, Chatham, N.B., Vancouver, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Yorkton, Antigonish, with the Catholic Literature League in Montreal; the successive presidents in Toronto were A. J. McDonagh, H. F. Macintosh, W. E. Blake, J. D. Warde and James P. Murray; during the six years ending in 1922 the Society had distributed 263,000 pamphlets. At Winnipeg, on June 26-29, there was an all-Canadian Conference of the Catholic Truth Society with 13 Archbishops, or Bishops, present including Dr. Felix Couturier, O.B.E., M.C., Bishop of Alexandria, who delivered the opening address, Archbishop J. H. O'Leary of Edmonton, Sir Bertram Windle, F.R.S., of Toronto, who spoke on The Church and Science, Dr. John A. Lapp, Director of the National Catholic Welfare Council, Chicago, Archbishop O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., D.D., of Regina, Archbishop Dowling of St. Paul, Minn., and Archbishop A. A. Sinnott of Winnipeg. There was a Parade on the first day with 10,000 in the procession and a public gathering where His Grace of Winnipeg read a Message from Pope Pius XI.

Many collateral meetings were held and speeches given and at the second session the speakers included L. A. Cannon, K.C., M.L.A., who described Quebec as Catholic from the beginning, faithful to its God and country, tolerant, respecting all creeds

and languages; Rev. G. T. Daly of St. John, who declared that Faith must be founded on knowledge in order to withstand the forces of materialism and that under cover of "Canadianization" there was going on a methodical effort to wean new Canadians away from the faith of their forefathers; Léon Mercier Gouin, K.C., of Montreal, who reviewed the religious and Catholic history of Canada and urged Catholic union and co-operation. The various Societies were organized into a National one with H. H. Cottingham, Winnipeg, elected President, J. P. Murray, Toronto, A. W. R. Plimsoll, Montreal, and J. D. Warde, Toronto, as Vice-Presidents, and Bishop Couturier as Spiritual Director.

The Knights of Columbus had its roots deep in the thought and policy and work of the Church in Canada and the United States. Originating in the Republic in 1882 it had, in 1921, 758,155 members on the Continent—of whom 55,000 were Canadians—with Insurance benefits of $1,114,747 disbursed in the year and a balance reported on hand of $5,000,000 from the $40,000,000 collected in the United States in 1917-18 for war purposes. James A. Flaherty, of Philadelphia, was for the 7th time elected Supreme Knight of the Order. At the annual Convention in Atlantic City (1921) plans had been commenced for an extension of the Knights of Columbus Reconstruction work which had included Hospital service for more than 25,000 disabled service men in 362 different hospitals, educational work which had resulted in the graduation of 25,000 veterans from 130 free evening schools, and the enrollment of 35,000 members in the K. of C. free correspondence school. George H. Boivin, K.C., M.P., was, in 1922, the Canadian Director in the American K. of C. organization; in 1921 six Canadian students won Scholarships donated by the Order which gave each of them a year's course at the Catholic University of America; in Canada the most notable public work of the Knights was their support of Archbishop McNeil and Bishop Fallon in their fight upon Separate School taxation.

The Knights of Columbus had no precise platform in Canada beyond the expressed desire to work for God, Church and Country with principles designated as Unity, Charity, Fraternity and Patriotism; in several Canadian Provinces they carried on Fraternal insurance along Benevolent lines but with a strict business basis and with total policies (1921) of $7,322,250. Their War activities in Canada had been pronounced, with a K. of C. Army Huts' Fund provided by the 1917 campaign which collected $1,000,000 in Canada, the work in this connection of Rev. J. J. O'Gorman, Ottawa, and W. T. Kernahan, Toronto, the after-war extension of these Huts as Clubs or Hostels throughout Canada for ex-Service men and their maintenance out of the Fund administered in 1922 by Lieut.-Col. Clarence F. Smith, Montreal. The use of this Fund, as shown by J. L. Murray of Renfrew, Sec.-Treasurer, in a Statement to Mch. 31, 1922, showed Collections and Interest totalling $1,292,045 with expenditures

which included monetary assistance of $229,278 given Overseas and operating expenses for Huts in Canada of $1,032,137. The Dominion organization was a part of the American Society with jurisdictions in Canada, which included Manitoba and British Columbia; Alberta, where Thos. Quinn of Lethbridge was State Deputy; Ontario with G. R. Hanrahan of Windsor, Quebec with L. G. Jourdain of Three Rivers, Nova Scotia with R. J. McDonald of Glace Boy, and Saskatchewan with E. F. Collins of Moose Jaw as State Deputies.

Incidents of the year in this connection included the Nova Scotia Convention at Yarmouth (June 1) which considered the formation of a number of new Sections, passed a Resolution of "whole-hearted and unswerving loyalty to H. M. the King," pledged "loving fealty and obedience to His Holiness the Pope" and decided to embark on an extensive programme under which the Catholic boy unable to follow a course of higher education would have the opportunity placed within his grasp; the statement of G. R. Hanrahan, State Deputy for Ontario (June 6) that there were 17,000 members of the Order in the Province with 53 Councils; the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great conferred (June 14) by the Vatican upon J. L. Murray of Renfrew and G. H. Boivin, K.C., M.P., of Shefford for their services in respect to the Catholic Army Hut movement.

The Methodist Church in Canada. There could be no doubt as to the progress of Methodism in Canada at this time. The 1911 Census had shown a total of 1,079,892 adherents and that of 1921 1,158,744 or an increase of 7·3 per cent; the denomination included 13 per cent. of the population of Canada but its influence in wealth, social reform work and forceful action was greater than figures would indicate. The Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Church, told the press of Toronto, on Sept. 27, that the facts as to its activities along "educational, spiritual and socially redemptive" lines during the past four years made this period the greatest in its history. He looked forward to Church Union and "a glorious revival" in religion, denounced the modern literature which, in so many cases, was "sapping the very foundations of society," urged the public not to allow the "new thought" of the day to be a substitute for the religion of Christ.

The Methodist view of religion was expressed as follows: "The founder of Methodism believed that liberty of thought is essential to intelligent spiritual growth; that its repression is mentally miasmatic and breeds revolution. The Church of the 20th Century cannot be the same as the Church of the 1st Century—and, it ought not to be, because it is a living organism, and must continually rise to higher self-realization. The message of the Church must convince contestants in the sphere of capital and labour that all social questions are at bottom moral and spiritual. x x x Ever and always it must be remembered

that each soul of man is of infinite and equal value, because all men are children of the Divine Father, and that service is the true function of industry whether on the side of capital or labour. Co-operation in fellowship of service is the only ideal that should be entertained by Christians." The figures for the four years, inclusive of 1922, showed Methodist expansion in Canada and the following official table was presented by the General Superintendent to the General Conference of the Church:

Particulars	4 Years Ending 1918	4 Years Ending 1922
Total membership of Church	388,210	406,933
Membership Young People's Organizations	89,271	124,632
Sunday School Force	454,803	474,359
Amount given by Sunday School and Young People	$ 1,485,042	$ 3,688,658
Total Givings of Church for all Purposes	24,627,329	37,386,477
Gifts for Missions	2,796,753	4,280,980
Superannuation Fund—Invested Endowment	903,778	2,333,017
Amounts paid by Circuits for Ministerial Support	6,286,905	8,490,015
Total value Church Property	44,178,371	55,643,891

During this quadrennium the actual number of churches decreased from 3,745 to 3,541 for which, presumably, the independent Church union development in the West was largely responsible. As to Methodist progress since the union of its various divisions in 1885, the number of churches had grown from 2,949 to 3,541, the number of Ministers from 1,610 in 1886 to 2,536 in 1921, the members from 197,474 (1886) to 406,000; the cash income from $1,592,591 to $11,311,259 in 1921. Early in 1922 the Methodist Board of Evangelism and Social Service issued a pamphlet in reference to certain attacks upon Social work and the claim that Christ's coming would soon settle all these matters. This view the Church could not accept: "We will become very tolerant of the wrongs of the world once we think that either God does not intend us to right them or that they will be righted without any human effort or redemptive suffering. We shall leave injustice and social waste and political cruelty to stand unchallenged while we rejoice that it is well with our soul, our own soul having reached such dimensions that we can conceive of its welfare being found in isolated enjoyment amidst a dying world!"

The work of the Provincial and other Church Conferences during 1922 was unusually important with many interesting opinions expressed and policies discussed. Upon the subject of general religious progress, Prof. H. T. J. Coleman, PH.D., of the University of British Columbia told the Methodist Conference in Vancouver (May 19) that "religion is becoming more scientific, for science and the scientific attitude have not destroyed the Bible, they have recreated it; they have not abolished religion, they have made it imperative; religion is becoming more social for the salvation it teaches is both a personal one and a social one; the world is not getting worse, rather religion is permeating all of life." At the same Conference the Rev. Dr. G. H. Trueman of the Church Educational Board stated that

Methodist Colleges had regained their pre-war status both in attendance and efficiency; that there were 16 Colleges, with an enrollment of 6,900 students, as compared with 5,000 before the War; that the number of Theological students in the Western Colleges had been 48 before the War and was now 82.

At the London Conference of May 31-June 3 an interesting point of view was expressed by the Rev. George Elliott, D.D., Editor of *The Methodist Review,* who declared that the cause of debility in the life of the Church in the past was due to inefficient and unbusinesslike methods in running it; that what was needed was a mobilization of all their Christian resources and a thorough preparedness to wage a holy war. The Rev. Dr. Albert Moore was explicit upon another matter: "Thank God for such men as Mr. Drury and Mr. Raney. Surely they have come to the Kingdom for such a time as this." He urged his hearers to get behind the men in the Ontario Government who were seeking better legislation and to support with all their strength the Ontario Temperance Act. A Resolution was passed which described the feeling alleged to exist amongst Methodists that "there is a multiplication of Departments and Secretaryships in the Church, that the organization has become top-heavy, that administrative expenses have been exceeded, and that there has been overlapping of effort."

The Kingston-Montreal Conference (June 1-2) spent much time in discussing Church rural problems and a broad Immigration policy was urged; speakers declared that there should be no restriction as to good citizens, whether tradesmen, business men, or farmers—people were needed to take up vacant or neglected farms and provide consumers for farm products. As to Community Church centres, it was pointed out that there were, also, community dance halls that militated against the Community Church and where young folk spent more money in one night on amusement than they contributed to the Church in a year—not to speak of personal effort along religious lines. These discussions developed a Resolution urging (1) Consolidation of rural fields, with Community centres as the ultimate objective; (2) encouragement and assistance to rural pastors in development work along Community lines; (3) authorization of an educational course to prepare men for specialized rural Community service. Another Resolution demanded suppression of the Liquor traffic in Quebec, expressed vigorous opposition to the existing Provincial liquor laws and urged various Legislative amendments; Race-track gambling, betting in all forms, raffles, gambling in stocks and games of chance were denounced, while Hon. Mr. Raney's policy in Ontario was eulogized; the growth of the Cigarette habit amongst women and young boys was deplored and an educational campaign urged. The Conference observed an old-time custom in sending birthday congratulations to H. M. the King and re-affirming loyalty and allegiance to the Throne.

The Manitoba Conference (June 14-15) was told that in 1921 more than 500 Conventions had been held and, under Methodist Church direction, attended by from 15,000 to 25,000 persons; that 49 Summer schools had been in operation, attended by 8,000 persons and three Winter schools; that there, also, had been Summer training camps for boys and girls. A religious criticism was voiced by W. H. Goodwin of Montreal at a laymen's meeting: "The real problem of the Church of to-day is the loss of power; the Church lacks dynamic power, enthusiasm and conviction; it is speaking with a faltering voice; what the Church needs to-day is a new dynamic power brought about by men possessed of the spirit of Jesus Christ." The Hamilton Conference, at St. Catharines on June 7, protested against the law which legalized race-track gambling as demoralizing, recognized the necessity of wholesome recreation but viewed, with alarm, the tendency to highly commercialize this popular need. Disapproval was expressed at the attempt to introduce mixed dancing into High Schools and other educational institutions; the Provincial Government was commended for its "unyielding intention to secure the very best enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act; prohibition of the manufacture of native wines was urged. The Rev. Dr. Albert Moore criticized the Presbyterians for their alleged slowness in carrying out Church Union.

At the Saskatchewan Conference (Moose Jaw, June 7) an elaborate speech was made by Rev. H. D. Dobson, Social Service Secretary, on the alleged improved conditions under Prohibition and the deplorable record in non-Prohibition Provinces. The Toronto Conference of June 11-12 approved, by majority discussion, an anti-Tobacco policy of pledges from Ministers, probationers and College Professors in Church institutions; considerable opposition developed, however—especially from Ministers who had been Overseas—and no Resolution was passed; the members unanimously protested against the action of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in promoting the growth of Tobacco and claimed, in a Resolution, that 2,300,000,000 cigarettes had been consumed in Canada during 1921. Race-track gambling, the use of raffles and pools for raising money was condemned; the Sunday school officers were advised to impress the minds of youth with the evils of Divorce and "the vital and permanent importance of entering upon the state of matrimony and parenthood."

Incidents of the year included the celebration, on Apr. 2nd, of the 50th anniversary of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, and the dedication of a new chime of 23 bells, a gift to the Church by Chester D. Massey, as a memorial to his wife; the appropriation by the Methodist General Board of Missions of the sum of $25,080 for church buildings in the suburbs of Toronto and vicinity with two sums of $28,000 each for new hospitals at the new Canadian mission centres of Hafford, Sask., and Vita, Manitoba, the sum of $15,000 for the erection of a building for

work amongst the non-English at Sydney, C.B., and $9,000 for the same purpose at Sault Ste. Marie; the presence of immense congregations at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on Apr. 9, to hear the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, the noted British preacher; the annual Report of the Methodist Book Room showing an increased turnover in the past 4 years—despite strikes—of $1,703,000 over the previous quadrennium and an increased circulation of 88,179 in its periodicals; the statement of Lieut.-Governor H. W. Newlands at the Moose Jaw Conference (June 7) that in Saskatchewan "out of 229 ministers, 88 volunteered for active service, and 12 had given their lives for their country in the War." The Presidents of the various Canadian Conferences in 1922 were as follows:

Nova Scotia	Rev. C. E. Crowell	Sydney
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	Rev. W. Gladstone Watson, B.A., B.D.	Sackville
Montreal	Rev. Charles D. Baldwin	Sharbot Lake
Bay of Quinte	Rev. George R. Clare	Little Britain
Toronto	Rev. I. G. Bowles, B.A., B.D.	Toronto
Hamilton	Rev. Henry Caldwell, S.T.L.	Currie's Crossing
London	Rev. J. E. A. Millyard	Sarnia
Manitoba	Rev. B. W. Allison	Boissevain
Saskatchewan	Rev. W. T. Cleave, B.A.	Carievale
Alberta	Rev. R. E. Finlay	Lake Saskatchewan
British Columbia	Rev. J. H. White, D.D.	Sardis

The Methodist General Conference of 1922. The 11th General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada was held at Toronto on Sept. 27-Oct. 18, 1922, with the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., LL.D., General Superintendent of the Church, in the chair; all the Conferences were represented including Newfoundland and 476 Delegates—Ministerial, lay and reserve—were in attendance. The Committees reported upon Course of Study, Deaconess work, Discipline, Education, Evangelism and Social Service, Missions, Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies, Church Union, and other matters. The Superannuation Fund was reported as holding securities valued at $908,973; the Colleges working under Provincial Charters but subject to a Board appointed by the General Conference were those of Regina in Saskatchewan, Alberta at Edmonton, Mount Royal at Calgary, Columbian at New Westminster, Stanstead in Quebec, Albert at Belleville, Weslyan Theological at Montreal, Alma at St. Thomas and Ryerson at Vancouver; other Methodist institutions, with varying degrees of Church control, were Victoria College, Toronto, Wesley of Winnipeg, Mount Allison of Sackville, Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, and the Methodist College, St. John's, Newfoundland. Dr. Chown, in an elaborate address, dealt with the War and its heroism, the League of Nations and its hope, the Churches and co-operation, the Government and needed Immigration, Peace ideals and the Church, Materialism and the Message of Methodism. As to the changes of past years he said:

> While the note of mysticism prevailed in Methodism, and religion was measured mostly by what is termed experience, the class meeting, as it was conducted, had a much larger function to perform than to-day. Latterly the expression of religion amongst us has taken much wider prac-

tical forms. A noble passion for philanthropies of all sorts and a new enthusiasm for missions have filled our Church-life with evidences of a most unselfish and Christ-like form of religion. x x x The richer scholarship the ministry possesses, the deeper will be the conviction it produces regarding essential truth. Unfortunately, scholarship often has not fulfilled its mission in this regard. It has rooted up conviction and left the exposed roots to wither and die in the arid atmosphere of doubt, instead of transferring them into a more favourable soil for deeper rootage and greater fruitfulness.

In the multitude of Reports submitted certain outstanding matters included the growing value and importance of the Methodist Archives Department, its collection of historical data and material regarding connexional institutions, pioneer religious work, biographical detail, Educational information and relations with British work in Canada and America or other Foreign mission fields; the development of the Church Union movement, the Church of England Lambeth appeal and the declaration that Methodism would "welcome such a development of Christian fellowship and intercourse between the Church of England and ourselves as would prepare the way for a more inclusive union"; a declaration as to Colleges and work of the Educational Society—with its appropriation of $99,091 for 1922—that "we have come to realize as never before that lofty spiritual ideals must be inculcated in our educational institutions if the nation is to be saved from moral bankruptcy and democracy be made safe for the world, that a statesmanlike policy must give the Christian college a central place in the plan and scope of the Church's life."

Statistics showed that Methodist Universities or Colleges in Canada owned, in 1922, real estate, endowments, etc., of $7,965,899 with Debts of $385,538 and Insurance of $2,634,350 while their Professors totalled 300 and their students 6,897 of whom 410 were Theological. As in the Chief Superintendent's address there were indirect references to Higher Criticism in the Report on Evangelism: "An effort has been inaugurated to revive fundamental religious convictions by a campaign of intensive evangelism, carried on by group Studies of the experience of Jesus, in various strategic centres throughout Canada. It would appear that various influences have combined to lessen the vitality and definiteness of the spiritual convictions, which are the ultimate basis of both the emotional and ethical in spiritual life. Central to the problem is the Person of Jesus. The old, old story of Jesus and His love when realized in its original actuality, carries a compelling appeal. Investigation reveals that frequently the story is very dimly realized and very slightly known." The relation of the Church to social or moral issues was dealt with as follows:

Social service requires evangelism to give it true purpose, poise and permanency, while evangelism requires social service as a means of expression of the new life in Christ Jesus which the convert enjoys and for the development of Christian character. They are not contrary, but com-

plementary, one to the other. The promotion of the many practical plans for evangelism throughout the Church has demanded a multitude of related efforts, including fighting the liquor traffic, race-track and other gambling, habit-forming drugs and many other evils; promoting child welfare, and the redemption of girls and women who have gone astray; the censorship of moving picture films, theatres and their posters, vicious magazines and books; the establishment of community centres and the defence of the Lord's Day; the Christianization of industry, and many other activities for human betterment; the uplift of citizenship, the development of right relations between man and his brother and between man and his Maker.

The Board of Missions dealt with expenditures in 1921-22 of $1,164,949 of which $331,450 went to the Domestic field, $156,045 to Japan and $277,606 to China. In the Report on the Committee on the Whole Work of the Church it was stated that each Conference had reported progress in regard to religious education but that the lack of efficient leadership was apparent; that the only effective way to deal with the Liquor problem was by "Dominion-wide prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes"; that all reports indicated a decline in family worship, church attendance and Sabbath observance; that "every possible means should be employed through pulpit, pastoral relations, and home influence to impress upon our young people the serious obligations involved in the marriage relation and its essentially religious character."

The Committee on Evangelism declared the Churches to be "the natural and chief mediums by which religious idealism can be developed and expressed in suitable efforts to eradicate racial prejudices and promote a better understanding among all peoples"; asked for the establishment of Domestic Relation Courts to which those having grievances might apply for an adjustment of their family differences; urged support to the League of Nations and the calling of a representative gathering of all Churches to constitute a great Council of Peace as proposed by Rev. Dr. Jowett and the *British Weekly*; asked for special helpers and a special training in languages, history and the ideals of New Canadians in order to develop missionary work; denounced the illicit drug traffic and deplored the growing tendency toward games of amusement on the Sabbath and the standardization of mixed social dancing; criticized gambling in all its phases and deplored the evils of land speculation.

The General Conference took no action on the various proposals for a re-organization of the Church Departments; referred to a Committee for report, 4 years hence, the proposal to establish a Budget system and Finance Board in control; refused, for the present, the request that women be allowed to enter the Ministry; abolished the name of Epworth League and replaced it with a Young People's Society in each church to include all groups; raised Superannuation allowances for retired Ministers, increased allowances to widows and children of Min-

isters and voted a gratuity to Ministers on retirement; approved proposals to have regular and systematic teaching of the Bible in Public schools during school hours; decided on a revision of the Hymn Book and ritual and approved the Church Union draft legislation; gave prompt financial and other assistance to the Northern Ontario fire sufferers.

Incidents of the Conference included the fact that for the first time there were Women delegates present who included Mrs. N. L. McClung, M.L.A., Edmonton, Mrs. L. C. McKinney, ex-M.L.A., Claresholm, Alberta, and 11 others; the declaration of Rev. James Endicott, Secretary of Foreign Missions, that "we cannot have too many prayer meetings, but we must understand that they are only the ringing of the bell for duty"; the statement of Rev. Dr. C. E. Manning that there were 5 times as many Orientals in Canada, in proportion to population, as in the United States and that the Church had 306 men and women working in the Japan-China field; the declaration of Rev. W. L. Baynes-Reed, the Anglican representative at the Conference, that Church Union was the great issue before the Churches and that of Rt. Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark, Presbyterian Moderator, that he might not live to see it but prayed that his sons might see a United Protestant National Church in Canada; the Report of A. E. Ames in respect to Ministerial support that in 1914-15 the total voted for this purpose was $1,306,077 and in 1920-21 $2,328,171; the remark of Sir Joseph Flavelle that there were enough motor cars standing around the church to build 10 churches at $20,000 each and that "there seems to be plenty of money for gasoline, but no money to give reasonable accommodation for the people to worship God."

In connection with the Book Room strike the Conference adopted a Resolution declaring its "fullest sympathy with all just claims of labour, and with the principle of the fewest number of working hours consistent with efficiency and justice to all concerned" and its pleasure at the offer of arbitration which had been made by the Book Room and which still stood. Another Resolution appointed a Committee of 40 to "act for and on behalf of the Methodist Church" in procuring enactment of the proposed Church Union Acts; an amendment to the Discipline Code was made by which probationers or candidates for the ministry must abstain from smoking and take a pledge not to smoke when accepted as Ministers; the work of the Barnardo Homes and its appeal for financial help were "commended to the generosity of our people."

The Near East crisis led to some discussion. On the first day of the Conference Rev. Dr. Moore moved that "in view of the distressing situation in the Near East and of the intense love and loyalty of the Methodist Church to the British Throne, the British Empire, and British institutions," a Committee should be appointed to draft a suitable Resolution; on the 9th day the Committee reported a Resolution declaring (1)

devotion to the Sovereign and British Commonwealth and "whole-hearted identification with its responsibilities, its duties and its dangers," (2) an expressed abhorrence of war and confidence that the Governments of Great Britain and the Dominions would exhaust every honourable means to avoid it and (3) while refraining from passing judgment on the issues, the Conference would affirm that should war in defence of humanity be involved "the Methodist people will not fail in the necessary sacrifice"; the report was adopted but the Resolution actually passed simply urged the Churches to offer up earnest prayer in order that "our leaders may be divinely sustained and guided and that peace, with honour, may be secured to our beloved Empire." The officers elected for the ensuing Quadrennium were as follows:

General Superintendent	Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., LL.D.
General Secretary of Foreign Missions	Rev. James Endicott, D.D.
General Secretary of Home Missions	Rev. C. E. Manuing, D.D.
Treasurer of Missionary Societies	W. G. Watson
General Secretary of the Board of Education	Rev. W. J. Graham, D.D.
Treasurer of the Educational Fund	E. R. Wood
Secretary-Treasurer of the Superannuation Fund	Rev. R. J. D. Simpson
General Secretary of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies	Rev. Frank Langford
General Secretary of Evangelism of Social Service	Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.
Treasurer of Evangelism and Social Service Fund	Oliver Hezzelwood
Editor of *The Christian Guardian*	Rev. W. B. Creighton, D.D.
Editor of *The Wesleyan* (Truro)	Rev. H. E. Thomas
General Secretary of Publications	Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D.
Book Steward	Rev. S. W. Fallis, D.D.
Book Steward for the Eastern Provinces	F. W. Mosher

The Church of England in Canada. The Anglicans in Canada showed a greater increase in the new Census (1921) than any other denomination in Canada; no doubt the influx of English people during the decade helped to this end. The figures were 1,407,959 or 16 per cent. of the population of Canada and 33 per cent. of an increase in the decade with the Presbyterians coming next. The Church, in 1922, was divided into the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Eastern Canada, Ontario, Rupert's Land and British Columbia; it had 2,783 churches with one Diocese not included and total contributions of $4,262,630 with 2 Dioceses not included. The Church made history in several directions. Its Book of Common Prayer was finally revised and brought into service on Easter Day, 1922, after 11 years' work.

The principles underlying this development were stated to be those of the Lambeth Conference of 1908—with local adjustments: (a) The adaptation of rubrics, in many cases, to present customs as generally accepted; (b) the omission of parts of the services to obviate repetition or redundancy; (c) the framing of additions to the present services in the way of enrichment; (d) the fuller provision of alternatives in the forms of public worship; (e) the provision for greater elasticity in public worship; (f) the change of words obscure or commonly misunderstood. Revisions were going on elsewhere—in the United States and in South Africa—to suit local needs; in England the revision had been undertaken by a Commission of ecclesiastics

and laymen of great learning and scholastic acumen but the Canadian Synod did not wait for the conclusion of its labours.

The Preface to the new Edition—which came into use in April of this year—declared that: "The Book of Common Prayer is a priceless possession of our Church. By its intrinsic merits, as a book designed for the reverent and seemly worship of Almighty God, as well as by its historic associations, it has endeared itself to generation after generation of devout Christians throughout the world. None would desire or advocate any change therein which would impair or lessen this deep-seated affection." In view of changes in the life of the Church and its new outlook upon the world, however, a "more adequate expression was sought in the Prayer Book." There were criticisms in the matter and the Toronto *Mail and Empire* (Mch. 6) declared that while the appearance of the Revised version had been awaited with interest "it cannot be said there was an urgent general demand on the part of the Anglican laity in Canada for a Liturgy differentiated from that of the Established Church." The Church *Times* in England was quite severe in its critique (June) and Bishop Bidwell of Ontario replied with some asperity. A curious omission, of which no explanation was made, occurred in the Prayer for the King on Page 67, where all His Majesty's official titles are given in full except that of Emperor of India.

During April the Missionary Society of the Church issued a statement as to the wide range of its activities and the necessity of popular support. Its work covered (1) grants in aid of 13 Canadian missionary Dioceses; (2) work among Jews in established Canadian centres; (3) the Church Camp Mission, carrying on work among the construction, lumber, mining and other centres of camp life; (4) the Columbia Coast Mission, with evangelistic and medical work, looking after the loggers, fishermen, settlers and industrial workers; (5) Prince Rupert Mission, extending the ministerial features of the Columbia Coast Mission further northward to the borders of Alaska; (6) work among Orientals, organized on behalf of Japanese, Chinese and Hindu residents in Canada. The Forward Movement provided new building equipment for this work.

Overseas the field of labour included the Mid-Japan Mission, and a Diocese containing 7,000,000 people, with 30 Canadians and 36 Japanese on the staff and 17 church buildings, 16 other preaching places, 55 Sunday schools, 5 kindergartens, a training school for kindergarten teachers, St. Mary's Hostel for Girls and Gifu School for the Blind. In the Diocese of Honan, China, where work began in 1909 there had been rapid development with 24 Canadians and 96 Chinese on the staff and 8 elementary day schools, 1 medical school, St. Andrew's College for Boys (120), St. Mary's School for Girls (100), Orphanage School (33), Boy Scouts' training school, Phonetic Script School,

Women's half-day school, new St. Paul Hospital, Kwellch. In India the Canadian Church had taken over the work at Kangra in the Punjaub, in 1911, and had, in 1922, a staff of 11 Canadian and 9 Indian workers. Workers were also supported in Palestine, Egypt and South America.

The annual charges of Bishops, or addresses at the Provincial Synod meetings contained some important statements during the year of current interest or historical value. Dr. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, on Apr. 25, told his Synod that over-crowding conditions in that city were calculated to make "bad, unhealthy and immoral citizens" and urged that the Government take action in checking or remedying the evil and, also, the relief of unemployment. He stated that the Anglican Forward Movement had received throughout Canada subscriptions of $3,471,985 with $2,940,101 paid up to Mch. 31; that, as to this Diocese and despite the depression, contributions had been generous and larger than usual while a record number of confirmations (1,397) had taken place. As to Church Union proposals he deprecated the nature of some of the discussions and dealt with recent plans for pulpit and other interchanges as follows: "The Lambeth Council approved of occasional interchange of pulpits, but could not approve of general schemes of interchange and inter-communion. The permission, when granted, was governed by the general principles of exchange of pulpits, as distinct from interchange." In all cases the Bishop was to be consulted and with this general view His Lordship agreed. Dr. M. M. Harding, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, dealt in his Synodical address of May 31 with the Prohibition question in a most interesting way:

> Total abstinence as a voluntary act is admirable, a splendid privilege that Christians may well consider most carefully, but it is not every man that can receive it. Therefore, the Catholic Church of Christ has always allowed Christians to use the wine that maketh glad the heart of man; the wine that was used in the marriage feast in Galilee; the wine that was used by Jesus Christ at the institution of the Holy Communion; the wine that St. Paul advises Timothy to take for his stomach's sake and his other infirmities. Because our Great Example allowed these things, He was declared by His enemies to be a wine bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. Christians know how unjust and untrue such accusations were and they must not allow themselves the use of such terms when millions of the most devoted servants of Christ exercise their Christian liberty in the lawful and moderate use of alcohol. Neither can they support those who would ask their legislators to enact legislation which reflects on the Eternal Son of God manifest in the flesh.

At the 45th Synod of Nova Scotia (June 6) Dr. C. L. Worrell, Archbishop of Nova Scotia, approved the proposed establishment of a central Maritime University: "Bishops Binney, Courtney and Kingdon, under conditions existing in their time, all believed it would be best for King's College to remove to Halifax and now, after loyally standing by the efforts made to remain at Windsor, Bishop Richardson and I have been forced to the same conclusion." He quoted Bishop Gore, Dean

Inge and the Bishop of London as to the bewilderment, uncertainty and unbelief of the world at this juncture and urged increased thought and faith and action. Dr. J. F. Sweeny, Bishop of Ontario, dealt (June 6) with certain difficulties of the day—the failure of the people of the Anglican Church to attend church services in the local parishes which they visited while on Summer tours, together with the tendency of the age to pay so much attention to moving picture theatres, to race tracks and to immodest luxury of dress. As to church conditions in his Diocese the Bishop described the confirmations of the past year as totalling 2,740 of whom 1,690 were females, and stated that three new churches had been consecrated and four churches become self-supporting.

In the charge of Dr. L. W. Williams, Bishop of Quebec (June 6) special attention was given to the Divorce evil: "The Church of England in Canada does not recognize divorce—and it is our plain duty to reiterate again and again our uncompromising loyalty to the ideal of marriage as we find it in Holy Scripture, and to protest with all the force in our power against the lowering of the moral standard which will certainly ensue if the facilities of obtaining divorce are increased by the establishing of Divorce Courts and an increase of the causes for which divorce may be obtained." The conditions involved in Social Service work were dealt with by Dr. George Thorneloe, Archbishop of Algoma, in an address at London, on Sept. 26: "Christianity involves social service of a sane and reasonable character, as distinct from that which is narrow, political or fantastic. To be a Christian is to be a brother to every man in the image of God, and the Church, which is made up of Christian people, must be brotherly in the truest sense of the word; that is, not so much in devising schemes for curing every human ill as in applying Christian principles to human life."

A good deal of interest, without any express action, was taken in British Church developments of the day such as the position of the Rev. H. D. A. Major of Oxford who was accused of heresy for teaching that the resurrection of Christ was a spiritual and not physical fact and who believed that the Church needed democratic reforms and should be expressive of scientific data and social conditions; there was the directly opposite school of High Church thought which leaned toward Roman Catholicism and showed an ever-enlarging acceptance of the doctrines and practices of that Church. Both schools were represented in Canada and had always been here. In many Anglican churches there was, at this time, nothing in the sermons preached to differentiate the pulpit from that of a Methodist or Presbyterian; on the other hand the Toronto *Star* stated (Feb. 27) that there were 7 Anglican churches in Toronto where Mass was celebrated. The position of the Anglo-Catholics or High Church advocates was one of acceptance of the chief beliefs and practices of the Roman Catholic Church with a possible ex-

ception of Papal infallibility and the practice of indulgences; in England this issue was one of growing importance during the year.

The various Synods at their 1922 Session had, upon the whole, good reports. Incidents at the meetings were many. In Saskatchewan the Synod of Qu'Appelle discussed four new Dioceses in the next five years, authorized construction of a Bishop's palace at Regina to cost $25,000, and granted women the right to vote at parochial meetings; at the Nova Scotia Synod Archbishop Worrell was authorized to appoint a suffragan with coadjutor powers at a salary of $4,300 in the event of His Grace deciding to give part of his time to Bermuda, and a motion to admit women to the offices of the Church was defeated by a large majority—the Archbishop expressing himself as strongly against it. In London, on Sept. 27, the Provincial Synod of Ontario proposed a canonical amendment which, in reference to preceding limitations, declared that "this shall not prevent the Bishop of any Diocese from giving occasional authorization to any minister of another communion to preach in an Anglican church in his Diocese, provided he is assured that such minister is working towards the ideal of union set forth in the Appeal to all Christian People issued by the Lambeth Conference in 1920"; it passed a Resolution urging the Dominion Government to assure the Government of the Mother Country of loyal co-operation in whatever the Near East crisis might demand; it voted down (37 to 35) in the Lower House a request of the Upper House to appoint suffragan Bishops to assist regular Bishops in the oversight of their dioceses, on the ground that to create a second order of Bishops would strengthen Episcopacy to the detriment of the proposed united Church of the Future.

The Anglican Synod for the Maritime Provinces and Quebec met in Halifax, on Oct. 18, with a charge from Archbishop Worrell, as Metropolitan, which dealt with the possibility of including Newfoundland and Bermuda within this Ecclesiastical Province of Canada and hoped that this would come about; advocated religious instruction in the Public Schools through the use of some uniform system such as that of an improved catechism; urged charity, removal of the spirit of suspicion, and great caution in dealing with the Lambeth appeal for re-union. According to the Halifax *Chronicle* (Oct. 20) the following interesting dialogue took place: "Where do the Bishops get their power from?" asked one member. "That is something we have never been able to find out," replied the Bishop of Fredericton (Dr. Richardson). It may be added that at a meeting in Sault Ste. Marie (Dec. 10) Archbishop Thorneloe declared that the State should teach Christianity in the schools.

The matter of Church Union was debated in the Church meetings but not with special vigour. As Archbishop Worrell pointed out at Halifax, on June 6: "In Canada little has yet been done, although in a few Dioceses conferences have been

held, but with little practical or definite result." The Lambeth Conference appeal for Church unity—generally regarded as a different thing from Church union—was approved in the Bishops' charges or addresses, but somewhat academically Bishop Harding of Qu'Appelle represented this point of view at Regina when he eulogized the Lambeth appeal for the Unity of Christendom as having touched the hearts of men in all parts of the world, and directed the attention of all Christian Communions to "a ministry acknowledged by Christendom as a possible way of uniting all Christians in one Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church." Bishop Farthing of Montreal deprecated "haphazard, hasty efforts" and wanted a foundation for union, if it came, which would be lasting. From other directions came protests against the whole plan of Canadian Church Union, as distinct from the British ideal of unity; objection even to combination in a joint Missionary scheme. This dislike was expressed in one Petition to the House of Bishops which described an alleged and growing tendency in the Canadian Church to unite "a divinely ordered corporate life of that integral portion of the Catholic Church with the corporate life of other religious bodies making no such claim."

Incidents of the year included the celebration (Jan. 6) of the 25th anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Thorneloe as Bishop of Algoma and the presentation of a cheque for $1,000 from the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese; the consecration of the Rev. Dr. George Exton Lloyd, formerly Archdeacon of Saskatchewan and Principal of Emmanuel College as Bishop of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon on Mch. 12; the appointment of Ven. Archdeacon George Nelson Dobie of Regina as Dean of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle and of Rev. Gilbert F. Davidson of Regina as Archdeacon; the acceptance by Archbishop Worrell of a proposal that he would act as Bishop of Bermuda as well as Archbishop at Halifax and, after some months, his declination of the offer because he would have to take an oath of allegiance in Church matters to the Archbishop of Canterbury and because, as the Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, it was impossible to do this; the appointment of Canon J. W. Matheson of Winnipeg as Dean of Rupert's Land, of Rev. L. S. Sherman, M.A., as a Canon of Toronto, of Rev. G. P. Perry, Saltcoats, and Rev. J. K. Irwin, Balcarres, as Canons in Qu'Appelle Diocese.

As with all the Churches, Social work had an increasing place during this year and the annual Report of the Rev. Canon C. W. Vernon as General Secretary of the Council of Social Service of the Church of England in Canada showed a serious contribution to the national volume of effort. Canon Vernon stated that: "Social Service owes its original inspiration to the religion of Him who went about doing good and who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and any attempt to carry on Social Service work without religion is doomed to failure,

complete and irreparable. x x x In social case-work spiritual rehabilitation must accompany the physical and the mental, if these are to be of worth-while character." The problems before the Council were summarized as attention to the schoolless child—especially in remote rural sections; care and training of the incoming settler along religious and British lines; pensions for Deaconesses and other Social Service workers and extension of preventive and rescue work; arrangements for an International Conference of Social Workers of the Church in Canada and of the Episcopal Church of the United States.

The work of the year included the issue and distribution of 9 Bulletins dealing with such subjects as Marriage and the Family, Lenin and Lincoln, Poverty, Boy Scout and other Organizations, Social Service and the Parish, the Rural Problem; the issue of Bible Class Lessons on Social Service and the holding of Summer Schools with lectures on Social Service; the efforts of the Department of Welcome and Welfare with immigrants at the ports and in various Diocesan centres involving, in 1921-22, the meeting of 146 ships carrying 15,205 persons; the joining with other Denominations in a representation to the Prime Minister (Mch. 10) of carefully-considered and elaborate suggestions as to an Immigration policy for Canada. The efforts of the Department of Family Life and Social Hygiene were notable in (1) a Report on the Divorce problem; (2) the publication of literature dealing with the sacredness of matrimony as well as its social importance and of literature regarding purity in home and individual life; (3) the holding of conferences amongst parents and with leaders of boys' and girls' work and the provision of wholesome recreation; (4) the work of the Mothers' Union and the Girls' Friendly Society,

The functions of the Church Welfare Department recognized the vital importance of religious and moral training in the Public Schools and dealt with the provision of Church Hostels for teachers and for school children in isolated regions, watched over children in employment both at home and in industry and strove for improvement of Moving Picture standards and care of the homeless child. Other Departments of the Council dealt with unemployment and industrial problems as they touched the individual; the need of improvement in the efficiency of the rural church with attendance of clergy at certain Agricultural Colleges and study of rural sociology; the proffer of Church of England Parish Halls as local community centres and spiritual and social work in connection with the Militia, Permanent Force and Sailors at the ports. The receipts of the year were $13,700 and expenses $13,775. The President of the Council in 1922 was Archbishop Matheson, Primate of all Canada; Bishop Sweatman, Toronto, was Chairman of the Executive Committee; J. M. McWhinney, Toronto, Hon. Treasurer.

The Dominion Anglican Young People's Association was a large church organization with principles summed up in the

words Worship, Work, Fellowship and Edification and the motto "For Christ and the Church." It met in conference at St. Catharines an Oct. 17-18 and discussed such practical points as Training for Leadership; Ruts and How to Avoid Them; the Value of Debates and how to Conduct Them; Athletics in the A. Y. P. A. and work in the Parish. The Conference was a record one in attendance with 300 delegates present and T. H. Hollingsworth, Toronto, in the chair. After a warm discussion a Resolution was passed declaring that "no money should be raised through the medium of any dance whatsoever for churches and that the question of permitting dancing in the A. Y. P. A. for recreation and amusement be, as heretofore, decided by the Rector of the individual parish." Another motion protested against "the growing prevalence of Sunday sports and games as being detrimental to the Christian religious observances and worship of the Lord's Day." Mr. Hollingsworth was re-elected President.

Another Church organization was the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, formed for the training of men and boys in Christian service. Originally established in Chicago, U. S., in 1883, it was 30 years old in Canada at this time and was governed by a Dominion Council of which Dr. H. M. Speechly, Winnipeg, was President and the General Secretary H. A. Mowat, Toronto. It had a Junior department dealing with boys and endeavouring to train them in the idea that they were members of the Church for what they could give in personal effort rather than for what they might get. The Girls' Friendly Society in Canada was an English-speaking organization of half-a-million women and girls. The object was defined as follows: "To unite for the Glory of God in one Fellowship of Prayer and Service, Girls and Women, to uphold Purity in Thought, Word and Deed." Miss Nordheimer of Toronto was President in 1922. The Order of the Daughters of the King of the Church of England was for women and girls with the basic object of "the spread of Christ's Kingdom among women and the strengthening of Parish work" and Bible study and prayer as the keynotes of action; Mrs. G. H. Cowan of Vancouver was President and the Secretary Miss K. F. Sadleir, Hamilton.

One of the chief Church organizations was the General Board of Religious Education of which Rev. Canon E. I. Rexford, Montreal, was Chairman, and the Rev. Dr. R. A. Hiltz, Toronto, General Secretary. The Missionary Society of the Church in Canada or M. S. C. C. was another with Archbishop Matheson of Winnipeg as Chairman and the Rev. Canon S. Gould, M.D., D.D., D.C.L., General Secretary and Chancellor J. A. Worrell, K.C., D.C.L., Hon. General Treasurer. The annual meeting was held in Brantford, on Sept. 21, and varied reports were presented showing $200,146 received in 1921 and Missionary work carried on in China, India, Japan, Palestine, South America, Africa, and in Canada amongst the Indians, Eskimos, Orientals

and Jews with an apportionment of $241,891 for the 1922 work. The Anglican Forward Movement at the close of 1922 showed a total of $2,989,701 collected to date.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada. This important denomination of historic name in Canada numbered 1,408,812 in the Census of 1921 compared with 1,115,324 in 1911; it showed an increase of 26·2 per cent. in the decade and included 16·03 per cent. of the population. Under the Act of Union (1875) of the Presbyterian Churches in Canada the Westminster Confession of Faith formed one of the standards of the Church; it was divided into 8 Synods and in 1922 there were 79 Presbyteries of which one was in Trinidad and another in Honan, China; there were, also, 1,535 Pastoral charges and the Elders numbered 12,741, the Ministers numbered 1,990 and there were 1,190 Mission Fields and 4,247 Preaching Stations; the communicants numbered 369,930 and the Sabbath Schools 3,952 while the Women's Missionary Society had 88,360 members.

The amounts contributed by Presbyterians in Canada for maintenance, extension and equipment of the Church in 1922 totalled $2,210,722 compared with $2,825,943 in 1921 and $4,464,-566 in 1920—the Budget giving of congregations being about the same in each year with $1,057,115 as the 1922 figure; the Peace Thank-offering of the Church as subscribed up to Dec. 31, 1922, was $5,267,605 and as paid $4,061,521. The total of all receipts for all purposes—including congregational, stipend, colleges, missions, special church objects, Forward Movement, etc.—was $9,079,727. Foreign Missions had considerable development in this Church and the work touched Honan in China, Gwalior in India, Formosa, Shanghai, South China, West Indies; in Korea there were, in 1922, 24 pastors, 140 elders, 80 unordained helpers and 6,500 communicants. The year 1921 had closed with a deficit of $166,661 and an appeal for $350,000 to clear up and make a new start realized only $143,000 with a total deficit of $252,809 at the end of 1922. Expenses were cut and some trouble caused in distant fields.

The Missions covered every kind of work—educational, medical, social service, evangelistic, women's efforts in city and country, boys, schools, Bible schools, hostels, boarding schools, nursing, summer classes. The 1922 Report of Home Missions and the Social Service work of the Church showed its strength in these two directions. Of this Board the Rev. Dr. W. H. Sedgewick was Convenor and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Edmison, Toronto, General Secretary, the Rev. Dr. C. G. Young was Secretary of Non-Anglo-Saxon Work and the Rev. D. N. McLachlan Field Secretary; the revenue of the Board for 1922 was $756,509 and the expenditure $731,509 with $25,000 applied on reduction of the deficit which still remained at $100,000; during the year there were 340 applications for work as Missionaries and 275 assignments.

In Social reform matters the Board joined with the Church's efforts to make the business of betting illegal in Canada and, also, in petitioning the Federal Government to forbid the manufacture as well as sale of intoxicating liquors, to prohibit the exportation of liquor from Canada to the United States and to limit the export from Canada, for any purpose, to brewers and distillers and then only under specific safeguards in consignment, shipping and delivery. From the Social Settlements under care of the Church—Vancouver Community House; Robertson House, Winnipeg; St. Christopher House, Toronto; Chalmers House and Columbia House, Montreal; the United Mission, Sydney—there were heavy demands for support during the year; the Redemptive Houses at Sydney, Truro, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver were all in operation.

The purpose of Evangelism, as carried on by Special Workers serving under the direction of this Board, was "to assist Ministers and Missionaries in persuading people honestly to face their spiritual needs"; the work amongst Non-Anglo-Saxons was enlarged in Sydney, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Sault Ste. Marie representatives of 10 nationalities were in regular attendance at meetings with 4 Sunday schools and 400 children enrolled and at Edmonton an All Peoples' Mission had 4 centres of activity; a Ukrainian Hymnal was prepared and issued, *The Canadian Ranok* was published in the Ukrainian tongue and extended its influence and circulation, *The Otthon*, a small monthly paper, was issued in Hungarian and had a cordial reception; work was carried on by a Special Department amongst incoming settlers and the "stranger" welcomed and looked after.

Important reports were received by the Board from the various Synods of the Church. That of the Maritimes showed co-operation with the Methodist Church in Home Missions and the consequent saving of considerable funds and reported "a noticeable number of vacant congregations" and difficulty in supplying all with a settled Minister; that of Montreal and Ottawa expressed dissatisfaction with the policy of Government sale of intoxicating liquors and declared that it would, in time, destroy the Local Option system under which three-quarters of Quebec Province still lived; that of Manitoba dealt with Missions north of the Saskatchewan River, north of Lake Superior and amongst the Indians and Ukrainians and stated that 18 new unions (United Church) had been formed in the year with a total of 84. The New Ontario work was described as increasing in self-support, with nine men engaged amongst the lumber-camps where 7,000 persons were visited during the year; in Southern Saskatchewan 76 ministers at work were stated to be self-supporting while 86 ministers and missionaries were operating under the Home Mission Board with 176 Presbyterian-Union Church Mission fields under co-operative action; in Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta and British Col-

umbia much work was under way amongst the new Canadians and including establishment of churches, hospitals and schoolhouses.

Many interesting Synodical meetings marked the year. That of the Maritime Provinces met at Halifax on Sept. 12 with 300 delegates present representing a line of churches stretching 1,000 miles and a warm discussion took place on the Provincial school system. It was based upon a Committee Report stating that "in many of our towns and cities there is carried out a virtual segregation of the children in our Public Schools along denominational lines," with Rev. Dr. John Pringle on the one side and Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, on the other. It was alleged that Separate Schools were being maintained under disguise, with Protestant funds, and, notably, in New Glasgow and Sydney; Dr. MacKay claimed that the law was being observed. At the Saskatchewan Synod (Regina, Nov. 9) Rev. R. J. McDonald of Prince Albert dealt with the difficulties of Home Mission work and declared "the lack of family religion and parental authority" as responsible for a great deal of crime; the love of pleasure was sapping seriousness of purpose; golfing, motoring, picnicking and the lure of summer resorts were occupying too much of the attention of the people on Sundays.

The Rev. W. A. McDonnell of Canora spoke of the 60 nationalities represented in the Province and declared that the "free" sect of the Doukhobors was permeated with Bolshevism and that the Presbyterian Church was doing more work among the foreign-born than all the other churches combined. The work of Dr. J. T. M. Anderson was eulogized and a Resolution passed expressing the Synod's keen disappointment at the abolition of his post of Director of Education among the New Canadians and asking for its restoration. Another Resolution approved the Saskatchewan Temperance Act, urged co-operation in its enforcement and asked for the closing of Export liquor houses in the Province; Public Schools were supported in another motion as against Separate Schools.

Other Church incidents included the issue of a Book of Common Order as an official publication dealing with the Church services and providing prayers of a wide range of Catholicity from which to choose; the statement of Rev. Dr. C. G. Young of the New Canadian work in the West that 42 missions were now being conducted among 9 different nationalities, with supervision over 23 institutions such as hospitals and school homes; the budget statement of the Western Section of the Church that for the year 1921 the receipts had been $1,467,347 and the expenditures $1,650,320. The fact that the Presbyterian Forward Movement Fund totalled $5,262,659, or $1,262,659 above the original objective, was announced and, in May, it was stated that, of the $3,500,000 received in cash from the Forward Movement, Home Missions and Social Service were allotted $1,487,-

500; Pension Funds $656,500 and Theological Colleges $437,500. The Foreign Missions of the Church were given $700,000 and the variety and wide area of this work may be seen from the distribution of grants: Trinidad $37,000; British Guiana $27,000; Honan $164,000; Formosa $81,010; Shanghai $25,261; South China $44,900; Korea $144,350; Central India $105,561; Gwalior $10,000; Chinese in Canada $14,750.

As to Church Union, Presbytery Resolutions came in from time to time during the year while three Western Provincial Synods adopted motions urging consummation of the Union at the earliest possible moment. In Manitoba there were three negative voters; Saskatchewan went on record by a vote of 93 to 15, while the Unionists of Alberta carried their Resolution by 38 to 23. In this Province a memorial urging the Assembly to "abstain from any action in relation to Union likely to result in the disruption of the Presbyterian Church" was defeated by a vote of 38 to 20. Led by Principal D. J. Fraser of Montreal, however, the opponents were putting up a vigorous fight and in a Manifesto, issued during October, they declared that: "Our Presbyterian people all over Canada should realize that our great historic church, founded upon the Scriptures, and bulwarked by the graves of martyrs, is in imminent danger, and that they must at once rally to her defence." Objection was specifically made that the Acts of Union as prepared "contemplate a confiscation of the Trust Funds and property of the Presbyterian Church, and are utterly unfair and unjust to the thousands of Presbyterians who do not propose to enter the merger."

The 1922 General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The 48th General Assembly met in Winnipeg on June 7, 1922, with the Rt. Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., LL.D., in the chair. The retiring Moderator delivered an able address on the current conditions of religion and associated world problems. After reference to the universal state of unrest and the statement that 57,000,000 of the American people were outside the pale of any Church, Dr. Gordon proceeded: "The world's unrest is the protest of the world's hungry heart. A world that could forget or ignore the Father, God, and still be at peace would be a sufficient demonstration of His non-existence. These fevered moanings, these fretful passionate cries of the peoples are but the pitiful protests of children, hungry and wandered and bereft of parental love and care. The first step to peace is to think truly of God." As to the Church, its work was "to tear up, to root out, the evil things in our national life and in every department of it those things that hinder the development of strong men and fair women."

During his Moderatorship Dr. Gordon—so well known in another field as Ralph Connor—had travelled over 20,000 miles and visited every Province of the Dominion. The election of a new Moderator resulted in the choice of Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D.,

of Westmount, Montreal, over Rev. Ephraim Scott, D.D., of Montreal, who was an anti-unionist. Loyal addresses were then passed to H. M. the King, and H. E. the Governor-General, Reports of many Synods and Committees were presented, greetings received from the Church in Japan and an address heard from Dr. W. A. Riddell, a Canadian official of the League of Nations. Resolutions were passed and Reports received as to Church Union and settlement of the matter was postponed for another year with consideration of legal and legislative conditions left in the hands of the Union Committee; Rev. R. G. MacBeth, Rev. Dr. Scott and Rev. Dr. Banks Nelson were the chief opponents of Union in the Assembly.

Incidents of the Assembly included the elimination from a Special Committee Report of an ambiguous clause which might have allowed women a right to enter the Ministry; the passage of a Resolution declaring that the sacrament of Baptism should be made "more dignified and sacred" and a refusal to in any way change the law of the Church which accepted adultery and wilful desertion as the only grounds for divorce; the report of Rev. Dr. Sedgewick showing that the Church had increased its communicants during the past decade 21·75 per cent. and its families 24·5 per cent., or slightly more than the increase in population; the presentation to the Assembly and transference to its Historical Committee by Rev. Dr. Thos. Martin, ex-Moderator of the Established Church of Scotland, of a remarkable file of correspondence written and received by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland which, in the early days of Canada, aided to establish here the Presbyterian Church of the future; the passage of a Resolution re-affirming adherence to the principles of total Prohibition, protesting all movements for the sale, under Government control, of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes and calling upon Church people throughout the Dominion to fight against anything but straight Prohibition.

Other incidents of the Session were the voting down of a motion to make Nov. 11 Thanksgiving Day; the statement that Church appeals had resulted in the donation of $60,000 to the Russian Relief Fund and the hearing of a 5-minute address on Ulster from Hon. Wm. Coote, M.P. Resolutions were passed (1) urging preservation of the integrity and sanctity of the Sabbath; (2) asking the Federal Government to give serious attention to the question of unemployment and commending Manitoba for its creation of a Council of Industry; (3) condemning gambling as carried on by certain newspapers in Canada in connection with baseball, football and other games; (4) urging action in the promotion of Community work. In view of the active propaganda carried on by Mormon agents, the Assembly asked all Ministers to familiarize themselves with the teaching of Mormonism in order that they might be able to inform the people. Summarized figures of the College reports showed 163 students

in Theology under instruction and 45 women attending certain classes in Theology with 29 men receiving post-graduate work, intramurally, for the B.D. degree and 138 doing work in religious correspondence with Manitoba College for the same object; a Committee was appointed to consider the Memorial from the Montreal Presbytery as to the mutual acceptance of ordination in certain Churches; a Resolution from the Rev. Dr. Gordon, ex-Moderator, as to the Printers' strike and urging the Federal creation of an Industrial Board or Council to deal with such disputes was rejected. Adjournment of the Conference took place on June 26.

The Congregational Church in Canada. The Congregationalists of Canada numbered, in the 1921 Census, 30,574 as against 28,293 in 1901; the value of the Church property was $2,336,300 and the amount raised for various purposes $362,032. The governing body was the Congregational Union of Canada in which were merged the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec existing for 53 years prior to the Union and the Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick existing similarly for 60 years; its Chairman in 1922 was Rev. H. A. Carson, B.A., the General Secretary Rev. W. T. Gunn, B.D., the Hon. Director of the Forward Movement Rev. Dr. F. J. Day. The organization of this Church was a loose one and the Union was founded "on the full recognition of the autonomy of the local Churches and, therefore, it shall not in relation to them assume legislative or administrative authority or in any case become a Court of Appeal"; the chief official object stated was "to promote evangelical religion" in connection with the Denomination.

The Congregational Union dated back to 1906 and held its 1922 meeting at Brantford on June 5-9 with Mr. Carson in the chair. Reports were presented as to the progress of Church Union, the Anglican invitation to consider the Lambeth appeal and the work of the Inter-Church Advisory Council in Russian Relief and the Chinese famine—as to the latter Relief work the Secretary was stated to have received the 4th class decoration of the Order of the Excellent Crop. Regarding Denominational matters, the Executive reported a new law passed by the Quebec Legislature confirming the right of Congregational ministers to be Registrars of baptism, marriage and burial; the Forward Movement Fund of the Church was stated at $133,733 subscribed and $88,389 paid to Apr. 25, 1922, and the gifts of the churches in the year for all purposes to $33,567; there were reported to be 91 Parishes, 142 Churches, 129 Sunday schools and 51 Young People's Societies. It was stated that there were, at this time, 153 Union Churches in Ontario and Quebec, 16 in the Maritimes and 428 in the West including British Columbia. Resolutions were adopted which may be briefly summarized:

1. Approving the Public School system for all schools in Canada and urging the Ontario Government for an exact interpretation of Roman Catholic privileges with no further extensions to be granted.

2. Appointing a Committee to negotiate as to union along lines of the Church of England appeal.

3. Declaring that the Church should help to improve child life and conditions; approving legislation for the protection of children of unmarried mothers; describing the home as a divine institution and opposing undue haste or secrecy in marriage or looseness of discipline in training the child.

4. Urging adoption of the Golden Rule in business and industry; approving Prohibition and opposing Government control of liquor; denouncing race-track gambling, approving Juvenile Courts, appointment of women magistrates, extension of the Parole system and establishment of farm colonies for delinquent boys.

H. W. Barker was appointed Editor of *The Congregationalist.* The 69th annual meeting of the Canada Congregational Missionary Society was held at Brantford on June 7 with Rev. Hugh Pedley in the chair and the work of the churches dealt with at length as well as the Russo-German Mission, the effort to meet Immigrants at the Ports, the collection of a total of $7,411 from the churches for mission purposes, the work of the Congregational College at Montreal. The Woman's Board of Missions raised $13,992 in the year and the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick held its 75th annual meeting at Margaree, N.S., on July 16 and elected Rev. G. W. Ball, Liverpool, as Chairman. The Western Association of Congregational Churches met at London, on Apr. 4-5, and elected Rev. Frank Saunders, Guelph, as Chairman and declared, by Resolution, that post-cards issued by the Dominion were printed in English and French, although there was said to be no statute authorizing such a system.

The Baptist Churches of Canada in 1922. The Baptists of Canada had no united body or organization in 1922 and their system was very free of all central control. The Denomination totalled 421,730 in the 1921 Census or 4·80 per cent. of the population; their increase was 10·2 per cent. in the decade or a total of 39,064. It was estimated, at this time, that the Baptists of North America, as a whole, totalled 8,167,084 and that the world-wide total was 9,492,650. There was a Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec of which Rev. H. B. Coumans, B.A., Collingwood, was President, with an organ called *The Canadian Baptist*; the Baptist Union of Western Canada had as President Wm. Marchant, Victoria, B.C., and the United Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces was presided over by Rev. C. W. Rose, D.D., of Amherst; there was, also, a Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board of which S. J. Moore, Toronto, was Chairman, the Home Mission Board with James Ryrie, Toronto, as Chairman, and the Western Mission Board, with Rev. Dr. W. T. Graham, Toronto, as Chairman.

The 34th annual Convention of the Baptist Churches in Ontario and Quebec was held at Toronto on Oct. 20, with Prof. A. L. McCrimmon in the chair and the delivery by him of an eloquent address on The Baptist Mission for the Age. Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields criticized the administration of McMaster Uni-

versity but a Resolution was passed "heartily approving" its "valuable work in University education" and deprecating the attacks made upon it; the retiring Governors—Rev. W. A. Cameron, W. E. Robertson, S. J. Moore and Frank Sanderson —were all re-elected. A proposal to move McMaster from Toronto to Hamilton resulted in the Governors being authorized to continue negotiations and told to ensure the fullest discussion and investigation of the problems involved. The Social Service Committee Report was adopted and it urged unity of spirit, programme and action in fighting for Prohibition; declared for prohibition of manufacture and export of liquor and denounced the Quebec system of Government control. It condemned race-track betting and made a vigorous Pacifist appeal: "Even love of country is in danger of leading us into unjustifiable war. We would nourish and cherish as a sacred responsibility this love of country, but deprecate the putting of national loyalties above the claims of Christ and His Kingdom."

The Rev. Dr. Graham led an attack on mixed dancing in the High Schools and carried a Resolution declaring that: "This Convention strongly protests against the continuance of this practice on school premises with the concurrence of the School authorities and that we request the Principals of schools and Boards of Education not to permit it." Another motion urged upon the pastors, the Sunday School Superintendents and the teachers in this Convention, the necessity of constantly instructing the young in the "evil effects of the use of the cigarette." The Home Mission Report stated that $10,000 more was needed and that in the past year 75 churches and 167 Sunday Schools had contributed nothing to this object. The Labour attitude of the Convention may be embodied in these words: "A fair wage to the worker as the first charge on industry; honest work for wages received; organization of industry for service rather than profits; protection of workers, and representation of all parties to industry in its councils."

To Prof. A. L. McCrimmon, retiring President, was accorded a special Resolution of appreciation for his 31 years as teacher and Principal at Woodstock College and as Professor and Chancellor at McMaster University. As to Education it was stated that "our efforts in regard to religious instruction in connection with the Public Schools should be directed toward the establishment of a system of instruction under Church auspices rather than as an integral part of the curriculum of the school." The Grande Ligne Mission in Quebec was reported as progressing slowly: "Out of 165 persons enrolled at Feller Institute, 30 were from Catholic homes; Bible women and colporteurs had entered 1,726 Catholic homes in which they had read 955 chapters of the Bible." The Rev. Lewis F. Kipp, B.A., was appointed Editor of *The Canadian Baptist* and Rev. H. B. Coumans was elected President of the Convention.

The Committee on State of Religion reported that between 1916 and 1921 the gain in baptisms was 10·7 per cent. and in membership 4·2 per cent.; in Missions the gain in contributions was 73 per cent. and in total givings from $797,760 to $1,303,076 or 63 per cent. For the year 1921-22 the membership of this Union was 63,247 or a gain of 3 per cent., with 3,195 baptisms or a gain of 34·2 per cent.; $380,885 was collected for Missions or an increase of 17 per cent., and $1,710,309 for all purposes or 25·4 per cent. increase. The Maritime Convention reported 62,439 members, 2,494 baptisms, $116,117 raised for Missions and a total for all purposes of $791,280. The Western Baptists reported 19,189 members and 923 baptisms, $73,440 collected for Missions and $420,878 for all purposes. The Church rolls, therefore, showed a total of 144,875 members as against the nominal Census total of 421,730.

The problems of the day were described in Baptist reports as lack of solidarity, lack of conviction, lack of enthusiasm; the needs as being a unifying programme, incessant evangelism—denominational, personal, initial—and vigorous propaganda. The Forward Movement was reported as showing subscriptions of $640,523 and payments of $559,614; the Home Mission Board reported 139 Missionaries in Ontario and Quebec with 218 churches and preaching stations and 719 baptisms and 130 churches holding evangelistic services; the Foreign Mission Board dealt with work in Bolivia (4 stations) and in India (22 stations) and a wide range of evangelistic effort by 117 Missionaries and 900 native helpers, with a total income of $182,776 and 1,355 converts in 1922 and 15,189 Church members. The Women's Baptist Home Mission Board dealt with work in Quebec, amongst the Scandinavians of New Ontario and Hungarian settlers in the West and described the operations of its Slavic, Norwegian, German and Swedish departments and its Polish Mission in Hamilton. The Baptist Western Mission Board of Ontario and Quebec reported on a wide range of effort in the Western Provinces and British Columbia with departments similar to those of the Women's Board and special work amongst the Ukrainians.

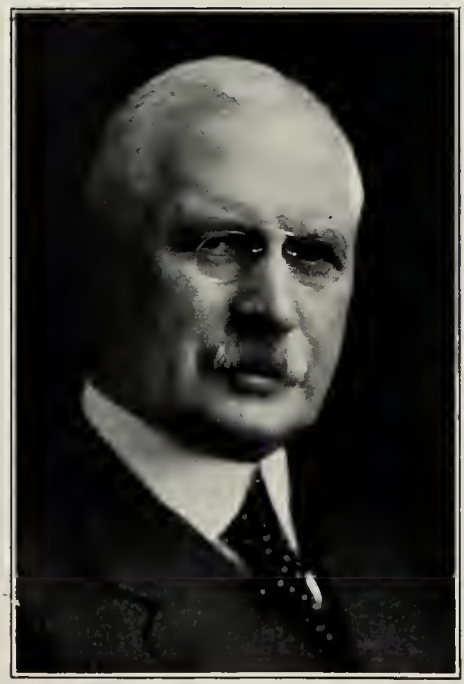
Baptist incidents of the year included the raising of $35,000 by the Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto, with $23,600 subscribed in one evening (Mch. 26); published records of 1921 showing 27 Churches helped by the Extension Board and having a membership of 5,033 and Sunday school enrollment of 8,317; the prolonged controversy between Rev. T. T. Shields and part of his congregation at the Jarvis Street Church and with the Methodist Board of Evangelism on the pre-millennial question; the statement by Rev. Dr. F. W. Patterson, Winnipeg, (June 7) that in contributing to the Baptist Union Mission funds, people were helping to support 150 missions in the West, 112 missionaries in India and 12 or 13 in Bolivia, were aiding in the educa-

tion of men for the Mission fields, and were helping to maintain the *morale* of their Churches; the claim of Rev. P. C. Cundy at the Saskatchewan Convention, on June 7, that "Christianity is the only international religion and there are only two parts of official Christianity which are really international—the Roman Catholic Church and the Church which we represent," and his further statement that "in 1875 the Baptists had only one church in Western Canada and at the present day have 175 English-speaking churches, 38 German churches, 21 Swedish, 4 Norwegian, 15 Russian and Ukrainian, 4 Hungarian, 2 non-English missions, and one Italian church."

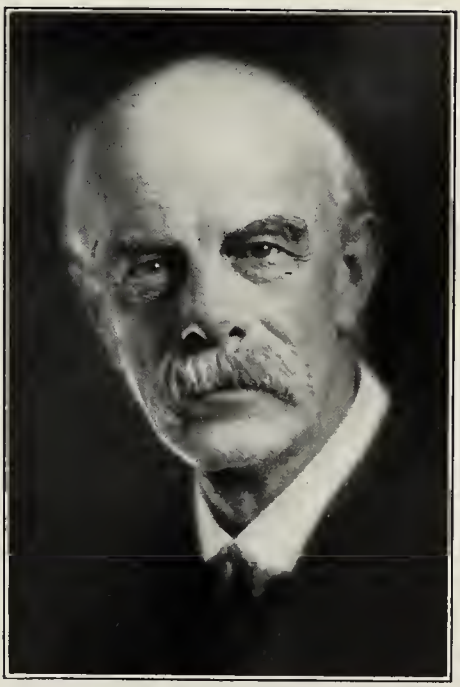
Other incidents included the fact that Peterborough, on June 7, held the 120th meeting of its local Baptist Association and elected A. J. Madill as Moderator; the remark by Rev. H. P. Whidden, M.P., at the Saskatchewan Convention, Regina, (June 8) that he had seen enough of ecclesiastical manipulation in the political sphere and that "one of the greatest curses of our history would be a Protestant political machine—a 'Canadian Church' "; the voting down at an Alberta Convention (June 16) of a motion for a change in the Provincial statutes making it permissible for a School Board to direct that the teacher read a portion of the Bible each day—on the ground that this would be in opposition to the Baptist principle of absolute religious liberty.

Other Churches and Religious Organizations. The Greek Church claimed 169,822 adherents in Canada under the 1921 Census as against 15,630 in 1901; the Mennonites had 58,797 adherents, the Mormons 19,656 and the Doukhobors 12,658; Adventists totalled 14,215 and Christian Scientists 13,826. The Disciples of Christ numbered 9,371 and had 133 churches and 61 Ministers in Canada with an organization of which Archibald McKillop, St. Thomas, was President and C. L. Burton, Toronto, Vice-President; they also had an Ontario Women's Missionary Society of which Mrs. Amos Tovell, Guelph, was President. The Evangelical Association—Canada Conference—represented 13,908 members and included 70 Itinerant and 15 local preachers and 113 churches; it was part of a greater United States denomination of which Bishop G. Heinmiller of Cleveland was Chairman in 1922. The Canadian Unitarian Churches had 4,925 adherents and were part of the American Unitarian Association with the Rev. Dr. S. A. Elliot of Boston as President. The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada had 287,484 adherents and was a part of the United Lutheran Church in America with the Rev. Dr. F. H. Knubel of New York as President; it preached in 13 different languages in Canada and included a Synod of Central Canada, a Canada Synod, an Icelandic Synod and those of Nova Scotia and Manitoba, with two Synods in the United States controlled from Canada; there were 392 Lutheran Church pastors reported in Canada and this Church had Colleges at Waterloo, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Miss Lucy Doyle
Elected Dominion President,
Women's Press Association of Canada, 1922.



G. Horne Russell
Elected President, Royal Canadian
Academy in 1922.



Robert Holmes
Elected President, Ontario Society of Art,
in 1922.

The Salvation Army in Canada had 24,763 adherents (1921 Census) and its work was of an ever-growing and broadening character. Its world-wide position was illustrated in statistics published in a 1922 appeal for support which showed work done in 73 countries and in 46 languages, with 27,153 officers, 74,469 local officers and 2,500 Missionaries in non-Christian lands. The Army in 1922 had 33,536 trained bandsmen throughout the world who received no remuneration for their services; its Missionary work covered Colonies for Lepers in Java, Colonies for Criminal Tribes in India, Beggars' Homes in Ceylon, Rescue Homes, Inebriates' Homes, Children's Homes, Women's Industrial Homes, Day Schools, Industrial Homes for Men.

In Canada the Salvation Army had operations covering a wide and varied field and including Rescue Homes, Maternity Hospitals, Dispensaries, Prison Work, Police Court Work, Women's Industrial Homes, Summer Camps for Children, Labour Bureaux, General Hospitals and General Relief Work. The work in Canada was divided into two main Sections—Canada West and Canada East. In the West the Army had 18 institutions of a public, social and religious character; its field extended from Port Arthur to the Yukon with Henry Hodder as Commissioner and headquarters at Winnipeg. In Winnipeg, apart from institutions intimately connected with its everyday evangelical life, the Army maintained Grace Hospital and its Children's Annex; the Kildonan Industrial Home for Girls; the St. James Hostel and Sir Douglas Haig Hostel for men; east of Winnipeg at the head of the Lakes, in Port Arthur and Fort William, hostels for men were maintained; it had a Children's Home in Brandon, an Industrial Home in Edmonton with a Children's Home and Rescue Home for Women and it maintained an Industrial Home for Men in Calgary, one of a world-wide chain of Metropole Hotels in Vancouver—besides other hostels for men and rescue homes for women and a Men's Hostel in Victoria.

The Western statement for Sept. 30, 1921, showed that the work of the Army in Western Canada cost $307,819 for ordinary operations, besides $93,808 for maintenance of properties and $8,338 for Christmas relief, $11,659 for assistance and pensions to its officers, with a total of $423,013. Of this a little more than $149,534 came from donations, subscriptions and financial appeals of various kinds. The total assets of the Salvation Army in Western Canada, including real estate, buildings, investment deposits and sundry accounts receivable were valued at $1,476,750. Canada East under the Salvation Army extended from Port Arthur, Ont., to Newfoundland and Bermuda, inclusive; it had in this district 610 officers and 15,500 members; the number of adherents was 14,360 over and above the members, and the officer in charge was Commissioner Charles Sowton with headquarters at Toronto.

The East had a special record of Army work in connection with Prisons and Police Courts and Rescue work, generally; it

was carried on in its various institutions for men and women and in the Dominion, Provincial, or Civic institutions where they were given a free hand for work of this kind. The Army Report (Canada East) for Sept. 30, 1922, showed 22 gaols, reformatories, penitentiaries, etc., in Ontario where Army officers held services and visited the inmates—4 in Quebec Province and 8 in the Maritimes; in gaols, alone, the interviews totalled 18,087 in the year while 2,519 special letters were written for prisoners. After discharge men or women to a total of 1,526 were met by officers and aided or encouraged on their return to ordinary life; care of the families of prisoners and oversight and help to parolled men were part of the work of its officers in 303 separate stations of corps throughout Canada East. Police Court work included, during the year, 7,052 interviews with boys and men, or women, facing charges, with 787 cases handed over to the care of the Army and 239 cases remanded to its charge.

There was, also, a Missing Friends' Bureau and a Rectifying Society, a Labour Bureau with 11,878 temporary jobs found and an Industrial Department. The attendance at meetings held in Prisons totalled 49,772 and 30,491 publications were distributed during the year; 22,120 meals were given to ex-prisoners and 11,790 in Police Court cases with $2,000 paid in fines. For Toronto people, families, etc., 1,404 relief baskets were distributed and 2,644 pieces of clothing given out while work was found for 4,052 persons. The Women's side of the work was almost equally varied and beneficial. During 1922 the Army held a self-denial week in order to bring to the direct attention of the general public the constant and unremitting public service which was being rendered by its members and to ask subscriptions and support. At Halifax, on Apr. 30, there was opened the Salvation Army Maternity Hospital established through a subscription of $50,000 from the Carnegie Institution and one of $50,000 from the Rockefeller Fund—added to the $150,000 previously raised by the Army itself. The Lieut.-Governor officiated and there was room for 140 patients and varied conveniences.

This year marked the 40th anniversary of the commencement of the Army's work in Canada, and on Oct. 14-19 over 500 officers came to Toronto to join in a celebration of the event. A notable address was given in Massey Hall by Col. Isaac Unsworth, O.B.E., representing British headquarters of the Army and who had served in its work all over the world: "In Africa, in Ceylon, in India and in Australia the Army's message has played no small part in breaking down antagonism between race and race. Social prejudices which have nurtured hatred and distrust are also feeling the impact of the Army Gospel. In India, over a comparatively brief period of years, the Army's staff has grown from a mere handful till it now numbers 2,000."

An important religious and social-work institution was the Board of Management of the Religious Education Council of

Canada. It represented, and contained representatives from, the Sunday School Boards of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Disciple and Evangelical Churches of Canada, from the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Student Christian Movement; its officers, as elected in 1922, were Rev. Frank J. Day, D.D., Toronto, President, Rev. Charles W. Bishop Recording Secretary, and Dr. P. R. Hayward, General Secretary. The Provincial Boards or Councils were important bodies which carried on much work amongst the Sunday Schools; the Central Board controlled the National Boys' Work Board and the National Girls' Work Board. At the Maritime R. E. Council, Halifax, on Oct. 17, Mr. Hayward dealt with principles and policy: "You have come by different paths, Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist. By these great roads you have come to a great enterprise. It is this fundamental thing that invites you; that enterprise we call Christianity. x x x To succeed can only be done by the Christian Church making Christianity real and vital. Not by abandoning anything that it possesses, but by vitalizing and making real those great truths to all phases of human activity; to especially make this vital to the life in those years when life is formative." D. W. McDonald of New Glasgow was President in 1922 of this strong branch organization.

In Ontario the annual Report of October, 1922, showed receipts of $22,000; teacher training as taken up on an extensive scale with 70 classes, containing 430 candidates, organized through the year. In 1920 there were 480 C. S. E. T. groups registered under the Boys' Work Board in affiliation with the Ontario R. E. Council; at this time, according to the report, there were 1,078 such groups, in which were enrolled 16,000 boys. It was stated that Girls' Work Boards were organized in 25 centres throughout the Province—19 in cities, five in towns and one in the country, with 236 groups carrying on the Canadian Girls in Training programme. Children's work was carried on by 92 organized units. Cradle rolls numbered 2,221 with a total registration of 57,295. Teacher training work in this Department was taken by 1,360 teachers and Children's Work Boards had been established in 19 centres.

Amongst miscellaneous organizations the Upper Canada Bible Society marked its 83rd year, in 1922, with a banner total of $17,832 income and a record of placing 23,958 Bibles, 27,870 Testaments and 57,419 portions or a total of 109,247, while 6,903 copies of Foreign versions were circulated in 46 different languages; its parent organization, the British and Foreign Bible Society, issued 8,655,781 Bibles during the year and completed a total, since its foundation in 1804, of 319,470,000 copies. The Toronto Bible College showed, during the year, an enrollment of 542 students and graduation of 449 including 180 men and 269 women.

TRANSPORTATION AFFAIRS IN CANADA

The Railway Situation in 1922; General Conditions and Incidents.

Statistics of Canadian Railways for the calendar year 1921 showed Operating Revenues of $458,008,890 compared with $492,101,104 in 1920, or a reduction of $34,092,214, with Operating Expenses of $422,581,205 as against $478,248,154—a reduction of $55,666,949. Additional Interest charges, taxes and other liabilities and costs were too heavy to permit of any change in the net deficit which was $73,451,560 in 1921 compared with $73,563,-353 in 1920. Of the 56 railways reporting—with, of course, the National Lines and the C.P.R. doing the great bulk of the business—one half, or 28, earned operating expenses, and showed an aggregate net revenue of $55,201,773, while the remaining 28 showed a total operating deficit of $19,774,087.

After paying taxes, interest, rentals, etc., 38 roads showed an aggregate net corporate loss of $80,352,266, and the other 18 roads showed a net corporate Income totalling $37,292,183. Six roads declared dividends as follows: The C.P.R. $29,227,277, Canada Southern $450,000, Quebec Central $169,080, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo, $270,750, with two small lines and small totals. During the year freight traffic decreased from 31,894,411,479 to 26,621,630,-554 revenue-ton miles, a decrease of over 16 per cent., while passenger traffic decreased from 3,522,494,856 to 2,960,853,955 passenger miles, a decrease of over 15 per cent. Despite increased rates, in 1921, there was a net decrease in gross revenue—freight revenues decreasing 6 per cent., or from $341,536,766 to $319,507,817, and passenger revenues decreasing 12 per cent., or from $102,732,789 to $89,894,005. Only 5 passengers were killed during the year and 227 injured as compared with 28 killed and 456 injured in 1920.

The mileage of Canadian railways under operation on Dec. 31, 1921 was 52,155 with second tracks and sidings included and 39,771 miles of single track with 1,457 miles in Nova Scotia, 1,948 in New Brunswick, 270 in P. E. Island, 4971 in Quebec, 10,976 in Ontario, 4,417 in Manitoba, 6,296 in Saskatchewan, 4,557 in Alberta, 4,376 in British Columbia, 58 in the Yukon, and 441 miles in the United States. Up to the end of 1921 the Railway aid given by the Dominion had totalled $222,443,583, by Provinces $43,529,586 and by Municipalities $16,390,674, while the total amount of Land grants was 46,680,673 acres—with 13,324,950 more granted by Quebec under special conditions.

In 1922 the figures showed continued reduction in totals and improvement in general conditions. The Operating revenues* were $437,614,062 and Expenses $390,159,686 with net Operating revenues of $47,454,375. The first two months of this year again showed operating deficits, but thereafter net revenues were earned

*Note—Official figures subject to (slight) revision and the non-inclusion of a few small lines with operating revenues of less than $500,000.

and, with the enormous grain harvest, the volume of traffic handled by the Railways reached a record and net revenues also increased; freight rates were reduced on July 6th by 20 to 25 per cent. on grain and grain products and on Aug. 1st by about 6 per cent. on basic commodities such as forest products, iron, building materials, etc., and all increases granted in 1920 on coal were removed; despite these material reductions in rates, substantial net revenues were produced. Cheaper materials had an influence in this as did a limited reduction in wages and a certain saving by the elimination of over-time schedules and re-arrangement of working conditions.

An incident of the year was the effect of the American strikes in this connection in raising the excess margin of Canadian box-cars on U.S. roads above American cars on Canadian roads from 10,193 on July 15 to 20,522 on Oct. 1st—reduced to 17,262 on Dec. 31; another was the moving of 12,750,000 bushels of grain westward and its export from Vancouver. Working conditions were bettered from the Railway point of view and no Railway strikes occurred during the year. In May wages were re-arranged so as to provide for payment in the 9th and 10th hour on a *pro rata* basis; certain federated Shop Craft employees' pay for holidays other than New Year's, Labour Day and Christmas, was re-arranged on a straight time basis instead of on punitive rates; straight time was applied to Sunday work under certain conditions and somewhat similar arrangements made in June with clerks, other office and station employees and labourers.

In July rates of wages for Maintenance of Way employees were cut one to five cents per hour and in November these were increased from one to three cents. In August the Federated Craft employees' wage rates were cut seven to nine cents per hour and in November first clerks and certain other office and station employees' rates were reduced approximately one cent per hour. The Railways, as a whole, reduced the operating ratio for the year from 91·95 per cent. in 1921 to 89·16 per cent. and increased the net operating revenues by $11,006,005 and the operating income $13,849,726, through a reduction of operating expenses. Although over 5,000,000 more tons of freight were carried and the ton mileage increased by almost 15 per cent., freight revenues showed a slight decline and passenger revenues a decline of 11·6 per cent. as a result of reductions in freight rates. The official statistics as to Railway traffic in 1922 were as follows:

Product	Originating in Canada Tons	From Foreign Connections Tons	Total Traffic 1922 Tons
Agricultural	21,118,247	4,854,128	25,972,375
Animal	1,621,036	1,603,664	3,224,700
Mine	15,419,846	11,424,009	26,843,855
Forest	10,499,209	1,257,350	11,756,559
Manufactures and Merchandise	13,614,831	7,442,480	21,057,311
	62,273,169	26,581,631	88,854,800

During this year there were almost revolutionary changes in the Railways of Canada. The National Lines were combined under one general management and Sir Henry Thornton was brought from

England to give them the benefit of his Executive experience and practical knowledge; the operating deficit of the Government railways amounted by this time, for the three years ending Mch. 31, 1922, in round figures, to $180,000,000 and the fixed charges had increased at the rate of $18,000,000 in 1921; the current settlement of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement matter resulted in general reductions which involved a loss in Railway revenue and an advantage to the farmers in lower freight of an estimated $25,000,000. The problem was a most difficult one and in every aspect which could be considered. Upon this question C. Howard Smith, Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, spoke at the annual meeting in interesting terms on June 22.

He pointed out that while Canada had about one mile of railway to every 200 inhabitants, the United States had one to every 400 and the United Kingdom one to every 2,000: "We have a railway mileage very much in excess of the actual needs, parallel in serving the same territory, and branch lines serving no substantial purpose. Over 600 miles of railway in various parts of the country are entirely unwarranted and can be abandoned at once. More can follow in due time. Rails and other material can be salvaged, and in some cases the right-of-way be used for highway purposes." The heaviest single item of expense to the Railways was the pay-roll: "While it is important that wages should be sufficient to maintain a suitable standard of living, it is equally essential that an honest day's work should be performed for a fair wage. The willingness, ability and discipline of this large number of employees is a vital factor." He specified 270 miles of track in Alberta, 214 miles of the Hudson Bay line in Manitoba and 204 miles under plan of construction, 201 miles in Ontario and 67 in Quebec as suited for abandonment.

Incidents bearing upon Railway conditions, or affected by them, were many and important and included the statement by Mr. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, in the Commons on Mch. 29 that Insurance to the amount of $112,590,338, placed through the Western Assurance Co., was carried on the property of the Canadian Northern while, on the property of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Insurance totalling $22,822,720 was divided between three English Companies; the settlement of overtime rates and rates for holidays by an agreement concluded on May 18 between the Railway Association of Canada and the Mechanical Trades and an arrangement under which continuance of time and a half rates for punitive overtime and for holidays was assured—except in certain specified instances; the statement at the Toronto meeting of the International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen that in the past 4 years $23,269,-365 had been collected and $15,600,650 expended by the Association while funds on hand (May 1st) totalled $7,940,374 and the Insurance in force for members totalled $246,448,600.

Other incidents were the development of gasoline propelled coaches for use in sparsely settled districts as an economical device for Railways and their successful use by the Pennsylvania and other U. S. Lines; the continued controversy over D. B. Hanna's

official order of 1921 that employees of National Railways must not take an active part in politics, a Winnipeg Labour Congress protest against it on July 24 as an "outrage upon Democracy," and the fact that in December G. H. Palmer, formerly a Labour M.L.A. for Dauphin, Manitoba, and twice dismissed under this Order, was back at work; the judgment of Mr. Justice Audette in the Exchequer Court, Ottawa, on Nov. 7 which found that a railway was entitled to charge demurrage after a car had been available for unloading by the consignee, from a proper and reasonable team track, for a period of 48 hours.

The Railway controversy as to wages, which developed in consequence of the U.S. strike is dealt with under that subject; it may be mentioned, however, that when the issue in Canada became acute a Board of Conciliation was appointed (Aug. 3) with Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, representing the Railways, James Simpson, Toronto, the employees and Alex. Smith, K.C., Ottawa, acting as Chairman. All the great Railways were concerned and 35,000 employees interested. On Sept. 6 the Report was made public with majority and minority conclusions. The former, signed by Messrs. Pitblado and Smith stated, in summarized form, that (1) the parties should confer as soon as conditions permitted as to permanent rates of pay, that (2) the reduction of five, seven and nine cents an hour, of which the Railways had given notice, should be effective, temporarily, from Aug. 15, that (3) when definite rates were agreed upon, they should be retroactive and effective from July 16. Mr. Simpson claimed that this was a compromise, not a settlement and unreasonable because the Railways had not submitted evidence to justify the wage reductions.

Upon an increasingly important point in Canadian-American Railway relationships, the majority Report said: "The Board, while not laying down the principle that United States conditions should always prevail in every detail, is impressed with the bearing which the United States wage adjustments have had on Canadian railway wages during the last 5 years and, particularly, with respect to the class directly concerned in these proceedings. Increases in pay in the United States have resulted in the same increases in Canada. Conditions and wages in the United States always have a bearing on conditions and wages in Canada for railway employees whose duties, responsibilities and services are largely of an identical character." In this connection certain vital figures were published in New York (National City Bank *Journal*, November, 1922) which stated the percentage of annual Railway income in the United States, disbursed to employees, as 38 per cent. in 1916 and 46·9 per cent. in 1921.

It may be added here that the Hudson Bay Railway project remained in a state of suspended animation during 1922; that it was still advocated in the West, still urged by authorities such as J. A. Campbell and still discussed in Parliament where, on June 10, Mr. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, stated that: "This project has cost, so far, approximately, $20,000,000; the estimates I have seen indicate

that it will take another $5,000,000 to complete the Railway to the Bay, and an additional $10,000,000 to complete the terminal facilities." During the same debate T. G. McBride claimed that there was a similar case of delay in British Columbia with promises extending over many years: "I am referring to the Railway between Kamloops and Kelowna. According to a report I have received from the Minister of Railways, there has been $5,265,000 spent on this Railway, and it requires a little over $1,250,000 to complete it; the ties are there, the bridges are in, the rails are very largely there, and everything is ready to complete the work."

The Railway Commission; Freight Rates and Problems of 1922.

The Railways were the object of much criticism—inevitable and strenuous—during this period. Deflation had hit the farmer very hard and prices were low for all his products, while the Railways had to maintain high freight rates or else enforce lower wages. To this their employees objected and the great U.S. railway strike of the year and the threatened Canadian strike pointed this objection. There was a new Canadian Government in office, well-disposed toward many of the farmers' policies; between the farmer and the Railways was the Railway Commission which, under Parliament, controlled the rates and this body, therefore, bore the brunt of much criticism. The whole issue was complicated by the prosperity of the C.P.R., the deficits of the C.N.R. and the Government railways, the rights or wrongs of Government ownership.

The cry of the West was for lower freight rates, cheaper transportation; where the chips might fall when the axe was applied was quite another matter. The Regina *Leader*, Jan. 7th, expressed entire indifference as to C.P.R. dividends if lower freight rates could be obtained. J. T. Haig, K.C., Conservative leader in the Manitoba Legislature, tried to pass a Resolution in favour of Provincial control of Railway freight and passenger rates; British Columbia lumber and shingle manufacturers, meeting at Vancouver, (Jan. 19) protested against "the present exorbitant freight rates" which were described as prohibitive and the cause of lumber industry stagnation in that Province; W. A. Rae, EX-M.L.A., told the Edmonton *Bulletin* (Jan. 24) that whatever excuse the C.P.R. may have had for high mountain rates—with its heavy grades and irreducible minimum of 2·2 per cent.—there was none for the National lines through the Yellowhead Pass, "with a grade of 1 per cent., which enables them to handle trains through the mountains as easily as they can be handled on the prairies."

The Maritime Provinces claimed that, historically and practically, they were seriously injured by the current freight rates; that, as a result of the Confederation agreement, they were entitled to such rates over the Intercolonial as would enable them to obtain the new markets necessary to develop their industries and would develop their sea-ports for both summer and winter traffic; that they had received neither of these promised results. The Ontario

Retail Lumber Dealers' Association claimed in January that the existing freight rates were accountable for "much of the present business depression" and, through the high cost of lumber, had checked and hurt the building trade; the National Dairy Council meeting in Winnipeg (Jan. 31) protested strongly against the "abnormally high and unduly oppressive freight and express rates on dairy products."

The Saskatchewan Legislature, about the same time, passed a Resolution unanimously urging a reduction in freight rates and the Premier, Hon. C. A. Dunning, made a vigorous appeal for continuance of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement; Hon. T. A. Crerar in the Commons (Mch. 14) declared that "one of the things throttling industry to-day is excessive freight rates" while, on the same day, the Premier (Mackenzie King) declared that if the Government could not obtain lower rates it was for Parliament to take other steps. All these and many other objections, protests, criticisms, centred around the question of what Parliament would do with the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement which would be automatically revived during this Session unless again suspended or amended by legislation.

This was the situation which faced the Board of Railway Commissioners during 1922. The Board was composed of Hon. F. B. Carvell, a former Unionist-Liberal Minister of War days, as Chief Commissioner, S. J. McLean, M.A., LL.B., PH.D., Assistant Chief Commissioner, and Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C., LL.D., A. C. Boyce, K.C., J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., and Calvin Lawrence, Commissioners. The functions of the Board may be illustrated by the fact that its 17th Report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1921, showed 68 public sittings with 421 applications and a large number of Orders and Decisions covering such questions as the rate of exchange in shipments between Canada and the United States, increase of Express rates, authorization of the Hart type of wooden packing for frogs and other kinds of railway fixtures, regulations as to inspection of steam boilers, amendment of Live-stock valuations in the classification of Settlers' effects, direction as to tariffs on Telephone tolls, regulations for protection of railway employees, direction as to charges for fixing car-doors and loading charges under certain conditions, setting of a minimum distance for tracks of all Railway companies, amendment of the car demurrage rules, Bell Telephone rates, exchange of passenger charges between Canada and the United States. The freight tariffs received and fyled during the year totalled 93,020, accidents and accident investigations were looked after and fire inspection supervised, 3,454 applications were received, 27,534 letters written and 1,454 Orders issued.

Mr. Carvell, when he took office in 1919, was known as an opponent of the policy of Government ownership of Railways; he held office as an outspoken critic of both Railways and Labour when he deemed this necessary; in 1921 he had made a number of public addresses before Canadian Clubs, etc., and had aroused controversy by some of his utterances. Hence some special interest felt in the

proceedings of the Commission at this period and, perhaps, a reason for the Prime Minister's statement in the House—when proposing the Select Committee on Transportation and in reply to Mr. Meighen's claim that the Railway Commission could and should give the information—that there were people who did not regard the Commission as impartial. In the Commons on Jan. 11 Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour, was asked about an alleged utterance of Mr. Carvell's in Montreal declaring that "the Railways are in the hands of the Labour Unions," and the Minister's reply was very frank: "Mr. Carvell would be doing Canada a splendid service if he maintained a timely supervision over the things he is supposed to deal with and would leave the supervision of other problems to those who have a sympathetic understanding of both points of view."

The Board sat in Halifax on Jan. 17 where Mr. Carvell declared that the Commissioners had no control over rates on Government-owned railways in general and the Intercolonial in particular; that "under the Railway Act, Section 5, control of Government Railway's operation is excluded from the Commission's powers, although I think it should have supervision of such Railways"; that, however, "if the Minister or the Governor-in-Council wishes the opinion of this Board as to freight rates (on Government lines) I think they would have a right to call upon it." In its general enquiry as to the equalization of Eastern and Western freight rates, the Board sat at Ottawa in the middle of February and heard W. B. Lanigan of the C.P.R. quote the Commission's judgment in the Western rate case of 1914, when the Board found that "any industrial enterprise has a right to a reasonable surplus over and above the fixed charges and dividends"—this reasonable surplus being placed at 2 per cent.

The Board was at St. John on Feb. 19 and heard shippers, manufacturers and merchants as to the situation; manufacturers engaged in industries of which foundry iron was raw material, claimed they had to obtain the iron at Hamilton, ship it to their factories in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick and, after it was made into stoves and similar articles, ship it back to Ontario and the West at rates twice as high as those of 1914. In March the Board sat at Ottawa, again, with G. G. McGeer, K.C., representing the British Columbia Government and claiming (Mch. 23) that in such commodities as sugar, petroleum, boots and shoes, furniture, paper, canned goods, etc., the West was now self-contained and that operating cost—comparing British Columbia with Quebec or New Brunswick—showed a change indicating that, in spite of the mountainous nature of the Pacific Coast country, costs of handling freight in British Columbia were less than in the Atlantic Provinces.

H. J. Symington, K.C., represented the three Western Provinces and, on Mch. 20, closed his argument in favour of equalized rates by declaring that during the past 15 years the C.P.R. Company had earned net, on its business in Western Canada, $405,000,000 and that this sum was sufficient to pay all its fixed charges and all its dividends, less $20,000,000. On Mch. 28, in reference to the

Western attitude toward the C.P.R. Mr. Carvell interjected the remark that: "Gentlemen, you can take it from me, the Railway will either have to earn its dividend or the Government will have to to take over the road." (Toronto *Globe*, Mch. 29). F. H. Chrysler, K.C., for the C.P.R., maintained that existing rates on the Prairies were the direct result of the Board's investigation in the Western rate case and the resultant Order in 1914; that there had been no change in relative conditions since the judgments of the Board in 1914 and 1916, which followed exhaustive investigations; that the only change which could be proved was the marked decline in Railway net earnings. He stated that the C.P.R. had, at the beginning, charged about the same rates as the Western U.S. railways. In the United States freight rates had always been higher in the West than in the East and this practice was followed in Canada. As to the mountain scale the cost of operating was much greater in British Columbia than on the Prairies. It was true the Canadian Northern had easier grades than the Canadian Pacific, but it went through a country that originated very little traffic, and, therefore, did not earn operating expenses. He pointed out that the mountain scale had been sanctioned by the Railway Commission only five years before this and denied that any great change had occurred in British Columbia conditions since that time.

Mr. Symington followed and, on Mch. 29, when pressed by the Commission as to what reduction in rates he desired, said that the Board should reduce rates upon grain to the 1918 level and give substantially the same rates on lumber and coal that obtained in the East. At this point Mr. Carvell made one of his keen, hard-hitting comments*—what he called "plain speaking to the West." He stated that there was propaganda being carried on to prejudice the people of the West against the Railway Commission; that some of the Winnipeg papers, had criticized him so harshly, when he visited their city in May, that he doubted if it would be safe for him to venture out there again; that he could not understand what the Western farmers had done with all the money they had made during five years of great prosperity. Even now, he added, they were getting 50 cents a bushel more for their wheat than in 1914, and only paying about 5 cents a bushel more for freight. Mr. Carvell asked why Western farmers were paying from 17 to 25 cents a bushel for threshing, when he got his threshing done in New Brunswick for 5 cents a bushel! A little later, when Mr. McGeer was speaking, the Chief Commissioner remarked that British Columbia lumber was being carried to the East by the Railways at less than cost. A Railway Employees' Convention was going on at this time in Winnipeg and, on Mch. 30, it passed a Resolution demanding Mr. Carvell's removal on the ground of alleged prejudice and unfitness for the position.

On May 20, following, it was announced at Ottawa that since December, 1921, the Railways of Canada had, without any order

*Note.—Report in *Manitoba Free Press*, Mch. 30, 1922.

from the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, effected a reduction on commodity rates ranging all the way from 3 to 60 per cent. The reduction affected almost every point in Canada served by a railway and the commodities included a wide variety of things in which Canada did business. The biggest reduction was on coal from New Brunswick points to Maine points on the C.P.R. which amounted to 60 per cent., and the lowest cut was on grain and grain products from Ontario to Boston points, amounting to only 3 per cent. The products affected, chiefly, were paper commodities, grain, fresh meat, rags, wood-pulp, asbestos, iron and steel articles pulp-wood and lumber. Meantime, the Government and Parliament had been dealing with the Crow's Nest Pass question* upon which the whole current controversy hinged—and had referred it to a Select Committee of the Commons which held a number of sittings, heard many expert witnesses and received valuable detailed statements. The Committee went over much the same general ground in facts, arguments and lines of enquiry as the Railway Com-, mission had covered in the earlier part of the year—with, of course specific attention to the terms and conditions of the Crow's Nest Agreement made in 1897, with a schedule of maximum rates, and suspended by Parliament in 1919-22.

Mr. Symington again represented the Western Provinces in an elaborate statement; Mr. Beatty for the C.P.R. and Mr. Hanna for the Canadian Nationals, testified and urged the further suspension of the Agreement with a new adjustment of rates by the Railway Commission; W. B. Lanigan of the C.P.R. contended that the control of rates ought to be unreservedly in the hands of the special tribunal created for that purpose—the Railway Commission—and conceded the need of an immediate reduction on basic commodities; Hon. George Langley of Saskatoon and Hon. John Oliver of British Columbia were heard and the latter declared afterwards (Winnipeg *Free Press* (June 5) that the Committee should have asked the Railway Board, the official body most informed on the subject, for a report as the very first thing in its proceedings; the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association submitted a statement urging lower rates on the ground that existing ones were unwarranted by economic conditions and constituted an intolerable drag upon industry and trade in general.

On June 24, after the Conservative members had walked out of the room, the Parliamentary Committee came to a decision by 16 to 1 and at once submitted its Report to the House. It recommended revival of the rates on grain and flour, east-bound from the Prairie Provinces, as determined by the Crow's Nest Agreement with suspension of the balance of the Agreement for one year from July 6 and power to the Government to suspend for a further period of one year. It was estimated late in the year by Alex. McDonald, Freight rate expert of Winnipeg, that these and other reductions had saved the farmer, on marketing one-third of his crop, about $8,-

*Note—This case is reviewed under Parliamentary debates—Pages 237-40.

000,000, with a total saving for the year of about $25,000,000. When or how the Railways made this up was not indicated.

As to other matters it was announced on Feb. 10 that the Commission, by majority ruling, had rejected the Bell Telephone Company's application to allow an increase in its rates on the ground that the Company's estimate of $1,357,500 as its additional requirement for the year was erroneous and excessive; that had economies, which in 5 months effected decreases of $263,691 in operating expenses, been earlier introduced, as was possible, the requirements would substantially have been met; that it did not appear that the Company made extensive, thorough and adequate efforts in the direction of obtaining new money needed to finance its requirements. Chief Commissioner Carvell and Mr. MacLean dissented from the majority decision. The Company in its original application claimed that the rates authorized did not produce sufficient revenue to meet dividend requirements; that it was impossible to obtain new money to extend facilities owing to inadequate earnings; that it had 16,000 applications for service which it could not supply owing to the general shortage of equipment.

The Canadian National Railways in 1922; Incidents and Conditions of the Problem.

Railway conditions in Canada and the United States being similar in many respects, it followed that results during recent years had also been very much alike—with the C.P.R. as the outstanding exception. Nationalism in Railway control was said, with much truth, to have been forced upon Canada by the War; so it was in the United States and Great Britain, but in both these cases the State had retired from the undertaking—though Sir Wm. Ackworth and other authorities still maintained that the inevitable future involved meeting a part of the cost of Railway service by taxation. There was no doubt that in the United States and, to a lesser degree in Canada, the policy of Government regulation of rates had steadily reduced the amount of new capital available for investment in economy-producing Railway improvements and, therefore, had increased the operating expenses and cost of management.

So far as Canada was concerned, Parliament and the people had practically accepted the situation in 1922; its 22,000 miles of Government-owned lines were to be given every chance for development and improved operation; Government ownership, though still considered an experiment—and a dangerous one— in many quarters was to have right-of-way in National politics. Despite deficits and difficulties the people as a whole were not pessimistic and D. B. Hanna, President of the C.N.R., pointed out in the January *Journal* of that Company that the traffic development of the lines then included in the National System was greater than the average of American railways with all their enormous population. He adduced the following table—Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Intercolonial:

Products of	1911 Tons Handled	1920 Tons Handled	Inc. % Over 1911
Agriculture	3,043,464	7,702,435	276·93
Animals	253,342	622,153	145·58
Mines	2,728,734	7,955,072	191·52
Forests	3,227,120	7,707,435	138·83
Manufactures	2,199,500	4,697,933	113·59
Merchandise	299,894	537,852	79·35
Miscellaneous	979,332	1,109,961	13·34
Total	12,731,386	30,332,841	158·56

Mr. Hanna added this comment: "Let me point out that a competent authority in the United States placed the value of the average ton of freight carried in 1920 at $143.00. On the average, a ton of freight in Canada is more valuable than in the United States. Using the United States valuation as an approximation, and deducting the tonnage which does not originate on the lines now included in the National system, the value of the additional tonnage produced on the National System in the year 1920, over the 1911 tonnage, would amount to $1,680,000,000. This sum does not take into account the difference in value of commodities in 1911 as compared with 1920. When this is included, the additional value of the total tonnage originating on the Canadian National Railways amounts to the enormous sum of $2,400,000,000."

Problems of National Ownership of Railways. There were many difficulties in the way with the equalization of revenue and expenditure as not the only important one. Canadian national control of railways in the United States was a difficult factor of the future but none-the-less a vital one; the effect of Government or national competition upon the C.P.R. and other Railway undertakings or investments of the present or future was another; the fact that continued limitation or restriction of profits upon private lines as well as National lines—when the time of deficits had passed——and upon all Utilities under public control, would automatically limit profits in other lines of commerce and industry; the effect upon Canadian credit of the assumption of huge Railway liabilities, or the alternative sacrifice of large investors' interests, was not yet fully realized though British criticism and Wall Street opinions were freely expressed. The popular answer to this latter point was expressed by the Toronto *Globe*, on Mch. 7, 1922, in terms which did not lack conciseness:

The *Wall Street Journal* does not seem to understand that the people of Canada have been Railway owners for 50 years without suffering any serious loss of credit, and that the recent great increase in the mileage of the National System was due to the complete financial break-down of two important privately-owned Railways, neither of which had ever paid a dollar of dividend on its common stock, although one—the Grand Trunk—has been operated for over 60 years through a thickly settled part of Canada and the Eastern United States. In the case of the Canadian Northern, the common stock consisted entirely of water. The stock of the Grand Trunk stood for a large investment of actual capital, but the physical assets represented by that investment disappeared a generation ago. x x x Government ownership in Canada, therefore, is neither more nor less than a merciful way of liquidating the failure of private ownership. The present situation is that the investors who have supplied the money actually spent on railway construction work in Canada during

the past two decades are, in almost every instance, assured of the interest on their money and the repayment of their principal when the securities held by them are presented for redemption.

It was claimed by financial journals and interests hostile to Government ownership of railways that the latter policy had already added $475,000,000 to the National Debt; that in Australia, where this system had been in operation for many years, the loss on Government-owned Railways for the fiscal year 1921 was $24,000,000 and the Labour situation difficult and disquieting; that the French Government system controlling 6,212 miles had proved unsuccessful with continued deficits for 10 years before the War and increased losses since then and the intention, announced in 1922, of selling the Government Lines; that in Great Britain huge amalgamations of existing lines under private control and including the Great Central, Great Eastern, Great Northern, Great North Scotland, North British, North-Eastern Railway, and 26 small companies with a total capital of £348,000,000, promised to reduce overhead and operating expenses to a large amount; that, as the Hon. W. L. Baillieu, ex-Minister of Public Works in Victoria, Australia, said to the Montreal press, on May 30, Public ownership of railways was "pernicious and could never be a success in any country in the world."

The Hon. L. O. David in the Senate and Hon. W. G. Mitchell, K.C., in the Commons, were the chief political opponents of Government ownership at this time so far as public expression went. The former opposed it as effecting "the destruction of private initiative, the frightening of capital and the undermining of our political and social organizations." Mr. Mitchell's chief point (Ottawa, May 18) was the existing deficit of $72,000,000 and its injury to the credit and finances of the country: "I am afraid that until human nature is freed from the weaknesses that it has displayed for generations past, or until we have supermen in control of our National Railways who will stand inflexible against all demands whether by Ministers of the Crown, Members of Parliament, or the public, we will not be able to get satisfactory management and operation under public ownership." The Montreal *Gazette* (Cons.) and *Le Canada* and *Le Soleil* (Lib.) vigorously opposed the policy at this time.

On the other hand the Governments of Sir R. Borden, Mr. Meighen and Mr. Mackenzie King had decided to face these difficulties and overcome them; public opinion was, as a whole, undoubtedly with the Government in its assumption of this policy; Quebec remained hostile to the principle but its leader in the Government, Sir Lomer Gouin, was expressly pledged to give it every possible chance of success; the past was past and, at the end of 1922, the Canadian people hoped much from Sir Henry Thornton as the new head of the System and were content to await the issue. As to the details of argument they knew that Government ownership of railways had been successful in Germany before the War and in New Zealand and India since the War and were inclined to think it largely a matter of management; if failures occurred in public control they also were frequent under private or corporate control; in any comparison

with the United States there was always a strong feeling that politics there were on a different plane from politics in Canada and that non-partisan control might be possible here even if it were out of the question in the Republic.

The Canadian National Railways in 1922. Officially, and in published statistics, the System included during this year—despite amalgamation and discussion of Grand Trunk affairs—the Canadian Northern Railway system, the Canadian Government Railways or Intercolonial and Branch Lines, the National Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The calendar year 1921 was the first in which the System, as described, had been fully operated and it was the last of D. B. Hanna's administration as President; the year 1918 had marked the combination of the Canadian Northern with the Intercolonial and etc., that of 1920 the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Pacific; the year 1922 saw the partial incorporation of the Grand Trunk Railway but not the inclusion of its business in the official reports.

The operated mileage of the Canadian National lines on Dec. 31, 1921, was 17,338 and one year later 17,224. The Liabilities of the Canadian Northern System as accepted by the Government totalled, on Dec. 31, 1921, $838,655,772 and the Assets $753,488,001 with a balance of $85,167,769 at Profit and Loss. The Assets included property investments, securities, trust accounts, etc., of $681,822,115; the Liabilities included Stock, Funded Debt, Debenture Stock and short-term loans of $405,436,833 with indebtedness to the Dominion totalling $286,279,459. The position of the Grand Trunk Pacific on Dec. 31, 1922, showed Liabilities of $343,044,010 which included capital stock, Receivers' certificates, Funded Debt and indebtedness to the Dominion and the G.T.R.; the Assets included chiefly, investments in Road and Equipment and totalled $267,608,201 with a balance at Profit and Loss of $76,636,809.

The Canadian Government Railways, including the Intercolonial and National Transcontinental, had total Liabilities made up, chiefly, of advances by the Dominion which came to $449,923,429; the Assets, including Road and Equipment, chiefly, were $437,900,960 with a balance of $12,022,469.at Profit and Loss. The total of these Liabilities was $1,658,196,199, the Assets were, in the main, the property investment of the Railways concerned, the net deficit between Assets and Liabilities was $209,006,055. During the three years ending with 1921 Mr. Hanna and his Board, in respect to these Lines, had faced almost every kind of railway difficulty but, with Government support and popular patience, had pulled through with evidences of distinct improvement at its close. As Mr. Hanna said in his last annual Report—in respect to the Canadian Northern or Canadian National as then constituted:

> In regarding the annual expenditures the magnitude of the National System should be kept in mind. It may be seen from the Balance Sheets included in this Report that the physical assets of the National System total $1,280,000,000; it may be pointed out that if this great investment were permitted to deteriorate to the extent of 5 per cent. it would involve a shrinkage in value of $63,750,000 or approximately four times the loss in

actual operation sustained in 1921. The three-year period during which the present Board has administered the Canadian National Railways has been full of operating difficulties and most disturbed economic conditions. In this period three separate groups of railways have been organized into one smooth working system. The physical property of the railways which, due to the War, was in an exhausted condition, has been improved, many facilities have been added, proper rolling stock and motive power have been provided. The relation of the various lines to the main service under the co-ordination programmes has been worked out.

Mr. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, during his Budget Speech in the Commons on Apr. 11, dealt with conditions, chiefly, in 1921. Including fixed charges he stated the 1920 deficit as $67,851,075 and that of 1921 as $56,989,978. The statistics in respect to these Railways were so numerous, the conclusions so divergent, the points of view so many and varied, that exact data in total figures is almost impossible to give. The official Report of the National Railways, for instance, covering the calendar year 1921 and dealing with the 17,000 miles under that System, stated the operating deficit in 1920 at $37,035,699 and that of 1921 as $16,220,335. The Minister, of course, in the above statement, included the fixed charges which did not come under operating expenses and these were increasing during this period rather than otherwise. The fixed charges referred to in the case of the Canadian Northern and G.T.P. were $33,194,243 in 1920 and $40,777,915 in 1921; in 1922 they were $41,241,252. Apart from this the Lines under consideration had a good year in 1922. Freight traffic showed an increase of 13·5 per cent., though passenger traffic fell off 3·5 per cent. and, with reduced rates, freight revenues showed a decrease of $3,901,611 or 4·2 per cent. and passenger revenues a decrease of $2,289,218 or 11·3 per cent. while total revenues declined $6,706,990 or 5·4 per cent. Expenses, however, were reduced $13,126,266 or 9·3 per cent. and the effect was to decrease the operating ratio from 113·10 per cent. to 108·42 per cent. In total Operating expenses there was a substantial reduction as shown by the 1922 Report of the National Railway Board:

Gross Earnings	1922	1921	1920
Canadian Northern Railway	$60,679,033.37	$69,088,464.16	$66,695,398.80
Canadian Government Railways	40,939,945.76	41,275,314.84	44,803,045.84
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	18,516,977.58	16,638,677.64	14,408,549.66
Total	$120,135,956.71	$127,002,466.64	$125,906,994.30
Operating Expenses			
Canadian Northern Railway	$63,625,763.00	$75,564,385.30	$82,953,978.60
Canadian Government Railways	43,436,667.67	46,990,047.74	55,445,651.29
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	22,809,843.99	20,668,369.51	24,543,063.60
Total	$129,872,274.75	$143,222,802.55	$162,942,693.49
Operating Deficit			
Canadian Northern Railway	$2,946,729.72	$6,475,911.14	$16,258,579.80
Canadian Government Railways	2,496,721.91	5,714,732.90	10,642,605.45
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	4,292,866.41	4,029,691.87	10,134,513.94
Total	$9,736,318.04	$16,220,335.91	$37,035,699.19

During the year the average freight train load of the System increased by 65·68 tons or 13·61 per cent., while the density of freight traffic only increased 9·43 per mile of road. Financing of the year included an $11,000,000 issue of Canadian Northern 5 per

cent., 3-year notes guaranteed by the Dominion; $1,250,000 C.N.R. 5½ per cent., 3-year, secured notes due on June 1st and retired by Government appropriation; $6,000,000 C.N.R. 5½ per cent., 3-year notes paid on Dec. 1st by the Government; $7,099,493 C.N.R. 5 per cent. Debentures held in London and redeemed on Dec. 1st by the Government in order to take advantage of the rate of exchange. The rolling stock was added to in 1922 by 2 locomotives, 26 passenger cars, 561 freight cars and 874 cars for road work, etc. An important publication of the National Railways Board during the year was a Pamphlet on Minerals and Mining Industries, along the route of the Railway, by C. Price-Green, F.R.G.S., of its Resources Department; it made a remarkable picture of underground riches and possible developments of the future—in gold, silver, copper, nickel, asbestos, gypsum, molybdenite, iron-ore, tungsten, aluminum, etc.

The chief event of the year was the change of management involving the retirement of D. B. Hanna and his Executive and the appointment of a new President with a new Board and a new policy in certain respects. Much interest was felt at the first of the year as to the changes that were known to be pending; Mr. Hanna represented the preceding Government and another party, his Board was not altogether in harmony with the new authorities at Ottawa and his attitude as to Labour-politics in the Railway was not popular with a section of the public and was repudiated on July 20 by the Prime Minister in a telegram to W. D. Bayley, M.L.A., of Winnipeg. In the Commons on Apr. 11 Mr. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, made a formal statement: "The first step in the re-organization of the railways will be the establishment of a single representative Board of Directors for the unified control and co-ordinated operation of the Government-owned lines. The new Board will be given the direction and control of the G.T.R. properties, the Canadian Northern, the G.T.P. Railway, the Transcontinental and Intercolonial, the P.E. Island Railway and Branch lines. I have mentioned these lines specifically so that there may be no question or misunderstanding as to where any or all of them stand so far as general direction or control is concerned."

In this re-organization the Government would appoint a Board thoroughly representative and competent and this new management would have the spending of more money than was expended by the Dominion on Consolidated Revenue account in 1920, and almost as much as was spent in the fiscal year 1921. "It is well," added the Minister, "to bear in mind that it is intended to turn over to this Board properties in which the public and the Government have invested $1,582,500,000—and this does not take into consideration, cash subsidies amounting to $41,000,000, nor land grants." In the past year the National Railway Executives had spent $343,458,420 made up as follows:

Grand Trunk (operating)	$104,725,040
Canadian National (operating)	142,781,357
Cash voted in Estimates (not including deficits)	95,949,023
Total	$343,458,420

A good deal of discussion followed as to the coming appointment of President; the C.N.R. Board (July 20) and the Grand Trunk Board (Aug. 14) tendered their formal resignations to the Government; H. G. Kelley of the G.T.R. was supported in some quarters for the Presidency, Sir Arthur Currie was suggested in others; in view of Mr. Kennedy's statement that the Government might go outside of Canada for the choice, various American railway men were mentioned including Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific. Following his announced retirement, Mr. Hanna made a brief statement in which the chief reference was the terse remark that: "The future success of the Canadian National Railways depends on one thing, and on one thing only. That one thing is to keep it out of politics."

After 48 years of Railway work and experience, and a career of intimate pioneer labour with the Canadian Northern, Mr. Hanna's connection with the Government System ceased when he presided at the last meeting of his Board on Oct. 10. The press comment upon his 25 years' association with this great enterprise was kindly and the Toronto *Star* (Oct. 16) declared that "Mr. Hanna retires with his reputation enhanced by the success of his management." On Oct. 4th it was announced that Major-Gen. Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K.B.E., who had been for more than 8 years General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England; who was a native of the United States though a British subject by naturalization; who had experience as a railway executive in both the United States and Great Britain; and who had charge of British army transportation in France during the closing years of the War; had been appointed President of the Canadian National Railways. Associated with Sir Henry on the Directorate of the National Railway system were the following:

Name	Position	Address
Richard P. Gough	Vice-President of the Sellers-Gough Co.	Toronto
Ernest R. Decary	Ex-President of the Montreal Civic Commission	Montreal
James Stewart	Chairman of the Canada Wheat Board of 1919	Winnipeg
John H. Sinclair, K.C.	Liberal M.P. for 17 years	New Glasgow
Frederick G. Dawson	Wholesale Grocer	Prince Rupert
Tom Moore	President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	Ottawa
Graham A. Bell, C.M.G.	Deputy-Minister of Railways and Canals	Ottawa
Gerard G. Ruel	General Counsel of the Canadian Northern	Montreal

Sir Henry Thornton was a man of recognized capacity, strong personality and remarkable record; he was 51 years of age, a B.Sc. of the University of Pennsylvania, an expert in Engineering with Railway services of 20 years on the Pennsylvania Railroad before going to England in 1914. As General Manager of the Great Eastern he had handled a Line with the greatest passenger traffic of any railway in the world, with 76,000,000 passengers passing through its London terminal in a year, and the operation of an important line of Steamships and a large Hotel system. During the War he had, in 1916, been appointed Deputy-Director of Inland Water Transportation and Colonel of Engineers; in 1917 he was sent to France

and within a year was a Major-General in rank and Inspector-General of Transportation with charge of Army Transport on the Continent; in 1919 he was knighted for his services and received several Allied honours as well. He bore the reputation of being on specially good terms with Railway Labour organizations in England, and the appointment was stated to be for three years with a salary of $50,000 a year.

The first incident under the new *régime* was a visit of inspection by Major Bell—who had been appointed Vice-President—and five members of the new Board, over the Western lines; on Oct. 11 it was announced that S. J. Hungerford would be Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian Northern and other National lines hitherto managed in Toronto by Mr. Hanna, and W. D. Robb, Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk with headquarters at Montreal; at the same time Hon. G. P. Graham, Acting Minister of Railways, issued a statement to the press at Ottawa that the new President and Board "would be given a free hand in their administration."

Meanwhile, Sir Henry Thornton was in London closing up his interests there and, on Oct. 27, told the Toronto *Star* correspondent that: "The first thing to do is to hammer these different railways into one physical entity. We propose to weld them all into one physical system." The next task would be the selection of competent and suitable officers—many of whom were already working in the System. The third point was to "overtake the deficit and eliminate it," and the fourth, and perhaps the most important, was the development of the use of the Railways in such a way as to develop the country. He attached special importance to (1) promotion of immigration, (2) expansion of individual effort and increased production, (3) development of natural resources and (4) construction of branch lines where conditions warranted. As to the rest: "Government administration has hardly anywhere been successful. It is not ordinarily as efficient as private administration. x x x There is only one principle that will bring success, namely, no political influence or interference."

On Oct. 31 Sir Henry was tendered a banquet by the Canada Club in London with addresses by Hon. P. C. Larkin, by the American Ambassador, Sir G. E. Foster and E. R. Peacock, a Governor of the Bank of England. The latter was frank in his comment and the hope that Sir Henry would succeed; that the Government, in course of time, would be able to relieve itself of this burden; that Canadians would eventually have two privately-owned transcontinental railways competing freely and fairly under proper Government supervision. Sir H. Thornton began by expressing admiration for the way the C.P.R. was administered, declared that no country beckoned so alluringly as Canada, hoped for an intensive campaign of the National Railways to bring in selected immigrants and urged that the new venture of National ownership be carried on upon a business basis: "I intend to make it as clear as I possibly can that there is not going to be any Government interference, and

the C.N.R. Board, I feel sure, hopes to administer its great property in the interest of no section, but of all."

Meanwhile, politics was having something to say. The old Board had gone and the Government had announced its opposition to the policy of preventing employees from being candidates for Parliament or Legislature. Mr. Meighen, Conservative Leader, at Toronto on Nov. 9 denounced the Government for dismissing the former Board and criticized the new one from an obvious party standpoint: "It does not possess one man who ever had the least to do with any Railway in this country. Outside of the Manager the others have qualified by services to the Liberal party." He excepted Mr. Stewart and Major Bell. At Smith's Falls (Nov. 29) Mr. Meighen again denounced the Board and its composition. An influential element in public opinion was apposed to the whole policy.

The new President, therefore, found some elements of political action before him when he rose at a banquet given him in Montreal by the Board of Trade on Dec. 5. He began by stating that there were four factors which constituted the sum of successful Railway administration. These were adequate net receipts; development of the property to meet the burdens of future traffic; relations between the Railway and its men; and relations between the Railway and its clientele. As to his policy, an Executive would be placed in each one of the Divisions into which the property might be divided and his idea was centralization with respect to policies, decentralization with respect to details. He claimed that there was a distinction, if not a difference, between the Government railways of Canada and Government-owned and operated railways elsewhere; "In Canada, as I understand the position, the Government has elected to administer the National Railways in substantially the same way as though they were privately-owned." There must, he added, be no politics in the management: "The Prime Minister has solemnly assured me that there is to be no political interference, and it was with this distinct understanding that I accepted the post which the Government has done me the honour to offer." President E. W. Beatty, K.C., of the C.P.R., proposed Sir Henry's health, and hoped the officers of the two great Railways would work "in substantial accord to the mutual advantage of their respective Companies and the public"; Sir Joseph Flavelle also spoke.

Sir Henry was in Toronto on Dec. 11 and emphasized once more, at a Government House luncheon, his objection to political intervention. He and his Board regarded themselves as Trustees for the people of Canada in the administration of public property: "If we are going to be faithful and going to administer the system to your interest, we can only do it in one way—without interference from anyone." During the day a strong Board of Trade deputation, headed by D. A. Cameron, waited upon the new Railway President and urged that the central offices be maintained in Toronto; no decision was expressed in this connection nor at a subsequent luncheon of the Empire Club.

At Halifax on Dec. 13 Sir Henry opened a tour of the Eastern Provinces accompanied by a number of his Directors and officials, with an address at a Board of Trade banquet: "My first problem is to try and relieve the burden of the tax-payers of the Dominion, to try to make our Railways self-supporting. I cannot do that if there is to be any general reduction in freight rates; rather I should prefer to try to accomplish it by increasing the volume of traffic." Speeches followed at Moncton and St. John. On Dec. 19, in a message to W. H. Wardrope of Hamilton replying to an enquiry as to the electrification of lines between Toronto and Hamilton, Sir Henry said that, subject to care for its gross receipts and its other obligations, the Board would "propose to electrify or otherwise improve the service of the Canadian National Railways in the vicinity of Toronto and Hamilton from time to time, as circumstances and the demands of the traffic justify." As a preliminary step an examination of these lines would be put in hand "with a view, at least, to partial electrification as soon as possible."

Incidents of the year included the commencement, on June 4, of a substantial enlargement in the passenger service between Edmonton and Prince Rupert, and the statement of E. R. Decary, a Director of the C.N.R., at Calgary on Oct. 20 that : "The Canadian National Railways can never hope to show a profit on its workings with the present huge debt. x x x The people should forget the money that has been sunk. No man in the world could possibly show successful results with the amount of capital invested in these railroads." At Montreal, on Oct. 26, S. W. Jacobs, M.P., declared that "If it were found necessary, later, to turn the National Railways over to some private enterprise, the only corporation capable of assuming the responsibility would be the C.P.R." At the close of the year, however, business was improving, operating costs were decreasing and the deficit, outside of the Grand Trunk, steadily diminishing. The new management was entering upon a new era with 22,000 miles of road under process of co-ordination, with an army of over 100,000 employees in hand and a co-operation between Government and Railways which was, apparently, cordial as well as close.

The Grand Trunk Railway System. Though the pioneer railway in Canada, with British money expended in its construction to a total of $300,000,000 and with a record of great services rendered in the settlement and development of Ontario, the Grand Trunk had never been as popular in Canada as it should have been; a management directed from London had something to do with this condition and, though political arrangements surrounding the initiation of the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental changed the current for a time, reaction came in later days of difficulty and collapse. The grievances of its distant shareholders in after-war years were put aside and disregarded as the inevitable result of a financial disaster and no charge of actual injustice to them, in the Government taking over of the Railway, found any serious credence in the public mind of Canada.

Governments, and the Railway management, and the War were held responsible for the collapse and Canadians, as a whole, heard little and knew less of complaints which made a serious impression upon financial opinion in England The British shareholders knew that the C.P.R. and Canadian Northern had received large subsidies from Canadian Governments and that the latter Railway had received a substantial award under Arbitration; they believed that competitive lines had been laid with public moneys—sometimes borrowed in England—which were certain to injure the Grand Trunk in its Western connection, they claimed that the G. T. R. had really been made a catspaw of Canadian politics. They did not seem to understand that this had all occurred under a management located in London or with the assent of an administrative policy carried out in Montreal.

Hence the importance of the Grand Trunk Arbitration of 1921 with the majority opinion of two highly respected Canadians, Sir Walter Cassels and Sir Thomas White, that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Preference stocks and the Common stock of the G.T.R., with 30,000 British holders, were worthless; hence the serious influence of the decision by the dissenting Arbitrator, Hon. W. H. Taft, that the physical assets should have been considered and would give a value of $48,000,000 to these stocks; hence the Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1922 and the fact that if the decision went against the shareholders there would be no redress for stock-holders to a book value of £37,073,492 unless the Dominion Government chose to grant a compassionate allowance.

In this case which was opened in London, on July 10, those hearing the Appeal were the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead), Lord Cave, Lord Shaw, Lord Parmoor and Lord Carson. Sir John Simon, K.C., W. A. Greene, K.C., and A. W. Atwater, K.C., of Montreal, were Counsel for the Company; the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada was represented by A. C. Clauson, K.C., E. L. Newcombe, K.C., (Deputy-Minister of Justice) and W. N. Tilley, K.C., of Toronto. Sir John Simon, in presenting his case, declared that the true position was this: The appellants were required to hand over a particular undertaking to the Government. That undertaking included a vast collection of valuable property—steamship lines, bridges, elevators, hotels, terminal facilities, etc. Whether that property produced revenue was one question, and whether it were valuable was another. The appellants would sooner dispose of parts of the property for a certain price than be told that the whole was worth nothing.

The Canadian Government case was simply and shortly put as follows: The debenture stock of the Company amounted to £31,000,000, and the shareholders' capital to £50,000,000. The Agreement between the Company and the Government was that the latter would take over the Debenture stock for which it considered there was actual value; as to the Shareholders' capital, the Government did not believe it had any value but it would guarantee interest at 4 per cent. on the £12,500,000 of guaranteed stock; the question as

to the value of the other stocks would be left to Arbitration—and the majority of the Arbitrators had decided they were worthless. On July 28 the decision dismissing the appeal was announced by Lord Cave. The reasons were stated later (Nov. 10) by Lord Birkenhead in elaborate published detail and with this conclusion:

> On the whole matter their Lordships have come to the conclusion that any attempt to estimate future profits by reference to selling value or replacement cost was doomed to failure and, accordingly, that the Arbitrators, to whom the Agreement gave wide discretion as to the admission of evidence were justified in refusing to embark upon an enquiry which must have occupied many months, and the result of which would have had no legitimate bearing on the question which they had to determine.

There was no clear presentation of the question to those concerned in England and their losses, coming on top of others caused by war and depression, created much adverse sentiment; a statement as to Canada's assumption of £43,000,000 sterling of Grand Trunk liabilities might have greatly changed this feeling. The London *Outlook*, for instance, had references to "swindling and trickery" in an anonymous article and this was resented in Canada while very natural letters in papers like the London *Financial News* as to the nominal G.T.R. surplus of $11,000,000 in 1917 had no answer except the Arbitration decision of Sir. W. Cassels—and that was practically unknown in England.

Meantime, efforts had been going on in Canada to get the Grand Trunk finally into the National system and its operation fully co-ordinated with the other Lines. It was a difficult task. Of the 4,776 miles operated in 1921 the Canadian lines totalled 3,612 and the New England and other lines in the United States represented 1,164 miles. The Operating revenue of the whole System was, in 1920, $113,223,934 and in 1921, $109,097,557; the Operating expenses were, respectively, $108,884,828 and $104,725,039. After deducting Railway tax accruals, uncollectable revenues, hire of equipment and non-operating income items, together with Fixed charges of $14,025,637 in 1920 and $19,245,583 in 1921, the deficit or net loss had been $6,527,243 in 1920 and $15,672,290 in 1921. In 1922 conditions improved slowly and the Operating revenues were $113,975,133 and expenses $100,045,266 with a net deficit of $9,148,548 after taxes and Fixed charges and other special matters had been added to the Operating expenditures*.

While the Grand Trunk did not come within the area of Crow's Nest reductions, it carried fewer passengers in 1922 and, while freight tonnage and freight earnings increased somewhat, the average revenue per ton per mile was 4 per cent. less than the previous year. This was stated to be owing to the reductions in United States and International freight rates—effective Jan. 1st and July 1st, 1922. The System carried 940,000 fewer tons of coal and coke; but lost tonnage was more than offset by increases in general commodities, the most prominent of which were lumber and forest

*Note.—Speech by Hon. G. P. Graham, Acting Minister of Railways, in the Commons, Mch. 27, 1923.

products (including wood-pulp) building materials, motor cars, flour and iron and steel products. The average number of employees in the System during 1922 was 38,359 and the pay-roll $54,016,242 or 57·76 per cent. of the total operating expenses.

Of each dollar spent by the Grand Trunk in this year 57¾ cents went in wages, 15½ cents in fuel for locomotives and 26¾ cents in other operating expenses; the Central Vermont figures were 63, 18½ and 18½ cents respectively. On Dec. 31, 1921, the Railway, as a Company, owned 1,248 locomotives, 1,014 passenger cars, 38,875 freight cars and 2,246 service cars; the accrued interest on Funded Debt was $16,492,614. The balance at Profit and Loss was $17,475,495; the Liabilities were $574,336,746 and the Assets $591,812,241. The former included, chiefly, Capital stock of $396,611,397, Government grants, Funded Debt unmatured and Dominion Government Loans; the latter included Capital expenditure of $465,462,954 and Investments in Allied companies of $44,-367,781.

Many changes took place in the System during the year; its whole management was re-organized and, toward the close, it finally became a part of the Canadian National Railways. On Aug. 17 following the resignation of Howard G. Kelley as President of the old Company, W. D. Robb was appointed Vice-President and General Manager with headquarters in Montreal—the first native-born Canadian to become Chief Executive of the Railway and notable, also, for having risen from an apprenticeship to the highest post of management. Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart , was still Chairman of the Board but the resignation of himself and his Directors was in the hands of the Government and was accepted shortly afterwards. Several changes followed Mr Robb's appointment. James A. Yates succeeded Frank Scott as Treasurer upon the latter's superannuation after 44 years' service; R. S. Logan, Vice-President in Charge of Land, Tax and Claims and A. B. Atwater, Assistant to the President for Lines west of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, retired on superannuation—after 26 years' service on the part of the former; W. C. Chisholm, K.C., succeeded Mr. Logan. D. E. Galloway, lately Assistant to the President was appointed Assistant Vice-President of the G.T.R.; C. G. Bowker became Operating Manager on Lines East of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers and C. Manning Assistant Operating Manager.

On Oct. 11 it was announced that the office of General Superintendent, Western Lines, had been abolished and all officers reporting to the General Superintendent would in future report to H. E. Whittenberger, General Manager, Western Lines, at Detroit; W. R. Davidson, General Superintendent, Western Lines, was transferred to Montreal as General Superintendent, Eastern Lines; R. H. Fish, General Superintendent, Eastern Lines, was transfrered to Toronto as General Superintendent, Ontario Lines. Mr. Robb held a conference at Ottawa (Sept. 27) of his traffic officials and made a most optimistic speech: "Within a very short time the final fusion of the Grand Trunk with the rest of the Canadian National

lines will take place. The total mileage will be 23,000 constituting the largest railway System in the world. Mr. Dalrymple has told you how the traffic of the Grand Trunk has doubled within 7 years. To-day the traffic, passenger and freight, handled by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk joint lines is greater than that of any other Canadian railway. The operating ratio to gross earnings is being constantly reduced. Indeed, the Grand Trunk operation ratio to-day makes a more favourable showing than that of any other Canadian road."

Ensuing incidents included a statement by the Minister of Railways in the Commons on Apr. 6 that the salaries paid the chief officials of the G.T.R. included Howard G. Kelley at $50,000 per annum, Frank Scott, $18,000, W. H. Biggar, $20,000, W. D. Robb, $19,000, J. E. Dalrymple, $18,000 and R. S. Logan, $14,000 per annum; the announcement on Oct 14 that, beginning Nov. 1st, the interest payments on the bonds of the Branch Lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific, guaranteed by the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, would be met through the Canadian National Railways and the statement that this practically relieved the Provinces of contingent liability for $16,775,931; a meeting in London of the 4 per cent. Debenture shareholders of the Grand Trunk Pacific (July 19) to protest against the agreement under which the Canadian Government assumed responsibility for dividends on the Grand Trunk 4 per cent. guaranteed stock and promised nothing for the similar G.T.P. stock.

Taking the whole C.N.R. System as at the close of 1922, the details of operation for the year, including fixed charges, showed the following facts:

Railways in System	Gross Deficit	Freight Receipts	Passenger Receipts
Canadian Northern	$34,464,000	$45,396,555	$9,614,478
Intercolonial, etc	2,910,000	29,779,000	7,001,000
Grand Trunk Pacific	13,833,000	14,916,000	2,109,000
Grand Trunk	5,735,000	56,561,000	14,362,000
Total	56,942,000	146,652,555	33,086,478

The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1922. This great Canadian organization continued to prosper during this year despite growing competition, freight rate reductions and national depression; as the clouds of the latter lifted, toward the close of the year, the condition of the Railway improved from month to month. The C. P. R., at this juncture, stood for national interests and expansion, as well as the National Railway System, and in this fact the country was fortunate. Its two main railway systems—the greatest on the continent—were able to appeal to the people on the best side of their business interests. The one stood for a long record of national work and inter-Provincial unification, financial progress and business development, the promotion of everything Canadian—including British investment and immigration; the other stood for Canada in its newer form of public administration and financial re-organization, for the future development and advancement of wide areas, for varied issues of

taxation and increased responsibility. Competition therefore, if fairly conducted, as the heads of the two Railways urged, would be good, rather than otherwise; Sir Henry Thornton declared, and Mr. Beatty hoped, that it would be the competition of two fair business rivals.

For the calendar year 1922 the gross earnings of the C. P. R. were $186,675,035 compared with $193,021,854 in 1921; the working expenses (including taxes) were $150,373,344 as against $158,820,114; the net earnings were, respectively, $36,301,691 and $34,201,740; the net Surplus was $1,025,508 in 1922 and $755,391 in 1921; the dividends paid were the same as in 1921—4 per cent. on Preferred, 7 per cent. on Ordinary stock and 3 per cent. from Special Income. During the year the Canadian Pacific Steamship lines, with 19 passenger ships on the Atlantic and Pacific, and 12 freight ships, had to pass through a difficult period but came out of it with a record of net profits; the Minneapolis and St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Companies had greatly improved earnings with net operating revenues of $7,178,971 as against an actual loss of $696,584 in 1921; capital C. P. R. expenditures of $1,512,680 took place in addition to the appropriation of $10,622,137 at the 1922 annual meeting.

The death of Richard B. Angus occurred on Sept. 17, in his 92nd year, and marked the passing of a financier devoted to the interests of the Company since its inception, a Director and member of the Executive Board for 31 years, a man of unusually sound judgment and wise counsel. Freight traffic for the year showed an increase of over 20 per cent. but the freight revenue increased only one-fifth of one per cent. and total revenues decreased $7,875,966 or 4 per cent. The pay-roll was reduced $2,683,179 and other economies were effected which cut the operating expenses by $8,812,612 or 5·6 per cent. and increased the net operating revenues by $906,646 or 2·4 per cent. Practically all this increase accumulated during October, November and December—the net operating revenues for January to September, inclusive, being $24,008,740 for 1922 and $27,482,505 for 1921.

The enormous traffic handled during the last three months of the year—in which Western grain was the chief item with coal, forest products and building materials, gravel, stone, cement, structural iron and merchandise also showing gains—produced large increases in revenue and the net revenue for the three months aggregated $18,977,134 as compared with $14,524,494 for the corresponding months in 1921. There was, practically, no change in the average train-loading and a decrease of only ·4 tons in average car-load. The traffic density increased 19 per cent., the average length of haul increased 26·3 miles or 7 per cent., while the average operating expenses per train mile (all trains) was reduced from $3.88 to $3.37 or a cut of 13 per cent. It may be added that the mileage of the C. P. R. on Dec. 31, 1922, (with 321 miles under construction) was 14,821 with

5,102 additional miles in its three American lines; Passenger traffic of 1922 totalled 14,436,764 in number and the Freight carried was 27,744,586 tons.

The Assets of the C. P. R. Company on Dec. 31, 1922, were $1,127,441,150, which included Property investments of $804,-654,584, available resources and special investments of $238,-589,619 and Working Assets of $84,196.946. The Liabilities included a Surplus of $106,408,202—an increase of $6,000,000 in the year, a Surplus revenue from operation of $129,506,628, net proceeds of Lands and Town sites, sold, $88,356,525 and Premium on Ordinary capital stock sold of $45,000,000; the Equipment obligations, Reserves and appropriations totalled $82,728,798, current liabilities were $22,727,838, and Capital stock, Debenture stock, Note certificates, etc., were $649,561,786.* At the annual C.P.R. meeting in Montreal, on May 3rd, 1922, E. W. Beatty, K.C., reviewed, in his 4th address as President, the condition of the country from a financial, transportation and National standpoint. In connection with the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement Mr. Beatty pointed out that, despite all possible economies, the wage scale of 1921 ranged from 82 per cent. to 368 per cent. higher than in 1898 when the Agreement was made; that the cost of commodities, including fuel and rails, was, respectively, 92 per cent. and 177 per cent. higher; that the operating ratio of the Company was 57·16 per cent. in 1897 and 82·28 per cent. in 1921. The so-called Crow's Nest rates, on the commodities specified in the Agreement, and which the West wanted restored, were, he added, from 19 per cent. to 49 per cent. lower than the existing rates charged by all lines in the region concerned:

> I regard the stability of railway rates in Canada, even if readjustments downwards are bound to continue, until normal operating conditions are reached, as being of the greatest possible importance to all Canadian Railways. For the past four years the extraordinary conditions which prevailed have compelled drastic economies and the conserving of the resources of the Companies wherever possible. It has prevented the increasing of facilities and improvements in maintenance and the construction of new lines, because no Company would be justified in spending freely for these purposes in the absence of adequate revenues. The large Railway systems of Canada are, of course, the chief purchasers of materials and supplies, and to the extent to which their purchases for any purpose, including new construction, are prevented by the uncertainty of financial return upon the money invested, a return to prosperity is retarded.

Before the Special Committee of the Commons (May 19) Mr. Beatty took the line (1) that the Company did not dispute the validity and binding nature of the Agreement—whatever action Parliament might take; (2) that it did not contend that return to 1897 rates would prevent it financing operations, borrowing money, or issuing new capital securities for a time, but that it would raise vital issues of policy and adjustment; (3) that the Company agreed as to the desirability of a revision of

*Note.—For full Reports as to 1922 see C. P. R. Addresses and Reports in Supplement; for 1921 figures, in full, see 1921 Supplement.

rates downward and was prepared, with the approval of the Railway Commission, "to put into immediate effect reductions in rates on basic commodities that would be of greater national benefit than the re-establishment of Crow's Nest rates"—subject to substantial reductions in operating costs; (4) that the "grave objection to re-establishment of the Crow's Nest basis was that it would, of necessity, prevent general reductions in rates applicable throughout Canada." The result of the prolonged debate was a compromise* with the Crow's Nest rates on grain established for another year and the existing rates on other commodities maintained *plus* voluntary adjustments made, later on, by the Railways.

Mr. Beatty made speeches, or granted press interviews, during the year with notable stress laid on the subjects of Immigration and Investment. In his annual Address to Shareholders (May 3) the President was explicit on the first point: "In my opinion, Canada cannot afford to be without a definite and forward Immigration policy much longer. The immigration of young people of British stock can be accomplished without affecting in any material degree the existing situation respecting unemployment. The immigration of domestic servants in substantial numbers may reasonably be encouraged and the immigration of agriculturists from Northern Europe, Great Britain and the United States, who can only be secured in limited numbers should be actively prosecuted."

Speaking at a Montreal Board of Trade banquet, on Apr. 28, Mr. Beatty had dealt with the subject in a still wider aspect and put it very tersely: "Canada needs immigration, and when I say immigration I mean immigration of capital as well as men. The success of the Company with which I am associated has contributed to the success of numerous other enterprises which have been dependent upon foreign capital for their initiation and their expansion. It is probably more necessary now, than ever, that encouragement to this free flow of capital and men should be given as never before. Canada's burdens are heavy considering our liquid resources and our relatively sparse population. These can be improved, the first by a wholesome and scrupulous regard for honest capital investment, and the second by a careful selection and wise propaganda." In his annual Western tour the C. P. R. President was insistent as to these two National needs.

In the Winnipeg *Free Press*, on Sept. 15, he referred to the prospects of a strong and vigorous Immigration policy: "Almost equally important is the immigration of capital and our energies should be directed to exploiting the advantages and wealth of this country in those quarters where capital is available and whose holders believe that, under Canada's laws and constitutional system, their investments will be given the encouragement and the protection which they deserve." At Van-

*Note.—See Parliamentary discussion of this subject on Pages 237-240.

conver (Sept. 30) Mr. Beatty referred to the National Debt and the need of utilizing the National resources to meet the burdens of taxation: "In my opinion, this constitutes perhaps the most vital question confronting Canadians to-day. We have huge railway systems which can only be maintained by traffic, and increased traffic can only be secured by agricultural expansion in the West, the proper utilization of our resources in mines and timber, and consequent industrial expansion in the East." He added that the C. P. R. had, itself, expended, since incorporation, a total of $68,000,000 upon matters touching National colonization and settlement.

In Montreal, at the close of the year, Mr. Beatty aided, personally, in the effort to raise $350,000 for the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. Presiding at a meeting of business and professional men and Church leaders, on Nov. 2nd, he explained the proposed Federation of 26 city Charities, for financial and administrative purposes, with one appeal for all and the stated sum as the amount required. He referred to these organizations as having helped 17,955 cases, mostly dependent women and children, during the past year and, in addition to this, 10 free playgrounds were supervised by 21 trained physical instructors with a total attendance of 140,000 boys and girls, while 9 recreational centres were operated by the Daily Bible School with a total enrollment of 3,436 children. Speaking in Toronto, on Nov. 19, at a Government House luncheon, Mr. Beatty denied, with vigour, the allegation in certain quarters that the C. P. R. was in politics: "The Canadian Pacific Railway does not attempt to exert any political influence. If we have any protests to make they will be made frankly, honestly and publicly and the merits you can determine for yourselves. Political intrigues and machinations are not a part of our policy, because we live by the sale of transportation."

Incidentally, he claimed that C. P. R. freight rates were the lowest in the world: "Our rate on grain to Fort William is 34 per cent. lower than the rates in the United States for a similar distance. We have sought to bring our rates down as early as possible and as uniformly as possible. x x x The C. P. R. is a national asset, and there is ample opportunity for both the C. P. R. and the National Railways to make themselves profitable to the people of Canada and to their owners." In a little pamphlet-lecture, published by the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York during this period, Mr. Beatty deprecated State Socialism and Public ownership and control of utilities as a business condition which was passing away:

> A private enterprise, even when operating a public utility like a railroad, has the stimulus of profit to spur it to a fruitful activity, but if profits fail and losses occur through misfortune or mismanagement it must bear its own burdens. It is generally believed by business men that no undertaking run by Government can stand the full test of profit-making and proper conservation of the plant. Reports of profits from operations generally overlook depreciation, reserves, interest on capital and an allow-

ance for the equivalent of the taxes paid by private undertakings. From a strict accounting view, most, if not all Government business undertakings, operate at a loss and would be wiped out were it not for the direct or indirect support of the public treasury. x x x The business man must always bear in mind that it is himself and his fellow-taxpayers who bear the burden of experimentation in the field of Government industry. If the assumption of Government control were to take place progressively, as some enthusiasts desire, the time might come when, with only a part of the nation's industries nationalized, staggering burdens of taxation would crush the profit out of all the rest.

Meanwhile, the C. P. R. was putting its President's Immigration views into practical operation. Colonel J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., head of its Department of Development and Colonization, spoke in Great Britain and in Canada upon a number of occasions during the year. He told the Empire Club, Toronto, on Mch. 30, that: "There is no policy at all with regard to immigration or colonization; the Immigration Act itself is a patchwork, the interpretation of which defies the intelligence of lawyers." Ten million immigrants in 10 years was what he wanted and would do all he could to get. In the United Kingdom the C. P. R. developed an extensive lecture campaign and left no stone unturned to impart accurate information on every conceivable subject relating to Canada.

During this year a large number of lecturers were at work in England, including Miss Esther Mackie, who dealt with "Canada, the Land of Opportunity" and, particularly, opportunities for British women in Canada; Farming conditions were treated by Major Alfred Eastham, D.S.O., formerly of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, James T. Child, late engineer of the Canadian National Parks, E. S. Williams and A. E. Warrener, of the C. P. R. Department of Colonization; Educational facilities, Social life, and Canada's future were the themes of the Rev. P. J. Andrews and the Rev. G. A. Harding of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf. Cinematograph displays and descriptive talks were numerous. In Canada various plans were discussed by the C. P. R. or got under way. One was a colony for 11,000 ex-policemen of the Royal Irish Constabulary and their families in the Irrigation blocks in Alberta. The plan called for the sale of 160 acres of farm land to each man upon easy terms, and a conditional loan of $2,000 for development purposes.

Incidents of the year included the re-opening of the Waterfront and Station matter in Toronto, the apparent willingness of the C. P. R. to discuss a re-arrangement of the 1913 agreement with the G. T. R. and the City and the increasingly strong demand in Toronto that something should be done; the acceptance by the Railway Commission (Mch. 17) of an application on behalf of the C. P. R. for a connection with the Canadian National Railway tracks at Drumheller, in Alberta, which was resisted by the C. N. R. on the ground that the Drumheller coal fields were industries naturally pertaining to that Company as

they had spent many millions of dollars to put themselves in a position to handle the business; the grant by the C. P. R., at this time, of three scholarships, valued at $600 each, to Toronto University which were intended to attract graduates of Western Universities for post-graduate courses in Toronto, instead of going to a United States institution—ten scholarships of $200 each had previously been given McGill; the announcement in London (Mch. 23) by Sir G. McLaren Brown that a French company under the name of C. P. R. Company (France), had taken over and would henceforth carry on the C. P. R. business in France under A. V. Clark as Managing Director.

There was unveiled at Winnipeg, on Apr. 28, a Canadian Pacific Memorial statue and tablet in honour of the 1,100 employees of the Company who sacrificed their lives in the War, with elaborate ceremonies presided over by the Lieut.-Governor, attended by Maj.-Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen and a guard of honour made up of C. P. R. war veterans; a similar ceremony was carried out and bronze tablets unveiled at the chief station of the Company in each Province of Canada and at London, Liverpool, New York and points in the Orient—with H. E. the Governor-General officiating at Montreal and Lord Shaughnessy in London. The uniform inscription on these Tablets was as follows:

> This Tablet commemorates those in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardships, faced danger and finally passed out of sight of man by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom.

Other matters included the success of the C. P. R. (85 to 91) against a non-political Parliamentary movement to defeat a proposed extension of time to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Co., in Vancouver Island, to finish construction of its line—with commencement in two years and completion within 5 years; the statement, in the press of May 18, that in a race from Yokohama to Vancouver between the C. P. R. steamship *Empress of Russia*, and from Yokohama to Seattle by the U. S. steamer *Bay State*, the C. P. R. boat had outrun its rival by 1 day, 13 hours and 23 minutes, while for the run across the continent, the Canadian railway had scored an advantage of 1 day, 3 hours and 16 minutes; the opening of a new Office by the C. P. R. in Moscow under improved Soviet regulations and the announcement that everything possible would be done to help relatives in Russia to join their families in Canada; the opening, also, of new Offices at Philadelphia, U. S., and the announced completion of the Weyburn-Lethbridge line of the C. P. R.; the award, after keen competition (Dec. 7), of a contract to Yarrows, Ltd., of Victoria, to establish an automobile ferry between Vancouver Island and Bellingham. On June 13 the appointment of W. N. Tilley, K.C., Toronto, as a Director of the C. P. R. was announced. Other Directors elected at the annual meeting were as follows: Lord Shaughnessy, E. W. Beatty, K.C., Hon. F. L. Béique, Grant

Hall, Sir H. S. Holt, C. R. Hosmer, Col. F. S. Meighen, C.M.G., Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Sir A. M. Nanton, Sir E. B. Osler, J. K. L. Ross, Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, K.C., Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart. The appointments of the year were as follows:

Position	Name	Headquarters
General Passenger Traffic Manager	C. E. E. Ussher	Montreal
General Passenger Agent	G. G. McKay	Detroit
General Passenger Agent	H. M. Tait	Minneapolis
General Passenger Agent	Gerald H. Griffin	Cleveland
General Passenger Agent	George A. Walton	Montreal
Passenger Traffic Manager	C. B. Foster	Montreal
Oriental Manager	Allan Cameron	Hong Kong
General Passenger Agent (Field, etc., East)	R. G. McNeillie	Winnipeg
General Passenger Agent (Field, etc., West)	W. H. Snell	Vancouver
Assistant General Passenger Agent	W. B. Howard	Montreal
Assistant General Passenger Agent	N. R. Des Brisay	Winnipeg
Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager	H. W. Brodie	Montreal
Assistant to the General Passenger Traffic Manager	Walter Maughan	Winnipeg
District Passenger Agent	J. Bruce Burpee	St. John
District Passenger Agent	W. Fulton	Toronto
General Agent	W. McIlroy	Los Angeles
General Manager, Eastern Lines	J. F. Scully	Montreal
Assistant General Manager—Eastern Lines	George Hodge	Montreal
General Superintendent—Algoma District	W. N. Neil	Toronto
General Agent	J. A. McGill	Ottawa
General Freight Traffic Manager	W. B. Lanigan	Montreal
Freight Traffic Manager—All Lines	E. N. Todd	Montreal
General Foreign Freight Agent	W. M. Kirkpatrick	Montreal
Assistant Freight Traffic Manager	George Stephen	Winnipeg
District Passenger Agent	L. O. Tremblay	North Bay

Electric Street Railways: Toronto, Montreal and Others. The mileage of Canada's Electric Railways on December 31st, 1921, was 2,425, and the capitalization, $177,187,436; the total corporate Income was $12,243,041 and the Deficit $2,472,634; the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings 80·71 per cent. compared with 66·47 per cent. in 1917. Of the 66 railways reporting, 52 earned operating expenses, with a net operating revenue of $9,962,613, and 14 had a total operating deficit of $157,850. After paying taxes, fixed charges, etc., 37 railways had a net income of $4,565,611, and the other 29 had a total loss of $1,475,253; only 13 roads declared dividends, which amounted to $3,376,104.

The Street Railways in Canada were important at this time because of the large municipal expenditures and problems of taxation involved—as in Toronto and Montreal—and because of their considerable place in municipal politics and Labour complications in which the citizens were often the chief sufferers; they were increasingly important because, during the past 20 years, the Street Railway had become more and more a recognized vehicle for transportation and, on this continent, had established itself as the only vehicle which could adequately take care of a large body of the travelling public, and meet its needs at a comparatively low cost; the system, also, had proved capable of development for inter-urban uses and had made possible the subway and river tunnels, which, previously, were out of the question owing to the smoke of locomotives; by its use, local travel was made as speedy as was consistent with safety and it enabled business to be concentrated in the centres of cities, and homes to be located in the outlying districts; in a few years it had released the cities from the bondage of slow transportation and stimulated urban growth in a degree that would not have been possible under other conditions.

In Canada these Electric lines were a matter of growing interest to the Railways because of Hydro-electric development, the Radial plans of Sir Adam Beck and the coal shortage of 1921-22. The Government of Chile, at this time, was electrifying its State Railway system, Italy was putting 1,800 miles of line under electricity, Sweden was spending $12,000,000 in a partial electrification, Japan was planning, within 5 years, to electrify 500 of its main lines and had ordered a trial locomotive, Brazil had 13 electrics in use on 73 miles of track. It was pointed out that an electric locomotive saved weight by not carrying coal or water, and so put that weight

into motive machinery with a strength of 7,000 horse-power as against 3,000 h.-p. in the largest steam locomotives, and that it could travel 5,000 miles without having to be inspected. The round-houses, coal and water stations, time-tables, cinder pits and shops required every 100 or 150 miles along the lines of a steam-railroad would also disappear. The electrification of the Montreal Harbour Commission lines became a fact in December, 1922, and Sir Henry Thornton announced, about the same time, that the C. N. R. was considering the whole question of electricity and radials as affecting its business.

The Toronto Street Railway was, in 1922, the property of the City and part of a huge experiment in municipal ownership with responsibilities variously estimated up to $80,000,000; the Toronto Transportation Commission came into control in 1921 with a large programme of City expenditures which totalled $23,000,000 at the close of 1922. The Toronto Street Railway as such, had passed out of business with the purchase of its interests by the City and its final report (8 months) to Aug. 31, 1921, showed a deficit of $997,299. Meanwhile, expensive Arbitration proceedings were going on between the City and Company as to the values of the properties under transfer, with Hume Cronyn, Sir Thomas White and Sir Adam Beck as Arbitrators; on June 23 the last witness had been heard with over 4,000,000 recorded words in 120 days' hearing of evidence and, on Nov. 15, the hearing of Counsel's addresses had extended to 150 days and estimated cost of $2,000,000. Valuation of the Assets was made and presented to the Arbitrators by a number of Canadian and American experts on behalf of the Company, and the chief of these were the Hagenah valuation showing Reproduction costs of $28,165,096 and present value of $21,729,025; M. E. Cooley's estimate of $28,211,450 and $23,366,325 respectively; and A. L. Drum & Co. $27,841,049 and $21,161,666 respectively. Elaborate addresses were given during the proceedings for the Company by Hon. N. W. Rowell, Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Pierce Butler, Hon. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., and F. H. Phippen, K.C.; for the City W. N. Tilley, K.C., and A. C. McMaster, K.C., spoke during 36 days of debate. The decision was not announced at the close of the year.

Meantime, in the year running from Sept. 1st, 1921, to Aug, 31, 1922, Toronto had been going through various stages of discomfort while its Street Car system was under reconstruction and re-organization with extension of lines, new equipment, new routes and varied adjustments under way. During this year the Toronto Transportation Commission, of which P. W. Ellis was Chairman, had reconstructed about 37 miles of track, built an estimated 11 miles of extensions, re-surfaced nearly 5 miles and welded 17 miles, inaugurated 7 miles of Bus-line and trackless trolley busses, built car-houses and secured 190 additional cars* and 80 trailers. Incidentally, it had spent $15,000,000 and, of course, there was much concurrent discomfort for citizens and many criticisms of public ownership. But the result was excellent with 173 miles of railway in operation at one fare compared with 133 under the old system. One complaint, however, which endured was the jerky motion of the cars at stopping and starting.

Incidents of the year in this connection included the declaration of the T. T. C., made public on Aug. 29, that it could not essent in any way to the proposed Water-front agreement between the City and the Provincial Hydro Commission as to (1) right-of-way for construction of a Subway on Bay Street and (2) right-of-way on the Waterfront for Hydro Commission rapid radial transit; approval by the Ontario Railway Board of tentative plans for a T. T. C. loop and a Hydro radial spur-line to be built on north Yonge Street in the vicinity of Doncliffe Road; the final closing of the Mackenzie-Toronto Electric power deal and the inauguration, on Oct. 31, by the T. T. C. of the first car running up Yonge Street and North Toronto to the city limits in the long-hoped-for Civic car-line without transfers; the heated municipal election of December, following, upon the issue be-

*Note—Toronto *Star*, Dec. 19, 1922.

tween the Hydro Commission, the City and the T. T. C. as to entrance upon the Waterfront.

Like Toronto, the City of Montreal had a Tramways system which created much local controversy. In its 264 miles it had one of the largest street railway tracks on the continent and in the number of passengers carried each day it exceeded every other single system, with one exception, and at comparatively low fares; the physical assets of the Montreal Tramways Co., which also represented the capital so far as the City was concerned, were over $36,000,000; the control was vested in a Commission appointed by the Provincial Government and composed of J. F. Saint-Cyr, Dr. L. A. Herdt of McGill University, and J. S. Archibald, Architect. The Commission had far-reaching powers as to financing the System and directing the service to be given the public; but outside a general supervision, checked by daily reports, it left the actual operation and administration in the hands of the Company.

This peculiar form of control and management was the outcome of a 1916 Provincial Commission which reported as to a new Civic charter acceptable to the City and fair to the Company; in January, 1918, as a result, a contract was entered into by which the Company was to operate the System for 35 years under the jurisdiction of the Commission of three above-mentioned; by the contract the City was given power to buy out the System at the end of the period, on the market value, then prevailing, of its physical assets. On July 24, 1922, Mr. Saint-Cyr, Chairman of the Commission, announced that, for the first time since its appointment four years before, the Montreal Tramways Co. would show a Surplus. A total of 262,053,226 passengers were carried, during the fiscal year, of which 78,851,850 were on transfer. The gross Earnings of the year (under the contract of 1918) were $11,712,525, the operating Expenses, Taxes, etc., $8,396,563 and the actual Surplus was $187,947.

Dividends of 10 per cent. were paid from the general Income account and a Surplus of $126,571 added to that of $916,709 already in Profit and Loss; a deferred dividend of 6 per cent. on Common stock was paid out of this and the General Surplus then totalled $844,893. In their annual Report for 1922 the Directors stated that during the year $1,750,000 of 5 per cent., 30-year gold bonds had been disposed of and that the Company had redeemed the balance outstanding of two issues of its 4½ Underlying Bonds, maturing on May 1st, to a total of $2,688,953. In accordance with its contract with the City $100,000 had been appropriated toward the Guarantee Fund of $500,000 and this left only one more payment of $100,000. The Assets of the Company included Road and equipment costs valued at $43,508,262 and the Capital stock, Debentures, etc., totalled $39,813,013. The President in 1922 was E. A. Roberts and Vice-Presidents J. W. McConnell and Hon. G. G. Foster, K.C.; Lieut.-Col. J. E. Hutchison was General Manager.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway, despite local difficulties of depression and a drop in the number of passengers, had an excellent report for its shareholders as of Dec. 31, 1922. Its Capital stock, debentures and Funded Debt totalled $23,380,000, its Surplus carried over from 1921 was $2,377,106, its gross earnings were $5,395,223, Operating expenses $3,526,715 and net operating revenue $1,868,508. With Fixed and other charges, depreciation, dividends and Sinking fund allowed for, $385,865 was added to the Surplus. The Assets included a property valued, at Reproduction cost of $26,808,564. Decreases in the wage list occurred on May 1st and at the close of the year a new supply of power became available by the installation at Great Falls of the first generating unit of the Manitoba Power Co., Ltd.; the electric supply and distribution side of its business was vigorously prosecuted and the Railway property kept in good operating condition.

A question much discussed during the year in Winnipeg was the extension of the Company's franchise as to which decision was compulsory in 1927 and was considered desirable by the Company in the near future; the

City had a municipally-owned Hydro-electric system and the Company was in active competition with the City in electric power and lighting. One of the problems of Public ownership was well illustrated here with an important Company carrying on competitive busines against the City from which it held its franchise and asked a renewal. At the annual meeting, on Mch. 10, Sir Augustus Nanton was re-elected President, A. W. McLimont Vice-President and General Manager; F. Morton Morse was re-appointed Secretary.

As to the franchise and public ownership issue, the debate was long and varied. In the City Council (Apr. 7) Mayor Edward Parnell argued in favour of a 10-year extension of the existing franchise, and declared that it was the Council's duty to assist the Company in giving the citizens good transportation services. Alderman F. O. Fowler claimed, in opposition to this, that the System was worth $9,500,000 and that the present earnings of the Company would take care of operation, maintenance, interest and sinking fund and give the city full ownership in 30 years. Mr. McLimont, for the Company, declared it would cost Winnipeg upwards of $15,000,000 to acquire the Street Railway property, without taking into account the requirements of the community in respect to extensions, improvements, etc., which, by 1927, would total at least another $3,000,000. The press demanded a popular vote before any decision was arrived at and, meanwhile, the success of the City's Hydro-Electric system, with its business proficiency and popular approval, complicated the issue. No decision was reached at the close of the year but a compromise was under discussion by which the City would consent to a ten-year extension of the traction franchise on a lower schedule of fares and acceptance by the Company of rigid penalty clauses.

The Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. came into the control during this year of E. A. Robert of Montreal as President; it had been for years the property of the late Sir R. Forget and on his death the new President had been Senator Lorne C. Webster. The desire to obtain Mr. Robert's support in re-organization was due not only to his successful management of the Montreal Tramways Co., which had secured a City agreement that guaranteed sufficient earnings to cover the dividend of 10 per cent., but to his identification with new Power projects by which it was planned to develop at least 200,000 h.-p. in the vicinity of Montreal and probably to extend power development to other parts of the Province. The Railway, during 1921, had a net surplus of $87,512 with a total accumulated surplus of $684,412. During the first 6 months of 1922 it showed a surplus of $115,952.

In Ottawa, during this year, the Ottawa Electric Railway, which carried 40,000,000 passengers a year and was controlled by the Ottawa Traction Co. of which Thomas Ahearn was President, Warren Y. Soper Vice-President and G. L. Snelling Secretary, was the subject of much discussion. The people voted, on Jan. 2nd, as to (1) the purchase of the Street Railway by the City, (2) an extension of the franchise which would lapse in 1923, or (3) a special arrangement for Service-at-cost; in the balloting 6,003 voted for purchase and 8,430 against it, 8,415 voted for renewal and 6,070 against, while service-at-cost proposals were defeated by 3,345 to 10,639. Following this vote the Railway Company expressed a desire to discuss the new contract but refused to consider a shorter period than 30 years for renewal and with no undertaking to continue the 5-cent fare beyond a point at which it would cover costs of proper service and sound financing. Prolonged negotiations followed and finally, at the close of the year, the public was again asked to vote as to whether it preferred a new service-at-cost franchise agreement with the Company, or purchase of the Railway and all its assets for $4,500,000 *plus* capital expenditure since July 31, 1922—the Railway in the latter event to be operated by an Independent Commission.*

*Note.—The first proposal was defeated by a vote of 8,430 with 6,003 in favour; the second was defeated by 3,569 to 3,563 votes.

At Halifax the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co. inproved its position during the year and the usual controversies with the City were at a minimum. In 1921 its net earnings had been $181,638 or double those of the preceding year and it had made arrangements with the N. S. Power Commission under which the latter agreed to sell it all the Hydro-electric power developed at the Commission's new plant at St. Margaret's Bay; the Company was to purchase this power at cost *plus* interest and Sinking Fund charges, and distribute to Halifax consumers at rates to be approved by the N. S. Board of Public Utilities. A valuation of its physical properties took place and, on May 11, 1922, was announced by Jackson & Moreland, Engineers, as (1) $6,353,300 based upon the costs of material and labour on Oct. 1st, 1921; (2) $4,874,000 based upon average prices of material and labour during 12 preceding years; (3) $4,205,200 based upon original costs. The President of the Company was A. Stewart Pratt, Boston, and the Vice-President, W. H. Covert, Halifax, with 6 other Directors representing American interests.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, was a British concern with a share capital of £4,320,000 issued; R. M. Horne-Payne, London, was Chairman and George Kidd, General Manager at Vancouver. During 1922 the Railway sought a Dominion charter at Ottawa for its Vancouver Railway Co., Vancouver Power Co., and other allied interests, which would have placed it under control of the Dominion Railway Board; municipalities concerned in the Company's affairs protested that this would eliminate their control and rights; the Company contended that it was impossible to negotiate agreements with all the municipalities or come to any satisfactory business arrangement. In his annual address Mr. Horne-Payne summarized the conflicting issues of the past few years in an appeal to the people of Vancouver and Victoria who knew the value of the Company's enterprises, its electric power conveniences and its rapid transportation: "It is for them to choose between having these services in the hands of a Company able to work with ceaseless and unlimited energy for the advancement of the cities and districts it serves, or in the hands of a Company, the extension of which is restricted and crippled by lack of inducement and consequent shortage of capital."

The people, it was said, must choose between Dominion Railway Board control or a grant of the right to charge a 6-cent fare for the next 10 or 12 years. The Company refused, during the year, to operate under the former 5-cent rate and threatened, in May, to shut down rather than accept its enforcement; the City Council agreed to a 6-cent rate until December; at the close of the year an agreement involving a 6-cent rate for a limited number of years was under arrangement and was approved, on Nov. 7, by a large majority of the Board of Trade.

Canadian Canals and Waterways in 1922. The chief waterway interest of the year was the St. Lawrence Deepening project, and this has been dealt with under American Relations; the actual changes of the year were confined to Canadian construction work upon the new Welland Ship Canal. Official figures as to Canadian Canals in 1921—the latest available—showed that freight traffic increased 671,638 tons compared with 1920 and that this was due to increases on the Welland Canal of 800,350 tons and on the St. Lawrence of 666,103 tons with heavy grain shipments chiefly responsible for the increases; all the other Canals showed decreases, the largest being that of Sault Ste. Marie with 480,226 tons. Traffic through the United States locks at Sault Ste. Marie also showed a decrease of 30,545,288 tons due, almost entirely, to the depression in the Iron industry.

As to the Welland Ship Canal the Minister of Railways and Canals (Mr. Kennedy) stated in the Commons, on Apr. 10, that 70 per cent. of the total work remained to be done. This comprised the completion of five Sections and construction of four Sections; construction of the lock gates, superstructures of bridges, and minor details. The gross amount

expended to Mch. 31, 1922, was $30,588,026, less $4,000,000 of redeemable assets. In the House, on June 11, Estimates of $8,000,000 for further construction were approved despite a Progressive attempt to cut the amount in half; the original pre-war estimate of total cost was $50,000,000 but at this time it was said that this amount might be doubled before completion. From an engineering standpoint it promised to be a great enterprise and equal in many respects to that of the Panama Canal; authorities, however, claimed that for full efficiency it must be connected with a waterway of similar capacity in the Upper St. Lawrence; the dimensions of the Locks were such that 90 per cent. or more of the cargo carriers calling at Canadian Atlantic ports could pass through the Canal. It was being excavated to a depth of 25 feet but all structures were built so that an ultimate depth of 30 feet could be secured when desired.

Transportation through the Canals in 1922 was increased by the great Canadian wheat crop and figures available for the U. S. Sault Canal showed a total of 66,000,000 tons for the Season. Incidents of the year included the increasing popularity of the St. Lawrence route amongst Americans returning from Europe with the U. S. Immigration Department stating that 16,841 passengers bound for the United States were examined at Quebec during the 1922 season compared with 10,743 during 1921; the official statement in Parliament (May 3) that $12,124,959 had been expended, to Mch. 31, on the Trent Canal and the current plans of the Trent Waterway Development Association, with G. K. Fraser of Burleigh Falls as President, for advertisement and development as a popular waterway trip; the claim of Fort William and Port Arthur to lead the world in grain storage capacity as against the past records of St. Paul and Minneapolis through Elevator construction under way which, before the close of the year, would bring their capacity in 33 elevators up to 57,793,000 bushels compared with 65 elevators in Minneapolis and St. Paul with a capacity of 55,195,000 bushels.

The statement was made in Parliament, on May 5, by Hon. Ernest Lapointe in connection with a vote of $5,000,000 for the Port of Montreal that $34,000,000, in all, had been spent by the Government upon Montreal Harbour and that, in 1921, the revenues of the Port totalled $2,831,274 while expenditures, including interest, totalled $2,724,100, and that 135,000,000 bushels of grain had found their way to the Port of which 55,000,000 bushels were United States grain. Montreal, as a Port, had within the past five years, supplanted New York as the greatest grain-exporting centre of North America, or of the world—in the total volume and value of its general exports it was next to New York and above Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle; in 1921 the grain shipped from the Port of Montreal was 138,173,049 bushels compared with 84,698,581 bushels from New York, while up to Nov. 20, 1922, the shipment was 150,337,566 bushels.

On Sept. 15-17 the American Association of Port Authorities held their annual Convention in Toronto and elected M. P. Fennell of Montreal President for the ensuing year—after four years in the Secretaryship—with J. H. Walsh, New Orleans, B. F. Cresson, New York, and E. L. Cousins, Toronto, as Vice-Presidents. An address by R. Home Smith, Chairman of the Toronto Harbour Commission, was interesting: "We have spent the sum of about $14,000,000, we will spend at least $10,000,000 more; we have docks, water, in fact all the facilities of a great port—except shipping—and usually ships and shipping are incidental to port development!" With Welland Canal completion and St. Lawrence Waterway developments, the situation, however, would be very different.

Canadian Shipping Interests; Government Marine, C. P. R., and Canada Steamships.

There was distinct improvement in these interests during 1922; the sea-going tonnage was estimated at 60,000,000 or an advance upon pre-war and recent years and 25 per cent. more than in 1910; there was an increased number of regular freight sailings from the Ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax; nearly all the passenger Lines increased their tonnage from Atlantic ports; Port development continued at Halifax, where the Canadian docks and wharves constituted a remarkable public work, while large improvements were made at Montreal and Quebec and lesser ones at St. John, Yarmouth and Sydney. The world stiuation was still clouded so far as shipping was concerned with, in June, 1922, 56,802,000 gross tons of shipping compared with 42,514,000 in 1914—many more ships than there was trade to carry; the British output of new tonnage continued heavy and its supremacy in fast and efficient shipping and in a shipbuilding 20 per cent. cheaper than upon this continent, was once more manifest; the Shipping interests of the United States continued to decline.

Canadian events in this connection illustrated a growing interest in shipping and external trade. The White Star-Dominion Line had three large passenger ships upon its new Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool run and in March a new Liner—the *Regina*—of 16,500 tons left Liverpool for Canada; the new Canadian-Australasian Line motorship *Hauraki*—one of the latest vessels of its type and fitted for cargo and a limited number of passengers—arrived (May 19) at Vancouver; the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. launched the steamer *Charles Dick* (May 26) which was built for the National Sand and Material Co., Ltd., of Welland, to be used in carrying sand and gravel and fitted with special pumps and machinery—the first of its kind in Canada; the Cunard Line resumed, in May, its pre-war direct service between Southampton and Quebec-Montreal; the contract between Canada, Jamaica and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. was renewed for two years and provided for a fortnightly mail, passenger and freight service from Halifax to Bermuda, the British West Indies and Demerara, returning *via* the same ports to St. John—with a yearly Canadian subsidy of $340,666.

Other incidents included the statement, in August, by Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., of London, Montreal and Halifax, that another of the famous Manchester liners—the *Manchester Regiment*, with a tonnage of 11,592 and a cargo capacity of 620,000 cubic feet—would be added to their large fleet; the statement at Vancouver, on Sept. 8, that the Yamashita Company of Oregon, U. S., and Japan, would give a regular fortnightly freight service from Vancouver and Puget Sound to Japan with one Line, and another fortnightly Line from Columbia River—C. Gardner Johnson & Co. being appointed Vancouver agents; the announcement, on Feb. 1st, that Montreal and Quebec would

be ports of call for a new regular steamship service between Chicago and Philadelphia.

An important condition of the year was the tremendous growth of Shipping needs on the Great Lakes which was illustrated by the fact that, on Nov. 30, 1922, a fleet of 28 steamers loaded at the port elevators of Fort William and Port Arthur, with nearly 7,000,000 bushels of grain, left for points of further shipment such as Buffalo, Port Colborne and Montreal. There was, in October, an absolute congestion in the movement of grain with relations between shippers and shipping companies strained to the breaking point; one of the matters presented to the Government for settlement was the claim that higher rates were charged by Canadian boats for grain from Fort William to Georgian Bay ports than by American vessels from Fort William to Buffalo. A continued development of the year was that of oil steamers and another was the motor-ship. Canada had successfully utilized the former in carrying grain from Vancouver *via* the Panama Canal to Great Britain; England possessed, at the close of 1922, motor-ships which numbered 71 of 316,000 gross tons while the United States had 70 of these new water-vehicles of 146,152 gross tons.

The Canadian Government Merchantile Marine. This Government venture had to face colossal difficulties in 1921 and 1922. It had, by this time, inaugurated a freight-service from the Atlantic ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, to the West Indies, to the United Kingdom, to France, and to India; from the Pacific ports of Vancouver and Victoria there was a regular service to Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand; the service from the Atlantic to the Pacific *via* the Panama Canal was a connecting link between its Atlantic and Pacific services. Established in 1918 for special War purposes, succeeding Governments had naturally tried to maintain it, despite the equally natural claim that public money was being expended, without profit, to maintain competitive services.

Managed by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., and financed with money borrowed from the Government, the Company showed an operating profit of $1,056,000 in 1919 and $1,293,000 in 1920, with a loss of $2,210,124 in 1921 which, after including depreciation, reserves and interest, amounted to $9,166,114. Rate reductions of 50 per cent. and Labour disputes, combined with heavy depreciation in values of property and of shipments, aided in this process. The loss was small compared with that of the United States where 400 Government-owned vessels of 3,500,000 deadweight tons, in average active operation, had a deficit of $49,590,805—if figures were based upon usual Company methods—on an Income of $106,257,782 and $100,000,000 of investment.

During 1921 an arrangement was in operation under which the Company had agreed to repay to the Government the capital cost—represented by notes bearing interest at 5½ per cent., and secured by mortgages on the vessels; these notes were held by the Minister of Finance to the extent of $73,571,842 at the close of that year. The Fleet, at this time, consisted of 64 vessels built at an average cost per deadweight ton of $191 and, early in 1922, the Directors recommended that the capital cost be reduced to a present replacement value of $75 per ton, or about $28,000,000. They also recommended that boats under 5,000 tons and numbering 27 with a tonnage of 120,000 should be sold; this was confirmed by the new Board of the Company which was that of the Canadian National Railways; it also was approved by the Government and steps taken to carry it out by tender or private sale. The vessels were too deep in draught and of

wrong type for service through the St. Lawrence Canals but were serviceable for use on the Upper Lakes.

The losses continued during 1922 and the annual Report for that year showed a deficit of $9,649,478 after all charges, including depreciation, had been met; the total deficit in four years of operation was $18,791,284. The gross revenue of the year was $9,705,786 with operating expenses from closed voyages of $12,089,976; to this operating deficit of $2,384,189 were added $4,078,277 of interest on notes to Government, $2,932,130 as reserve for depreciation and other items making a total of $7,265,289. The C. N. R. Directors urged, at their 1922 annual meeting, that (1) the Fleet be kept in operation, but reduced to a total complement of 37 vessels, and (2) that the capital cost of the vessels be reduced to what might be considered present replacement value, as recommended in the 1921 Report. Incidents of the year were the reduction in its passenger rates from Halifax to Jamaica in order to meet American competition from Boston and New York; the large falling away in business on return voyages from ports in the United Kingdom, the Orient and Australasia; the attempt at a monthly service to the Mediterranean despite severe competition from the U. S. Shipping Board, whose rate cuts were met by a lowering of the rate to Montreal to the same level as the tariffs from Mediterranean ports to New York—with, also, the opening of offices at Naples, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg and Rotterdam; the inauguration, on June 21, of a fortnightly service between Montreal and Bermuda and extension of its Pacific Coast-wise service to San Diego, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon; the use of a number of its freighters in the Grain movement on the Great Lakes and the taking over, at the close of the year, of the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Service on the Pacific Coast with a fleet of 5 steamers and various smaller vessels.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd. This Company, despite the trying period of 1921-22, maintained its exceptional position of profits on operation. During 1921 the ocean ships of the Company performed 136 round volumes and in 1922 the total was 188; there was a shrinkage in gross earnings of $2,502,000 with, however, a decrease in operating expenses of $2,736,000 and an increase in net profits of $234,000. The annual Report of the C. P. R. Company for 1922 referred to the effort of various Companies to keep a large ocean tonnage in operation and its effect upon rates and revenues: "In addition to the Steamship lines of private companies a large Government-owned tonnage has been in active competition with the old-established lines on all oceans. The competition of the United States lines, especially, has been of a demoralizing nature; in some cases lower freight rates were established than shippers represented as necessary and were willing to accept." It was added that equipment, service, efficiency, had all been maintained at high levels; that in the Pacific the Company had replaced the *Empress of Japan* and the *Monteagle* with the *Empress of Canada* and *Empress of Australia* and had four of the finest, best equipped, and fastest steamers on the Pacific—though the competition of the U. S. Government Merchant Marine was the most severe ever experienced; that the Company, in 1922, had 15 passenger ships in regular service on the Atlantic and 4 on the Pacific with 12 freight ships on both oceans and a large number on the Pacific coasts and the inland Lakes of British Columbia. The Company had varied interests in London as the centre of its European business and shipping connections. Sir George McLaren Brown for 14 years had been in control of C. P. R. affairs in London—latterly as General Manager with Europe as his field; he guided the arrangements for construction of new steamships, the wide and important publicity work of the C. P. R., the hundreds of C. P. R. Shipping Agents in Britain and abroad, a really national propaganda in respect to British investment in the development of Canadian resources and support of British emigration to Canada.

On Mch. 8, 1922, Sir George presided at the inauguration of an improved service between Glasgow and Montreal, with the *Metagama* and

two other ships allotted to this route, and stated that this season there would be 3 passenger sailings per month from Glasgow, weekly services from Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp and Cherbourg and, in addition, Atlantic services by 8 purely cargo boats: "Including all the Canadian Pacific fleet—on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Great Lakes, the Company now has a total of 465,000 tons. On the Atlantic we provide facilities for carrying 20,000 passengers per month." On Apr. 22 the *Empress of Scotland*, of 25,000 gross registered tons and 676 feet long—the largest of the Canadian Pacific fleet, and one of the ten biggest steamers in the world —started from Southampton on her first voyage to Quebec; during the summer, in conjunction with the *Empress of France*, she sailed regularly from Southampton to Quebec, calling at Cherbourg, and on the homeward voyage going on from Southampton to Hamburg.

At Hambourg, on May 30, the *Empress of France* inaugurated the C.P.R. service between that Port and Canada, Cherbourg and Southampton; the event had aroused much interest in Central Europe and was fittingly celebrated at this date on board the *Empress*. Sir G. McLaren Brown stated that C. P. R. ships sailed on every ocean and had their eye on every port of the globe. The Company realized that it had a certain duty to perform in trying to assist the recovery of Europe. Hence, in part, this new policy. Still another mark of progress was seen on June 16 when the new 21,500-ton (588 feet long) *Empress of Australia*, from the Clyde, sailed direct for Vancouver *via* the Panama Canal and thus completed a programme by which the new 22,000-ton *Empress of Canada*—then on her maiden voyage from Hong Kong to Vancouver and the big sister turbine steamships *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia* constituted a regular fortnightly service between Canada, Japan and China. An interesting feature in this new addition to the C. P. R. fleet, and which greatly impressed engineering experts at the time, was the Curtis-Parsons combination turbines, fitted with the latest development in transformer gear which German science had evolved when the War broke out.

It was announced in England, at this time, that the quickest route to the Orient was by C. P. R. steamers and trains, all the way, from Hamburg, Antwerp, Cherbourg, Southampton, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Belfast, to Hong Kong, under the British flag. The reduced first-class fare to Japan, China and Manila was £146 when passengers travelled by an *Empress* steamer on the Atlantic; in utilizing the Trans-Canada Limited, which made the journey from Montreal to Vancouver in 92 hours, it was possible for a traveller from Britain to be in Yokohama in 21 days or at Hong Kong in 29 days. On Aug. 18 another kind of steamship started on its maiden voyage as the latest addition to the Canadian Pacific Atlantic fleet—the *Montclare* of 16,400 tons, 563 ft. long, 70 ft. beam, and a sister ship to the *Montcalm* and *Montrose*. These were one-class cabin ships in which service the C. P. R. was a pioneer.

Incidents of the year included the inauguration of a C. P. R. service from Montreal to Barbadoes and Demerara *via* Bermuda and returning from Barbadoes to Montreal *via* Boston; establishment of a direct Steamship service between Montreal and the principal Norwegian ports with the object of furthering the expansion of trade between Canada and Norway with the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. as Traffic Agents; an arrangement under which the *Empress* liners on the Pacific made Honolulu a point of call and the placing of two additional ships of freight service in regular schedule on the cross-Atlantic trade with, also, the *Montezuma* in the Cuban and West Indian service; the sailing of the Canadian Pacific liner *Montrose* (16,400 tons) from Liverpool on her maiden voyage early in May.

Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. This Company concluded a period of serious difficulty by financial changes which were completed in 1922. Beginning as far back as 1845, it had rendered, in different stages of its growth, substantial service to the pioneer activities of Canadian transportation; in 1913 the larger organization was created which included five companies absorbed by the original Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.

with three more added to the combination; the Company, in 1921, owned a fleet of 88 Steamships of 182,961 gross tons. The 9th annual Report, for the year 1922, showed net earnings, without depreciation or taxes, of $2,040,748 and the profit for the year, after all charges and reserves, was $429,910. The total revenue decreased $1,171,808 from 1921 and this was due largely to a loss of 569,365 tons of coal traffic through the coal miners' strike, to losses in passenger traffic by Railway strikes, and, also, to serious Port congestions.

In accordance with authority granted at a meeting of shareholders, on May 16, the Company's 10-year Serial 1st Mortgage Bonds, which had been issued for $6,000,000, were cancelled as a result of failure in Subscription and an equivalent amount of the Company's 20-year First Mortgage, Collateral Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. Gold Bonds was issued and sold; the Company also sold an issue of its 4-5 Year Notes to a total of $850,000. It retired $376,210 worth of Debenture stock through Sinking fund operation; purchased 4,266 shares of capital stock and $430,000 1st Mortgage bonds of the Century Coal Co., Ltd., and paid off Bank loans of that Company aggregating $700,000—thus discharging a contingent liability of $1,000,000 and acquiring complete ownership; underlying 1st Mortgage bonds were reduced from $523,046 to $59,460.

The Assets of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., and subsidiary Companies on Dec. 31, 1922, totalled $41,605,392 in which vessels, plant, equipment, etc., stood for $32,251,626, less $7,626,766 of reserve for Depreciation; the Liabilities included Capital stock of $24,500,000 and Funded Debt., etc., of $11,773,179; the accumulated Surplus was $2,902,685 and the Profits for the year $429,910; the Operating revenue was $11,614,870 and the Operating expenses $9,574,122. The new President of the Company, W. H. Coverdale, had assumed office early in 1922 following the annual meeting of May 16. His first step was the writing off of $3,873,595 in the value of the Company's ocean vessels and a reduction of the accumulated surplus from $8,611,147 to $3,610,719 as a second step; in his first annual address to Shareholders he blamed the conditions attaching to the re-organization of 1913 *plus* difficulties in borrowing necessary monies during the War with heavy interest, restrictions, etc., for the recent financial complications; in the period of expansion, also, some purchases of property and securities had been successful and others had resulted in losses; notwithstanding this situation the Company had, from 1913 to 1921, made "substantial earnings of large sums of money and closed each year with a satisfactory net income."

During 1921 and early in 1922 the Company had been keenly attacked, as to its financial condition, in various press statements and despatches and in journals such as the *Financial Post* of Toronto; these criticisms gradually lessened, however, and then ceased as the new financial arrangements developed. At the annual meeting of May 16 sweeping changes in the Directorate had been made and only six members of the old Board retained —J. W. Norcross, who became Vice-President and General Manager, George H. Smithers, Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, Dr. W. L. McDougald, H. B. Smith and D. B. Hanna. Mr. Coverdale, a Canadian by birth but resident in New York, was re-elected President and the new Directors were F. J. Humphrey, New York, Robert Hobson, Hamilton, J. H. Fortier, Quebec, Senator Smeaton White, George Caverhill, F. W. Molson and C. E. Taschereau of Montreal. Following this re-organization the new issues of bonds had a most gratifying reception and the business of the year included renewal of the freight and passenger services on the St. Lawrence River, including Newfoundland and the Great Lakes, with the inauguration of a new freight service between Montreal, Cleveland and Detroit. Other important services were the Northern Navigation Co. between Detroit, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie and the head of the Lakes and the Trans-Atlantic Service operated by the Inter-Continental Transport Service, Ltd., between Montreal and London, fortnightly, and London, Havre and Montreal fortnightly.

Highways of Canada; The Motor Industry in 1922.

The question of Good Roads in Canada, the problem of improving highways to meet conditions of ever-increasing motor-vehicle traffic, the certainty of great benefit to a country of scenic beauty and vast spaces under such conditions, were continuously before the people in 1922. There was no dispute as to the value of good roads which, in a country like Canada, would attract tourists and visitors. Possessed of wonderful scenery and widely varied characteristics, it had the initial advantage of lying, for 3,000 miles, alongside of the greatest motor-producing and motor-using people in the world with over 10,000,000 cars under use in 1922.

According to Herbert Cuthbert, of the Pacific North-West Tourist Association, in an address at Victoria, B.C., June 15, the people of the United States used to spend $700,000,000 a year in European travel and $600,000,000 in their own country—with most of this, in 1922, spent at home as a result of motor travelling and including estimates of $40,000,000 in the State of Maine, $40,000,000 in Colorado, a total in Cuba only second to its famous Tobacco crop and, in New England, $100,000,000 a year; other authorities estimated that before the War Switzerland had a yearly revenue of $150,000,000 from tourists, Italy $100,000,000 and France $500,000,000. In Canada the traffic was, at this time, leaping upwards. According to Department of Customs' registrations for the year 1922, 617,285 automobiles entered the Dominion for touring purposes and of these 615,074 remained for less than one month while 2,211 remained for a period of more than one month and less than six months; the total number for 1920 was only 93,300 or an increase of 523,985 cars in two years.

Allowing an average expenditure of $25 per day, including gasoline and garage charges, for the first class of car and an average length of stay of seven days, this traffic represented an expenditure of over $107,000,000. Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia were the Provinces chiefly concerned in the matter. Government regulations were amended during the year so as to facilitate touring and encourage visitors, with permits easily obtained. The general traffic continued to grow greatly and over the Jefferson Highway, alone, to Winnipeg, the increase was 50 per cent. Meanwhile, however, the United States was doing its best to keep its people at home with "See America First" as the slogan, and France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium were doing their utmost to attract visitors to their respective countries. Money, it was pointed out, spent in Great Britain by American tourists was listed among the invisible items of National wealth along with interest from foreign investments, marine earnings, etc. Partly because of tourist requirements, partly because of motor traffic, partly for other business reasons, the United States was estimated, at this time, to be spending $900,000,000 a year on road improvements with the Lincoln Highway, from coast to coast, as the outstanding product.

In Canada the Federal Government had started, in 1919, by setting aside $20,000,000 to assist the Provinces in building roads. Highway enthusiasts such as S. L. Squire, Chairman of the Executive, Canadian Good Roads Association, claimed that roads were the first link in the great chain of transportation and, properly developed, would help and not hamper the Railways. It was estimated that up to 1921 the investment of Dominion, Provinces and municipalities in Canadian roads was $574,000,000, the investment in motors and motor-trucks $518,760,000 and the average value of horse-drawn vehicles, together with horse-power, on the occupied land of Canada $620,000,000—a total value for rolling-stock and roadway of $1,712,760,000! As to Government aid in this connection A. W. Campbell, Dominion Commissioner of Highways, stated in an interview, on Nov. 25, that $40,000,000 had been appropriated under current Dominion and Provincial policies. Of the total sum $15,000,000 was for use on Federal-aided highways and of this $6,000,000 would come out of the Dominion Treasury; expenditures made by the Provinces and Counties on roads not receiving Federal assistance amounted to about $25,000,000.

There were, at this time, 1,000 miles of permanent, paved road in Canada, or sufficient mileage to extend one-third of the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In an article widely published in the press during April, A. W. Campbell pointed out that good roads were desirable for four distinct reasons—which could be called social, business, pleasure and national. Social reasons and those of pleasure appealed to farmers and their wives and motorists in general; business reasons appealed to all who had to have loads carried from place to place with good roads reducing perceptibly the haulage cost per ton; national reasons were the promotion of a great industry and encouragement of a great tourist traffic. The magnitude of the whole question was considerable and S. L. Squire stated to the Winnipeg *Free Press*, on Jan. 27, that no less than 410,000 miles of roadway in Canada had been improved to greater or less degree without including road allowances; that the Province of Alberta had no les than 250,000 miles of road allowances and Saskatchewan 210,000 miles. For the 410,000 miles of improved roads in Canada 3,280,000 acres were required and the value of the land occupied by the roads together with improvements and bridges, amounted to $524,000,000.

Out of existing roadways and evolving plans of various Governments there was growing steadily during 1920-22 the basic plan of a Trans-Canada Highway. In the West, between Vancouver and Winnipeg, there was, at the close of the year, only one gap in the Transcontinental Highway and this, one of 80 miles, running from Princeton to Hope—which had been surveyed and made ready for work in the Spring with two years necessary for completion. By 1924, if plans already approved

were carried out, the Kenora-Winnipeg road would be completed and the only remaining gap in the Trans-Canada Highway would be the difficult region in Ontario between the Sault and Port Arthur. The road from the Sault to Toronto was not in very good condition but from Toronto to Montreal would be completed within a year and from Montreal to Halifax was in excellent shape. Dr. P. E. Doolittle, Toronto, President of the Canadian Automobile Association, was an enthusiast in this connection and had done much to develop public opinion and public action. In June of 1922 he addressed several Western meetings, as he had in the Maritime Provinces during 1921.

At Edmonton he strongly supported the construction of a Highway connecting that city with Vancouver *via* Jasper Park and the turning over to the two Provinces concerned of the abandoned Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern grades between Lobstick and Jasper Park boundary as a motor roadway. As to this a petition was forwarded to the Dominion Premier declaring that "with such connection made there would be available several splendid scenic circular tours through the Canadian Rockies, which would bring thousands of Canadians and American tourists into Western Canada with a resulting revenue which could be used to splendid advantage"; that it would constitute a 189-mile link in the Peace River road which was so essential to Northern development and that the publicity for Alberta would be inestimable. Meanwhile, the Vermilion-Windermere section of a motor highway across the Rockies from Calgary was nearing completion and constituted the last link in the through highway from Calgary to California; its completion would open a circle tour of 6,000 miles which would, undoubtedly, be one of the most spectacular motor routes on the continent—touching three National Parks in Canada and seven in the United States. At Halifax, on Dec. 4, Lieut.-Governor MacCallum Grant unveiled the first sign-post on the Trans-Canada Highway inscribed with the words "Halifax to Vancouver" and Dr. Doolittle reviewed the history and development of the project.

The Canadian Good Roads Association held its 9th annual Convention at Victoria, B.C., on June 12-15, with the Hon. S. J. Latta, M.L.A., Minister of Education, Edmonton, in the chair. Speeches of welcome were given by Hon. John Oliver, Premier, and others and Mr. Latta then delivered a Presidential address of notable interest and value. The need of better roads to him seemed great, the difficulties considerable: "Road material in many localities is scarce and, therefore, the expense of transportation is so great as to compel the use of earth close at hand. How best, therefore, to build a serviceable earth road must be faced and the problem must be solved. This alone is a matter calling for the most expert engineering knowledge. The shortness of the season, the difficulty of drainage, the scarcity of labour, and other things must also be considered. Generally

speaking, there has been no proper planning of rural or urban areas. The survey merely adheres to the rectangular system according to certain principles laid down by land surveyors. This system tends to the marking out of too many miles of road more, on the most liberal estimate, than the taxpayer is able to construct properly." He dealt with certain associated interests —railways, roads and the economic value of land; described the usefulness of roads as feeders to railways and treated of location, type, methods of construction and financing of highways.

Addresses followed from various authorities on different elements in the problem and from American and international points of view. Prof. K. A. Clark, University of Alberta, H. R. MacKenzie, Provincial Field Engineer, Saskatchewan, A. W. Campbell of Ottawa, J. D. Robertson, Deputy-Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, C. H. Fullerton, Superintendent of Colonization Roads in Ontario, F. L. Macpherson of Victoria and Patrick Philip, Public Works Engineer of the same city, D. W. Johnston, Engineer, Vancouver, J. A. Duchastel de Montrouge, Outremont, Que., J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of National Parks, Hon. E. C. Drury and Hon. F. C. Biggs, Toronto, H. S. Carpenter, Deputy-Minister of Highways, Regina, were the chief Canadian speakers. Those from the United States included Lieut.-Col. H. L. Bowlby, President, American Road Builders' Association, Washington; Hon. J. P. Hartman and C. W. Cornell, Seattle; R. G. Davidson, Portland, Ore., and James Allen, Olympia, Wash.; A. P. Sandles, Columbus, Ohio, and G. P. Graham, Albany, New York. These speakers dealt with the sentimental, mechanical, engineering and national value of roads and with almost every phase of the problem—except, perhaps, the question of taxation involved in large expenditures; Hon. Mr. Biggs of Ontario and others urged the Dominion Government to duplicate its $20,000,000 subsidy. Mr. Latta was elected Hon. President, Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C., M.L.A., Minister of Roads in Quebec, was elected President, and R. T. Kelley, Hamilton, and F. L. Fellowes, Vancouver, Vice-Presidents; G. A. McNamee, Montreal, remained Secretary-Treasurer and S. L. Squire Chairman of the Executive. Resolutions were passed as follows:

1. That this Association reaffirm its approval of the principle of Federal aid, the Provinces of the Dominion having undertaken comprehensive road policies because of a Federal grant and, as improved roads are a great national asset, and have a direct and definite relationship to agriculture, immigration, colonization, and transportation, and since these are of great importance to Canada as a nation, the Federal Government is justified in continuing financial assistance to the Provinces in the building of all main or through roads, and that any Province, at the expiration of the time limit set forth by the present Act should be entitled to an extension of time.

2. That in the selection of routes or of roads to be improved these be made with the following objects in view: (a) local service; (b) eventually co-ordinating the roads within the Province that the system when completed may form a comprehensive whole, and that interprovincial roads be made a part of such plan; (c) that roads be built economically and of

such standard or type as may best meet the traffic which they must bear; (d) that roads when improved shall be maintained.

3. That the Dominion and Provincial Governments be petitioned to put forth every effort to preserve to the Canadian people, as far as may be possible, the natural scenic attractions, such as waterfalls and giant timber bordering on the main highways of the Dominion, as from a purely utilitarian standpoint the value of these attractions in bringing tourists to Canada will, in most instances, far exceed any immediate economic advantage which might be gained from their destruction.

4. That the Engineering Bureau of Standards, Ottawa, be urged to give its earnest attention to research-work regarding road-building materials, road-construction, etc., in Canada, and the collection and distribution of knowledge pertaining thereto.

Following the Convention and at succeeding meetings S. L. Squire, Hon. F. C. Biggs, Hon. J. L. Perron and others urged the Dominion Government to give another grant of $20,000,000; a large group of Toronto business men met, on Nov. 17, and passed a Resolution approving such a grant and an extension of time to some of the Provinces; a Delegation was at Ottawa, on Nov. 29, to press the matter upon Government attention.

Motor Car Development in Canada. Intimately associated with the whole question of good roads and improved highways was the increasing use of the Automobile in Canada, the growth of a great motor-car industry and the incidental change in popular habits and conditions. The 1921 registration of automobiles in Canada was 424,573, of motor-trucks 31,092, of motor-cycles 1,615 and farm tractors 1,623; the total of all these vehicles was 458,903 compared with 67,415 in 1914 and 2,100 in 1907; the number of dealers and manufacturers was 3,539, the chauffeurs 49,709, the operators 60,990. The total number of motor vehicles, in 1922, was 514,092. In the United States, in 1907, the total was 133,296, in 1914, 1,716,119, and in 1922 10,500,000. Great Britain had 497,582, or not very many more than Canada, while France had 236,146. The industry in the United States during 1922 was second only to Agriculture with an approximate value of $2,725,000,000 for its output—automobiles, tires, replacement parts and accessories—and with a larger capital investment than all the National Banks. It took tremendous losses in 1921 with a production of $700,000,000 less in value than that of 1920 and with heavy deficits in most of the big Companies. In 1922 there was improvement in all conditions with, for instance, General Motors Corporation showing a deficit of $38,680,770 in 1921 and net earnings of $29,997,391 in 6 months of 1922. As to the Ford Motor Co., which started originally with a capital of $28,000, it had assets in 1922, according to Michigan filed statements, of $400,820,132 and, on June 30, cash on hand totalling $145,985,669 with 70,000 men employed and a product of 5,000 cars a day. In the United States, as a whole, the output for the year showed a million cars and tractors more than in 1921, while in Canada it was 100,000 greater.

There was, at this time, practically one car to every 17 men, women and children in Canada. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the output of the Canadian Automobile industry was 101,007 in 1922 or 53 per cent. more than in 1921 and 7 per cent. more than the maximum attained in 1920; the number of employees rose from 5,919 in 1917 to 7,344 in 1922 and the number of plants was 15 in the latter year. As to values, over a term of 6 years, the capital invested was $28,192,858 in 1917 and $47,761,964 in 1922; the cost of materials rose from $35,585,820 to $54,408,719 and the value of products from $54,466,273 to $81,956,429; the salaries and wages were almost double in 1922. The total number of Passenger automobiles imported in the fiscal year 1922* was 7,181, compared with 16,117 in 1918, and of freight automobiles 806 compared with 964; the total value of these importations was $11,039,127 in 1922 and $12,592,424 in 1918; the value of automobile parts or accessories imported in 1922 was $10,211,791 as against $6,671,410 in 1918. The number of motor cars estimated as "scrapped" during the year was 10,838 in 1919 and 18,030 in 1920.

This industry was, therefore, a most important one and one of the chief factors in it was the General Motors of Canada, Ltd., which, during 1922, worked at top-speed and production for both its Canadian and export markets. With plants at Oshawa and Walkerville, and production of the McLaughlin-Buick, Chevrolet and Oakland cars, with a pay-roll of $440,000 a month, with shipments to England illustrated by one in May which filled 63 freight cars and was valued at $320,000, with the opening, on June 28, of a new plant at Hendon, England, with exports to countries all over the world, its business was, in this year, a most prosperous one. The Ford Company of Canada was another illustration of Canadian progress in this connection—from 114 cars manufactured in 1904 to 45,000 in 1922 was, in itself, a record. The Company, of which Wallace R. Campbell was Vice-President and Treasurer at this time, paid two dividends of 15 per cent. each in 1921; it had under way at Ford City in 1922 the erection of a new and large motor plant to cover 125 acres and cost about $6,000,000; it declared, on July 20, another 15 per cent. dividend with stock selling at 440. The Report for the fiscal year of July 31 showed net earnings of $5,006,521 or 71½ per cent. on the outstanding stock of $7,000,000 with a surplus of $6,147,715 and a product in the year of 45,000 cars and 1,192 tractors; there was a January cut in price from $25 to $60 and in October another ranging from $50 to $85.

The production of trucks and the transportation issues involved were important matters at this time. The Canadian production increased from 5,148 in 1921 to 8,169 in 1922 while the average value declined from $747 to $641; in the United States the value of the output in this latter year increased by $96,000,-

*Note.—Statement by Hon. Mr. Bureau, Minister of Customs, in Commons, May 16, 1922.

000 and, while the farmer used an increasing number of trucks for his products, the motor-bus came into use for general traffic. Developments of the truck method of locomotion were in use by U. S. railways—notably by the New Mexico Central R. R. which ran a flanged-wheel motor bus line over 116 miles of track, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford which operated a 104-mile route. Twenty-five railways were said to run short lines including the Canadian National. As to cities, the New York *Tribune* tabulated a list of 106 using motor busses or trucks, in 1922 with 40,000 altogether in use; it was stated that the U. S. farm products hauled annually by motor transport at this time were 134,400,000 tons and the freight 1,430,000,000 tons.*

In Canada there was considerable development in trucks and buses; the increased production, alone, was 59 per cent. in 1921-1922 while in numbers the increase was over 3,000; the imports of freight automobiles decreased slightly in this year to 806 in number but the exports of those manufactured in Canada rose from 1,421 in 1921 to 2,564. The Express Companies were said to be feeling the competition of motor bus carriers—especially in Western Ontario where lines were in daily operation between centres like London and Toronto and other points; in Quebec there was a notable increase in this traffic and at Quebec City, on Oct. 21, a Good Roads Conference urged the limiting of speed for autobuses to 20 miles an hour. In Toronto, during August, the Ontario General Omnibus Co., Ltd., was organized with a capital of $200,000, preferred, and $400,000, common, to take over the operating equipment of the Blue Bird Transit Ltd., a Company which had been operating for two years upon the highway between Toronto and Hamilton; the Board of Directors included Prof. W. T. Jackman, President, with Fred. E. Martin as General Superintendent.

Incidents in motor transportation included the recognition of Ontario licenses in 42 States of the Union; the presentation of gold medals at Edmonton, on Aug. 12, to G. F. Gordon and C. W. Niemeyer of that city as being the pioneer pilots of the first Automobile running from Edmonton to Victoria, B. C.; the statement that 10,168 deaths had been caused in 34 States of the Union by four-wheeled motor vehicles in 1921 or an increase of 28 per cent. since 1917. On Nov. 28 a notable letter appeared in the Toronto press written by the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White which drew attention to "the wholesale massacre of human beings" taking place in this City, and the daily toll of human life taken by the automobile, claimed that undue speed was the reason and lack of adequate punishment or efficient regulation the cause. A second letter was published on the 30th pointing out that in Toronto, during 1920 and 1921, the people dying from six of the worst diseases were 403, the murders and man-

*Note.—Jan. 3rd, 1923, New York *Tribune*.

slaughters were 67 while those killed or injured by automobiles totalled 2,183. On Dec. 2nd Sir Thomas urged the Mayor, in another letter, to take action along the line of heavy fines, license to all drivers and more authority to the Police. The following were the 1921 figures of motor cars* and taxing revenue in the various Provinces:

Province	Cars	Revenue	Province	Cars	Revenue
Alberta	40,292	$ 718,531	P. E. Island	1,751	$ 38,203
British Columbia	32,850	600,000	Quebec	54,660	1,386,531
Manitoba	38,632	528,194	Saskatchewan	61,175	821,882
New Brunswick	13,615	273,074		463,767	7,668,633
Nova Scotia	14,275	372,218	Yukon	81	860
Ontario	206,517	2,930,000	Total	463,848	7,669,493

The chief Motor organization at this time was the Canadian Automobile Association of which Dr. P. E. Doolittle, Toronto, was President, and W. G. Robertson Secretary-Treasurer—the latter was, also, Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Motor League; 18 Associations were affiliated with the Dominion body in 1922, and of these 6 were Provincial Associations representing Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and all of them active in operation and advocacy of better roads, better motoring conditions and laws and in looking after the increasing interests of motorists in general.

The most active, probably, was the Ontario Motor League; it included over 80 motor organizations of the Province and had a membership of 23,451 at the close of 1922—an increase of 3,435 in the year. The League, through its head office and the offices of affiliated Clubs throughout the Province, was able to give assistance to members in planning tours, advising on legal questions, issuing automobile licenses, and solving numerous problems pertaining to the ownership and use of motor vehicles; it gave assistance to its members in passing their cars through the Customs at the International border while Automobile Clubs in the principal cities of the United States, by reciprocal arrangement, extended the privilege of Club membership to the League members. Amongst other things done by the League was the erection of 40,000 black and yellow signs throughout the Province as guides to tourists and motorists in general; another was support to the Good Roads movement. At the 15th annual Convention of the League in Toronto, Jan. 30-31, A. W. Campbell, Ottawa, Hon. F. C. Biggs and others spoke and A. R. Greene, of Toronto, was elected President.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Good Roads' Association (Mch. 2) W. G. Robertson of the Ontario Motor League stated that sane driving and courtesy was expected from all members. As to speed-limit conditions he stated that in California it was 35 miles per hour; in Kansas 40 and in all the States

*Note.—Figures vary slightly in various statements as to numbers but, approximately, they are correct.

an average of 30 miles: "Thirty miles per hour is the maximum speed limit in British Columbia while the other Western Provinces and New Brunswick fix no limit beyond requiring speed at all times to be reasonable, and having regard to traffic. In Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia the upper limit has been fixed at 25 miles per hour while P. E. Island, but recently opened up to the automobile, puts the ban on a speed in excess of 15 miles per hour." Other organizations included the Vancouver Automobile Club organized in 1910 and with 2,000 members at this time; the N. S. Good Roads Association of which R. H. Henry, K.C., was President, and the Ottawa Motor Club with Stewart McClenaghan President and 1,100 members; the Good Roads' League of British Columbia of which R. H. Gale, Vancouver, was President. The Saskatoon, Chilliwack, Quebec and Winnipeg Automobile Clubs and the Montreal Motorists' League; the Edmonton Automobile and Good Roads Association, and the Calgary Automobile Club were important organizations.

Incidents of the year included the interesting fact that despite the enormous growth of the automobile in popular use the number of horses in Canada actually increased by 600,000 between 1916 and 1921; the opening by Lieut.-Governor Pugsley at St. John, on Apr. 3rd, of the largest Motor Show ever held in the Maritime Provinces with cars on exhibition worth $100,000; the fact that for the year 1921 Canadian registration of automobiles showed a 16 per cent. increase compared with a 13·2 per cent. increase in the United States; the publication, for the first time, on Feb. 1st, 1922, of *The Canadian Road Builder* as the official organ of the Canadian Good Roads Association; the dedication at Nashua, N. H., on May 18, by Governor A. O. Brown of New Hampshire, of the Daniel Webster Highway running from Boston to Montreal; the protests voiced at a meeting of the Automobile Club of Canada, with headquarters at Montreal (Feb. 27), against the increased Provincial taxation of 90 cents per horse-power from 70 cents, and the charge of $50 per ton capacity on each motor truck *plus* $1.00 for the number plates, and maintenance of a $5.00 license for driving.

Other matters were the claim made by F. W. Fenn of the U. S. National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in Toronto, on Feb. 8, that the Motor truck cut existing transport rates in half and that farmers in the States had found that it travelled 25 per cent. longer distance, made 183 per cent. more round trips, carried 48 per cent. more corn and 50 per cent. more wheat than was possible by any other system; the fact that, on May 23, new Dominion rates came into effect and that automobiles in the hands of agencies, on which *bona-fide* sales had not been made, were subject to the new Dominion tax of 5 or 10 per cent., according to value, and also subject to the increase of 50 per cent. in the Sales Tax. An important matter of this period was the proposed International Peace Highway to run from Quebec on the north to Mexico City on the south—thus linking the three

major North American countries. Almost the entire 2,700 miles from Quebec to Mexico City had been practically decided upon by June of 1922 with the Automobile Clubs in all the States, concerned, actively at work marking out the route. The President of the Association pushing the project was Thad. Snow of Clarleston, Mo., a man of remarkable character and personal business capacity.

Canadian Telephone Statistics 1921.

No. of Systems	2,365	Telephone Employees	19,943
Stock Companies	614	Capital Stock of Companies	$42,194,426
Municipal Systems	103	Funded Debt	90,343,345
Private Systems	99	Cost of Property and Equipment	158,678,229
Provincial Operation	4	Gross Revenues	36,986,913
No. of Telephones	902,090	Net Operating Revenue	6,906,878
Pole Line Mileage	178,093	Salaries and Wages	19,000,422
Wire Mileage	2,268,271		

Canadian Telegraph Statistics 1921.

No. of Offices	4,901	Wire Mileage	250,803
Land Messages	15,013,993	No. of Employees	7,818
Cable Messages	1,154,787	Gross Revenue	$11,310,989
Pole Line Mileage	52,828	Net Operative Revenue	1,576,690

Canadian Express Statistics 1921.

No. of Offices	3,724	Express Privileges	$16,549,915
Mileage Operated	60,911	Net Operating Rise	353,792
Gross Earings	$32,504,894	British and Canadian Capital Investment	7,918,800
Operating Expenses	15,601,187		

THE BANKS AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Canadian Banks in 1922; Financial Conditions and Banking Policy.

The Banks of Canada had shared in the responsibilities of war-time, in the difficulties of the succeeding inflation and period of depression; in 1922 they shared in the gradual process of steady improvement which was visible in Canadian conditions. Many things proved the betterment of the situation. The rise in the value of the pound sterling from $4.41 to $4.70—and the temporary advance of the Canadian dollar to a premium in New York; the increase in the sale of Canadian securities in the American market to a total of $240,450,709 and the fact that they realized a better price than at home or than most inter-national securities in that market; the continued sale of Canadian securities in Canada to a total, according to J. H. Gundy, of $228,742,434 in 1922; the increase in Dominion revenues and improvement in the operating returns of the National Railways; the change in Savings Bank deposits which had declined steadily from May, 1921, to February, 1922, and thereafter showed a distinct inclination to increase; the increase of $30,000,000 in the value of Canadian field crops over 1921, a favourable and increasing balance in trade, an improving Pulp business and a greater feeling of individual and corporate confidence—all these and many other facts were proofs of the financial improvement of 1922.

The improved conditions did not, however, show in all directions and, according to published figures,* 108 securities listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange maintained their 1921 dividend position unchanged in 1922 while 5 large concerns started paying dividends, 3 increased their figures, 7 decreased the dividend and 6 passed it. The farmer, meanwhile, had a splendid crop of high quality, 30 per cent. greater than in 1921 but with prices averaging in the last quarter of 1922 $1.00 a bushel as against $1.22 in the same period of 1921. In the rapid marketing of the crop which followed its production, the Banks and the Railways shared much of the credit—the former arranging the very large funds necessary for the moving of the grain. Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in a statement issued on Dec. 30, declared that: "There is on the part of the business world, an increasing confidence in the future, founded on the improvement that has already taken place, and this confidence should stimulate further activity. The other favourable factor is the improved demand in Great Britain and the United States for Canadian products, even though, in the latter case, we are handicapped to a large extent by the new tariff."

*Note.—*Financial Post*, Toronto, Jan. 5, 1923.

At the same time Sir Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal, described the condition of business in Canada as, upon the whole, "more satisfactory than a year ago". In his annual address, however, on Dec. 4, he pointed out that: "Canada cannot go ahead again, as she should, while taxation and the cost of living are higher in this country than they are in the United States of America." Peleg Howland, President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in his annual address on May 25, added that: "The cost of manufacturing and the cost of distributing goods has been somewhat modified, but they are still out of line with the purchasing power of the country." These responsible utterances covered the situation, though from a severely cautious point of view. Intimately associated with the Banks and their policy of caution, restriction and deflation, as well as the still depressed nature of general business, was the record of Failures. At the minimum in 1919 figures for Canada (and Newfoundland) were $10,120,232; in 1920 they rose to $22,139,575, in 1921 they were $51,083,158; in 1922 they had still further increased to $78,068,959.

A national incident of this period was the flotation in New York by J. P. Morgan & Co. on Apr. 24 of a $100,000,000 Dominion of Canada 30-year, 5 per cent. bond Loan, redeemable at 60-days' notice after 20 years from date of issue; over-subscription in a few hours took place with a net price to the Canadian Government of 97½—the highest point reached in six years. The readiness with which United States markets absorbed Canadian Bond issues during these years, and in 1922, indicated that, despite the large amounts borrowed, the limit of credit was still well ahead. The *Financial Post*, Toronto, estimated (June 30) that 71 per cent. or $2,680,000,000 of Canada's bonded indebtedness was at this time held in Canada, 14·6 per cent. or $546,000,000 in the United States, and 13·7 per cent. or $511,000,000 in Great Britain. Of the total bonded indebtedness of $3,737,000,000, $745,000,000 was owed by Municipalities and $520,000,000 by the Provinces. W. L. McKinnon, President of the Bond Dealers' Association, stated at Montreal, on June 9, as to this fact: "No one need have the slightest anxiety concerning the financial position of the average municipality in this country. The assessed valuations of our municipalities, on the whole, are more healthy now than they were a few years ago because they are less based upon optimism as to the future, and more upon real values. With few exceptions, only, the indebtedness of our municipalities is much below the standards which are generally conceded to safely limit the various classes of municipalities."

Connected with all these developments was the matter of prices which appeared in 1922 to be approaching a point of stability. According to the *Labour Gazette* official statistics, the cost of living in staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent for a family of five—based upon average prices in 60 Canadian centres—varied but little in the 6 months of January-June, 1922. The Index

figure was 21·52 in January and 20·58 in June; the June figure in 1921 was 21·74 and in 1920 26·81 though prior to the War in 1914 it was 14·27. There was, in the latter part of the year, a rising tendency, though not a considerable one; in the United States wholesale prices rose from the 1921 range of 40 per cent. above pre-war levels to about 50 per cent. The drop in farm products continued in Canada with the prices on Dec. 1st, 1921 and 1922 quoted as follows:

Crop	1921 per bus.	1922 per bus.	Crop	1921 per bus.	1922 per bus.
Wheat	$ 1.05	$ 1.00	Mixed Grains	$ .50	$ .60
Oats	.45	.40	Flax	1.58	1.50
Barley	.65	.60	Potatoes	1.00	.54
Rye	.85	.78		per ton	per ton
Peas	1.50	1.40	Hay and Clover	$21.25	$12.40
Beans	2.50	2.60	Fodder corn	6.50	4.35
Buckwheat	.75	.70	Sugar beets	6.50	7.88

It was a striking evidence of Canadian financial stability and returning prosperity that there should have been no Bank failures except that of the Merchants' where all interests—even the Shareholders to a great extent—were protected and that Canada, of all the nations of the world, should be the first to have its money reach par in the United States. It was on Aug. 30 that this notable incident occurred with Aug. 15, 1915, as the previous date upon which the Canadian dollar stood upon even terms in New York—a premium of 3·64 of one per cent. was quoted on Oct. 3rd; on Sept. 7, for the first time in 7 years, the American dollar (currency) was not quoted at 100 cents in Montreal but with a discount of ¼ of one per cent. imposed; a movement of gold to Canada was concurrent with this condition and, on Sept. 15, $500,000 was shipped from New York to the Commerce in Montreal and in the next month or so $17,000,000 was moved from the United States to Canada. Many reasons were given for this process and no doubt the rise in sterling helped somewhat as did the stability and high reputation of the Canadian Banking system. Sir F. Williams-Taylor, of the Bank of Montreal, however, put the main point clearly in an interview of Dec. 8: "We may congratulate ourselves on this state of affairs; yet we must not lose sight of the fact that it is brought about not so much by the improvement in our trade balance, although that is considerable, as through the sending of special large sums into Canada and by heavy borrowings in New York on the part of Federal and Provincial Governments, Municipalities and Industrial Corporations."

The annual Reports of the Banks—calendar or fiscal years—issued between Sept. 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922, showed a total of $22,233,622 as the earnings with a percentage ranging from 8·88 (Weyburn Security Bank) to 21·77 for the Bank of Nova Scotia; in 1921 the earnings were $23,888,802 so that the Banks were still sharing in the deflation of profits. Between Dec. 31, 1901, and Dec. 31, 1922, the paid-up capital of Canadian Banks had nearly doubled—from $67,591,311 to $129,317,086; the Rest or reserve funds had increased in the same period from $37,364,-

708 to $128,373,499; the Deposits after notice or on a fixed day in Canada had grown from $233,431,229 to $1,240,809,268 and Deposits on demand had advanced from $102,309,034 to $540,-942,522. Taken by Bank deposits alone it is probable that Canadians were at this time the richest people in the world. Meantime British Banks had weathered one of the severest storms in their history with the profits of five of the larger institutions reduced by $155,000,000; 500 American Banks had failed or suspended for a time. The management of Canadian Banks continued to be cautious and conservative and the need of this was clear from the fact that improvement in business, though obvious, was still slow. The fact was shown in the Bank Clearings which were $16,238,836,245 in 1922 as compared with $17,-461,586,498 in 1921 and $20,257,021,285 in the inflation year of 1920. The figures in 1922, by Cities, were as follows—with the reduction quite evenly distributed through every centre:

Montreal	$5,093,942,672	Regina	184,949,431
Toronto	4,974,949,873	Halifax	160,112,236
Winnipeg	2,563,938,704	London	147,787,996
Vancouver	682,964,537	St. John	142,488,125
Ottawa	370,775,449	Windsor	170,789,802
Calgary	263,240,201	Victoria	105,775,654
Hamilton	283,272,009	Saskatoon	87,892,573
Quebec	284,484,623	Moose Jaw	64,035,266
Moncton	51,344,596	Peterborough	37,100,117
Brantford	54,067,486	Brandon	32,992,338
Lethbridge	31,069,140	New Westminster	27,367,208
Sherbrooke	43,259,748	Medicine Hat	17,707,369
Port William	41,147,691	Kingston	34,679,436
Kitchener	52,490,715	Edmonton	234,211,250

Banking incidents of the year were many and important. The dividends paid in its early months on 1921 business stood at the rate of 12 per cent. for the Commerce, Dominion, Hamilton, Imperial, Molsons, Montreal, Royal, and Toronto, at 15 for the Nova Scotia, 14 for the Standard and 10 for the Union; in the Commons on May 4 it was officially stated that under the corporation clause of the Income War Tax Act, the Chartered Banks in Canada paid an Income tax of $786,653 and on note circulation, under the Special War Revenue Act, they paid $4,278,-420 or a total of $5,065,074; the greater Banks continued in 1922 the annual addresses by Presidents and General Managers which had become a sort of national presentation of Canadian conditions, and the relationship of Canada to the whole world of finance, during the year involved—notably the Bank of Montreal, the Royal and the Commerce*.

The Banks continued during the year an aggressive and well-organized educational campaign for the benefit of their officers which included the Banking courses of Queen's University and a standard course in the Shaw Correspondence School, Toronto, with 700 candidates applying for examination at 300 centres established from Victoria to Newfoundland and from the Yukon to South America—with, also, a series of lectures carried on during the winter months at Vancouver, Calgary, Win-

*Note.—For the two first named, see the *Supplement* in this volume.

nipeg, Halifax, Toronto, Montreal, London, Hamilton and other centres. La Banque Nationale of Quebec—the oldest of French-Canadian banks, dating from 1860, with headquarters at Quebec—made important changes early in the year with Hon. G. E. Amyot, M.L.A., appointed President and J. H. Fortier, also of Quebec, as Vice-President, while Napoléon Lavoie, General Manager, resigned and the dividend was reduced from 10 per cent. to a 6 per cent. basis and the announcement made that the paid-up capital would be increased from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The chief Bank appointmentments of the year were as follows:

Bank	Position	Name	Place
Imperial	Assistant General Manager	G. D. Boulton	Toronto
"	Assistant General Manager	H. T. Jaffray	Winnipeg
"	Director	John W. Hobbs	Hamilton
"	Superintendent of Branches	W. G. More	Toronto
"	General Supervisor	R. S. Clark	Toronto
"	Supervisor, Eastern Branches	E. K. Boultbee	Toronto
"	Supervisor, Eastern Branches	John McNeil	Toronto
"	Supervisor, Eastern Branches	H. C. Houston	Toronto
Montreal	Director	James Stewart	Winnipeg
"	Assistant General Manager	Otto R. Sharp	Montreal
"	Supervisor, Western Divison	John McEachern	Winnipeg
"	District Superintendent for Manitoba	Jackson Dodds	Winnipeg
"	District Superintendent for Saskatchewan	C. W. Chesterton	Regina
"	District Superintendent for Alberta	A. M. Peters	Calgary
"	Assistant General Manager	G. W. Spinney	Montreal
"	Chief Inspector	J. F. Gillard	Montreal
"	Superintendent of Subsidiary Branches	J. W. Spears	Montreal
"	Ass't Superintendent Ontario Branches	James Anderson	Toronto
Molsons	President	F. W. Molson	Montreal
"	Vice President	W. A. Black	Montreal
Union	President	W. R. Allan	Winnipeg
"	Vice-President	H. B. Shaw	Winnipeg
"	Director	H. A. Robson, K.C.	Winnipeg
Standard	Director	Thos. Bradshaw	Toronto
"	Director	A. R. Auld	Toronto
Nationale	General Manager	Henri Des Rivières	Quebec
"	President	Hon. G. E. Amyot, M.L.A.	Quebec
"	Vice-President	J. H. Fortier	Quebec
"	Director	E. R. Decary, M.P.	Montreal
Union	Supervisor for Alberta	W. M. Chandler	Calgary
Dominion	Director	R. Y. Eaton	Toronto
Toronto	General Manager	J. R. Lamb	Toronto
"	Director	Thomas, F. How	Toronto
"	Ass't General Manager	H. B. Henwood	Toronto
Provinciale	Director	Emilien Daoust	Montreal
"	Director	S. J. B. Rolland	Montreal
"	Commissionaire-Censor	J. A. Richard	Montreal
Home	Director	J. F. M. Stewart	Toronto
Commerce	Director	Gordon C. Edwards	Ottawa
Royal	Ass't General Manager	M. W. Wilson	Montreal
"	Ass't General Manager	S. R. Noble	Montreal
"	Ass't General Manager	S. G. Dobson	Montreal
Royal	Ass't General Manager	G. W. MacKimmie	Montreal

There was an arraignment of the Canadian Bank Act during the year from an unexpected quarter. On Apr. 25 the Bradford (England) Chamber of Commerce passed a Resolution protesting to the Canadian High Commissioner against clauses in the Act which gave Canadian banks a preference over other creditors in the event of bankruptcy. The President of the Chamber stated that a man came to Bradford with references from a Canadian bank and obtained goods to the value of $300,000 which, on arrival in Canada, were seized by the Bank in question to liquidate the man's overdraft. The Clause under discussion was one which implied that the person in actual pos-

session of the goods was the owner and the Bradford *Observer* followed up the matter by citing several similar cases to the above.

From Nottingham came a suit caused by the Merchants Bank collapse and in the same connection. It was against a firm manufacturing ladies' wear in Canada and also against the Merchants Bank—to recover an amount of $11,000 for goods supplied the Canadian firm, or to have goods returned by the Bank. The basis of this claim was Section 88 of the Bank Act which allowed a lien on goods in a warehouse as security for a loan made to the holders of the goods. In this case the Bank was given a lien on goods amounting to over $40,000 and advanced money against these goods but the English manufacturers who supplied the goods were never paid for them and the Bank's lien gave it a prior claim. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed a Resolution similar to that of Bradford and joined it, also, in making suggestions for the amendment of these Clauses, 88 and 89, when the Charter renewals should come up in 1923.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association was held in Montreal on November 9 with Sir F. Williams-Taylor in the chair and he made a careful reference to the decennial revision of the Bank Act: "The Act has served this country in good times and bad at least as well as any other system in any other country has served the community in which it operates. As it stands, it is the outcome of many decennial revisions to meet the growth of the country and its changing requirements." Sir Frederick was re-elected President with H. A. Richardson, Sir John Aird, C. E. Neill and E. C. Pratt as Vice-Presidents. Much was said during the year as to the coming Bank Act revision, with the Merchants matter adding acerbity to some of the comments, and with a rather notable letter on some of the questions at issue by H. C. McLeod, General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia from 1897 to 1910, which appeared in the Toronto *Globe* of Dec. 9.

Other incidents included a banquet given by business men of Montreal, on June 21, to H. B. Henwood, local Manager of the Bank of Toronto on his appointment to Toronto; the publication by the Canadian Bank of Commerce of the 2nd volume of its interesting *Letters from the Front*—received from members of its Staff on active service in the World War; the publication by the Royal Bank of Canada of an attractive monthly magazine issued by the Department of which C. E. Bourne was the head; the issue by the Bank of Nova Scotia of new stock in order to bring up its capital stock to a total of $10,000,000—with a Reserve fund of $19,645,000; the unveiling at McElheran, 60 miles from Winnipeg, on July 11, of a Union Bank Memorial to 120 members of its staff lost in the War; the looting of Canadian Banks in Western towns to a total of $195,000 by robber-bandits in the course of 30 days during August and September; the cele-

bration at New York by R. Y. Hebden, Chief Agent of the Bank of Montreal there, of his 60 years' service with that institution.

Incidents of interest also included the attendance of Sir F. Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the American Bankers' Association Convention and his address on Oct. 7 defending the Canadian Bank branch system with, also, his review of the Canadian Banking system in a November issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*; the appointment of Sir John Aird, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as a Vice-President of the American Bankers' Association; the publication by the Dominion Bank of a volume describing its *50 Years of Banking Service*; the ruling of the Court of Appeal, Montreal, (Dec. 21) that whoever paid a debt to a person believing him to be the creditor of the debt, but who was not, could recover against the person receiving payment; the formation at Halifax (Dec. 27) of the Halifax Institute of Bankers started to promote the welfare and educational facilities, etc., of Bank officials with B. L. Mitchell, Manager, Royal Bank, as President. During the year W. Molson Macpherson resigned as President of Molsons Bank and S. H. Ewing as Vice-President; John Galt retired as President of the Union Bank of Canada and Napoléon Lavoie as General Manager La Banque Nationale; Thomas F. How resigned as General Manager Bank of Toronto.

There were some interesting points in the Bank statements of the year. On Dec. 31, 1921, the circulation of notes was $184,602,546 and during 1922 it steadily decreased with a total of $151,000,000 on July 31 and $182,686,820 on Dec. 31. In their relations with other institutions the highest balance due from Banks in the United Kingdom was that of July 31, when the total was $12,942,955 while balances due from Banks (chiefly) in the United States, rose as high as $127,345,349 on June 30—more than double the total of June, 1921, and comparing with $53,396,683 for Dec. 31, 1921, and $61,578,126 on Dec. 31, 1922; Deposits on demand and notice decreased in 1921 by $168,000,000 and only $60,000,000 in 1922; current and call loans in Canada decreased $122,000,000 as against a decrease of $129,000,000 in 1921; the credit balances of Dominion and Provincial Governments with the Banks on Dec. 31, 1921, were $130,000,000 and on the same date in 1922, $78,000,000.

It may be noted that the Montreal City and District Savings Bank—which did not appear in the Bank returns—had notice Deposits on Nov. 30, 1921, totalling $45,836,590 and, on the same date in 1922, 45,695,299 with $6,756,005 of Loans on Securities (Nov. 30, 1922) and $16,973,032 of Municipal securities held; on Nov. 30, 1922, La Caisse d'Economie de Quebec held notice Deposits of $11,111,858 with Loans on Securities of $3,904,982 and $3,905,083 of Municipal securities held. The number of Bank branches in Canada on Dec. 31, 1921,* was 4,671 and on

*Note.—Houston's *Bank Directory of Canada*, 1923.

Dec. 31, 1922, it was 4,467. Of the individual Banks the Montreal opened 9 and closed 84 branches, Commerce 12 and 25 respectively; Royal 12 and 45; Merchants' 2 closed; Union opened 3 and closed 11; Imperial 1 and 22; Toronto 1 and 2; Nova Scotia 3 and 14; Standard 1 and 11; Dominion 2 and 10; Sterling closed 3, Molsons 1 and Hamilton 8; Provinciale opened 9 and closed 7; Hochelaga 10 and 28; Nationale 16 and 13; Home 3 and 1.

Particulars of Canadian Banks as on Dec. 31, 1922

Capital Authorized	$ 187,175,000	Total Liabilities	$ 2,347,464,956
Capital Subscribed	125,572,300	Gold and Other Coin Held	93,789,305
Capital Paid Up	125,291,934	Dominion Notes Held	182,686,820
Amount of Rest	130,675,000	Deposits Re Note Circulation	6,450,026
Notes in Circulation	176,201,351	Central Gold Reserve	61,202,533
Balances Due Dominion and Provincial Gov'ts	78,583,303	Notes and Checks in Other Banks	160,448,888
Deposits on Demand	537,613,056	Balances Due Other Banks	76,655,937
Deposits Payable After Notice	1,184,703,596	Government and Other Securities Held	340,588,998
Deposits Outside Canada	288,350,768	Call and Short Loans	284,037,471
Balances Due to Other Banks and Outside Canada	50,403,020	Current Loans	1,222,884,577
Loans to Directors	8,168,503	Total Assets	2,618,638,104

Passing of the Merchants' Bank; Trial of the Officials. The Bank of Montreal did a national service in taking over the Merchants' Bank late in 1921; had the conditions which were revealed during 1922, in the various trials that took place, become known without the assumption of liabilities by a strong institution, there might have been financial disturbances of far-reaching character. As it was, this failure or collapse caused no losses to anyone but the Shareholders and even they were thought to have come out well; in the United States during 1921 there were 528 State and private Bank failures, with only 163 able to liquidate and re-assume operations—one complete failure for every day in the year—with, also, $132,746,945 of Liabilities. The collapse of this one Bank in Canada was, however, so sudden, so spectacular in its surrounding conditions, so unpleasant in its record of mismanagement, as to evoke unusual discussion regarding the general system as well as the particular case concerned.*

On Feb. 28 the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada met at Montreal to hear a report from Sir Montagu Allan, President, as to its condition and the proposed merger with the Bank of Montreal—which, practically, had taken over its business some months before. Sir Montagu made a careful statement in which he reviewed the appointment (1916) of D. C. Macarow as General Manager and J. D. G. Kippen as Manager of the Montreal Branch; stated that the Directors had absolute confidence in these officials and that it had been misplaced; declared that the reports submitted to the Board twice a week were "grossly incomplete" and that "the condition of several of the accounts which to-day show very heavy losses was not dis-

*Note.—See Banking Section in 1921 volume for details of failure and absorption.

closed to the Directors—they even being left in ignorance, in some cases, as to their existence." The President's statement as to details of losses was as follows:

It is common knowledge now that the Bank lost heavily through the failure of Thornton Davidson and Co. in July, 1920. The advances to this firm when the Bank's books were closed at the end of April, 1916, stood at $579,200, against securities which apparently left a good margin in the Bank's favour. These advances, however, increased gradually without the authorization of the Board of Directors and in July, 1920, the date of the bankruptcy, amounted to about $4,500,000 against securities which have proved lamentably deficient and it now appears that the Bank is involved in a loss of about $4,000,000. The Exclusive Ladies' Wear, Ltd., loss was the outgrowth of an attempt early in 1918 to save a bad debt of $65,000. With apparently this end in view the debtors were allowed advances by the management, without authority from the Directors for new operations, and they expanded rapidly on the Bank's money. Later on, the affairs of the Company and of two smaller ones of the same kind, were grouped together under new management in the vain hope of bettering the position, but this did not improve matters.

The credits granted to these companies went far beyond the bounds of prudence and the combined advances increased from $228,000 in December, 1916, to nearly $1,300,000 in 1920. These advances were nominally covered by trade paper and pledges of merchandise but both realized only a fraction of the value placed upon them. The result is a loss of about $1,000,000. It would be inadvisable, in the interest of the customers, to give other similar instances of losses resulting in the Montreal office in accounts or credits which the Directors were not made aware of. There are also other losses of a more normal character in Montreal and in addition we have not escaped heavy losses in other parts of the country as to the extent of which the Directors were not kept fully informed.

The meeting also heard the statement of H. B. Mackenzie who had been in charge for the Bank of Montreal and who stated that his estimate for requirements in September, 1921—after careful investigation—was $7,343,202 as necessary to cover "manifest and probable losses from bad debts" and that he had found $2,000,000 of loans to officers of the Bank—the majority for houses and automobiles. Mr. Macarow briefly defended his administration of the Bank, denied the President's statements and stood by his Return as presented to the 1921 annual meeting. The Shareholders then voted by 87,534 shares to 135 to ratify the absorption by the Bank of Montreal under an arrangement by which two shares of the Merchants' Bank stock were exchanged for one share of Bank of Montreal stock *plus* $1,050,000 in cash which represented an addition of $10 a share. On Feb. 12 a special meeting of Bank of Montreal shareholders approved the agreement between the Banks by a vote of 101,089 shares with no opposition. At this time Fairbanks Gosselin & Co., well known stock brokers in Montreal, failed with the Merchants' Bank as their chief creditor; it had loaned the firm $236,197 and taken as security a third mortgage on the Fairbanks-Gosselin building and the Firm's seat on the Stock Exchange, worth $25,000.

On March 20 Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, stated in the Commons that the Government had approved the amalgama-

tion because "failure to confirm the Agreement between the two Banks would create a situation in which the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank would almost certainly suffer further loss and there would probably be created a condition of alarm concerning our Banks generally, which would be prejudicial to the public interest." The press comments on the situation were severe. The Montreal *Star* denounced the management of the defunct Bank in vigorous terms and demanded a Government enquiry; the Toronto *Globe* demanded improved laws as to the position of Directors and Auditors and a public enquiry; the Ottawa *Journal* of Jan. 17 declared that "the Directors of the Bank were negligent both before and after the failure of Thornton Davidson and Co. and that the auditors of the Bank were either grossly incompetent or violated their duty"; the Toronto *Star* urged a Government investigation.

Meanwhile, at the annual Bank meetings, reference was made in various terms to the situation. C. E. Neill, General Manager of the Royal, on Jan. 12 stated, as to his Board of Directors, that: "Every credit granted of $25,000 and over is approved by them, and there are no loans at any office of the Bank to-day in excess of $25,000 which have not been approved by the Directors at Head Office; moreover, Committees of resident Directors of the Bank at Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec and St. John supervise and recommend all loans in their respective districts and, in addition, are informed of all credits authorized in other districts." As to the Commerce, Sir John Aird, at its annual meeting (Jan. 10) told the Shareholders that: "We have Departments at Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Sherbrooke and Halifax for the purpose of supervising the loans of the Bank—headed by senior officers of proven judgment and experience; in addition all loans or credits over a certain sum have to be passed upon by the Credit Department at Head Office and by your Board of Directors." At the Dominion Bank meeting Sir Edmund Osler, President, stated (Jan. 25) that "the Directors scrutinized very closely the affairs of the Bank, both as to loans and securities, were familiar with all loans, and thoroughly scrutinized all the affairs of the Bank."

At Montreal, on Mch. 24, before Victor Cusson, Judge of Sessions, the trial of Sir Montagu Allan, lately President, and D. C. Macarow, formerly General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, commenced, but with first attention given to Mr. Macarow. The charge laid by the Dominion Ministers of Justice and Finance as to Sir Montagu stated that he "signed, approved and concurred" in a Return to the Government which was alleged to contain false and deceptive statements regarding the Bank's financial position; the charge against Mr. Macarow included that against Sir Montagu Allan and added that he "wilfully made false and deceptive statements" in the Return. N. K. Laflamme, K.C., and G. H. Montgomery, K.C., acted for Mr. Macarow, F. E. Meredith, K.C., P. Bercovitch, K.C., and Aimé Geof-

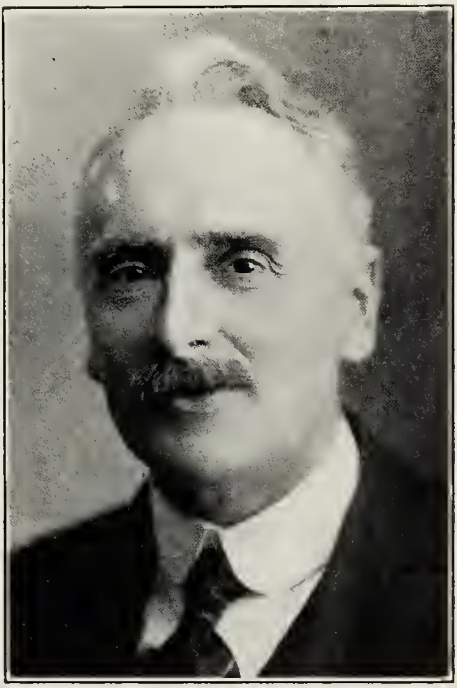
frion, K.C., for Sir M. Allan and C. A. Wilson, K.C., for the Government Departments. Both the defendents pleaded not guilty.

It would be impossible to even summarize here the elaborate evidence evoked in the course of these trials but, whatever the guilt or innocence or degree of responsibility of those involved, there could be no doubt of the unpleasant general impression conveyed as to the management of the Bank. On May 22 Judge Cusson gave his decision as to D. C. Macarow in an elaborate judgment which reviewed the situation from the point of having "wilfully made a false return". As to the allegation that the facts given in the Government Return for October did not present the full available information, the Judge stated that: "Proof has been made that of these semi-annual statements (from 350 Branch Managers) only those of April were classified (tabulated) because they were to be used for the Annual meeting of the Shareholders; those of September were simply left as they were when received and used solely for reference purposes when needed. It has been proved that all the semi-annual reports for September had not been received when the October report was prepared and that Mr. Macarow had not seen those which had been received."

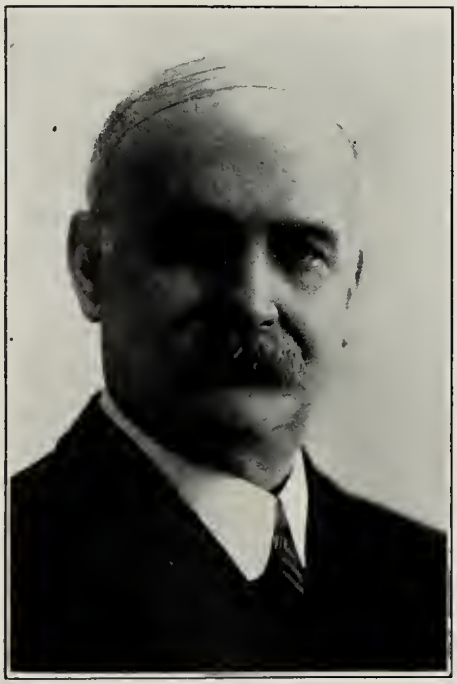
The Judge therefore thought there had been no false return "calculated to deceive." He dealt with the Thornton-Davidson loss of $4,000,000 as brought about by that failure: "A compromise was arrived at with the Trustee in Bankruptcy, by which the Bank abandoned its claim against the estate on condition that it retained the securities it held, of a value then estimated at $822,000. The loss of about $3,000,000 was announced to the Minister of Finance in a report, previous to that of October, and was deducted from the Assets of the Bank. The shares held as security were retained pending an opportune occasion to sell them, and in the monthly report of October they were classed in current accounts. x x x What appears certain to me is that the officers of the Bank, in classifying them thus did not make a declaration of a deceptive nature." Some minor matters were dealt with and the Judge concluded: "I am of the opinion that the Report of the month of October made to the Minister of Finance, is not false, and of a deceptive nature, and was not knowingly made with that object, and, therefore, I dismiss the complaint."

Judge Cusson stated in Court that he was not prepared to go on with the Allan case until a decision as to appeal in this one was arrived at; on May 31 the Minister of Justice gave instructions to his counsel to press the appeal in this case; on July 18 a new trial of D. C. Macarow began before Chief Judge J. L. Décarie in the Court of Special Sessions with, practically, the same charges and an addition to the Crown Counsel of J. J. Creelman, K.C., and to Mr. Macarow's advisers of S. W. Jacobs, K.C., M.P., and Adolphe Bazin. The witnesses included many persons concerned as Directors or officials but perhaps the most

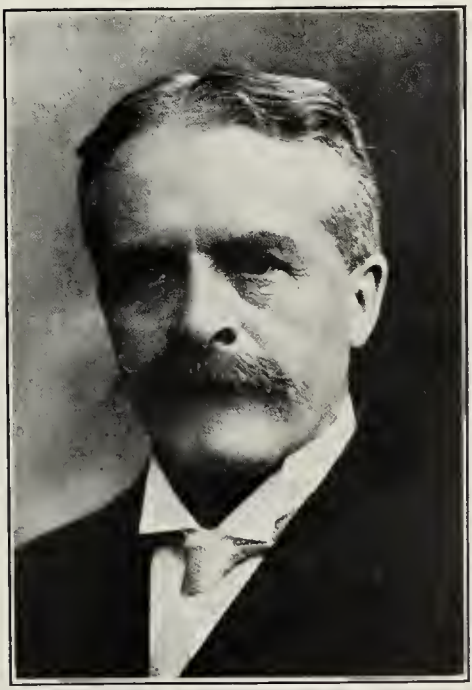
H. C. Perrin, mus. doc.
Dean, Faculty of Music, McGill University, Montreal.



H. A. Fricker, m.a., mus. doc.
Conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir, Toronto.



Albert Ham, mus. doc., f.r.c.o.
Conductor of the National Chorus, Toronto.



Lieut.-Col. W. N. Ponton, k.c.
Elected Grand Master A. F. and A. M. of Canada in 1922.

notable evidence was that of George Edwards, Chartered Accountant of Toronto, who had been employed by the Government to check the reports and accounts of the Bank. Mr. Edwards said that he examined the reports on current loans and overdue debts from four branches including that of Montreal. In Moose Jaw there were amounts reported as current loans totalling $176,731 which he claimed were unmistakably overdue debts and had been so since 1919. An amount of $650,046 appeared in the Victoria Branch report as current loans which he also considered as overdue debts since March, 1919.

In Calgary an amount of $334,454 had been wrongly placed in the current loan category and, in the Montreal Branch, he was of the opinion that a sum of $1,770,746 had been called current loans which should have been called overdue debts. Further, in the Montreal Branch he had found a balance against Thornton Davidson and Co. of $1,019,527 and an account of C. O. Cameron of $87,745, both carried as current loans, which had been the subject of a settlement between the Bank and the Liquidator of the estates in the previous April. The total was $3,969,300 according to this witness; Mr. Laflamme, for the Defence, declared that this evidence was based on the reports of 350 branch Bank Managers, none of whom had been heard in Court and was, therefore, no more than an expression of opinion and without value in law. The testimony of Vice-President F. Howard Wilson showed Bank loans to Mr. Macarow of $230,000—part of it without security.

On Sept. 14 Judge Décarie delivered his judgment. He described the three questions he had to consider as follows: "Has the Crown established that the Report of Oct. 31, 1921, is false? Has it been made wilfully false and deceptive? Did the accused make it?" To these questions the Judge answered that it had been established that the Report was a faithful statement of the position of the Bank as it appeared in the books, that this report was prepared by J. Gillespie Muir, Chief Accountant, as was required by law, and that Mr. Macarow could not be held criminally responsible for an act which he had not committed: "I find that the Report was made by J. Gillespie Muir, and was certified by him as true according to the books of the Bank as the law requires him to do; that the accused had nothing to do with the making of the said Report; that there is no evidence of negligence on his part in signing it and that, therefore, I find him not guilty."

Following this, Sir Montagu Allan appeared on Sept. 14 before Chief Judge Décarie and his trial date was discussed; meantime, he was allowed to go on his personal *parole* that he would appear when called—the Judge declaring that his word in this respect was as good as his bond; the trial began on Oct. 12 before the Chief Judge of the Court of Sessions and the charge was along the same lines as that against Mr. Macarow. H. B. Mackenzie, who had confidentially investigated the affairs

of the Bank at the request of the President and who, later on (Dec. 16), as Acting General Manager had cut down the Rest of the Bank from $9,450,000 to $1,500,000 testified (Oct. 13) that in effect the Report of Oct. 31 was not an accurate presentation of the Bank's affairs—though the President did not know of anything being wrong.

The Defence argued that the Report of Oct. 31 was technically correct; that if it had not been correct Sir Montagu still was not at fault, having no knowledge of the details constituting its inaccuracy; that there was difference of opinion, and it was no negligence or fault to lean to the opinion favoured by the Banking experts around him. The prosecution maintained that Sir Montagu must have known that the signing of a Report known to be inaccurate, whatever the reason, could not be justified. On Nov. 13 the judgment was delivered and Sir Montagu declared to have done everything possible to save the situation. It was impossible, said Judge Décarie, for him, personally, to have checked the Report of the Chief Accountant; it took Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Edwards weeks to make an inspection of these matters. As to the rest:

> The President cannot be charged with negligence in not doing what it was impossible for him to do. In this occasion the accused used the greatest possible diligence, with the greatest prudence. He was facing very heavy responsibilities toward the Bank, its Directors, shareholders and depositors. His conduct in these grave days was that of an honest man, of an honourable man. As soon as he could, at great sacrifice to himself, he saved his Bank from what he feared to be a great disaster. Therefore, negligence has not been proved and I find the accused not guilty.

There was much criticism of this and the preceding judgment. As to the General Manager the Toronto *Financial Post* (Sept. 22) declared that "the Court decision ignores him as an active and intelligent and responsible factor in the operation of a Bank—an almost inconceivable position to adopt". The Toronto *Globe* (Sept. 15 and Oct. 4) demanded additional safeguards in the Act and the names of the men "who joined in looting the Merchants' Bank"; the Montreal *Star* (Nov. 14) declared that the Report "was false and known to be false but as a result of collusion or otherwise, branch reports concealed facts that were known to Directors and ignored by them"; the Montreal *Gazette* (Nov. 14) expressed gratification at the acquittal of Sir Montagu while the Montreal *Witness* vigorously denounced the Auditors; the Edmonton *Bulletin* demanded punishment for whoever had "cooked the accounts" of the Bank and the Winnipeg *Tribune* declared the Bank Act a "dead letter" so far as protecting the Shareholders was concerned. Meanwhile, the Report of the Bank of Montreal for Oct. 31, 1922, showed the effect of the absorption upon that institution. The total Assets were $713,569,566 compared with $517,403,162 on Oct. 31, 1921; the immediately available liquid Assets were stated to have increased by $121,000,000; the Demand deposits had grown $76,000,000 and

the Savings deposits by $122,900,000, the Current Loans in Canada by $59,000,000 and the Call Loans abroad by $30,000,000.

The Banks and the Farmers. Very naturally this subject was much discussed during the year. The rise and fall or continued operation of Agrarian movements in Canada and the United States; the Provincial enactment of Rural Credit laws and establishment, in Ontario and Manitoba, of Provincial banking systems; the financial depression and agricultural deflation acting and inter-acting with the farmer and the Banks as obvious elements; the collapse of the Merchants' Bank and consequent controversies as to the Banking system in general—all combined to keep this subject before the people. The Farmers' views were strongly expressed. J. W. Ward, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in the *Farmers' Sun* of Dec. 21 and succeeding issues urged a State-owned and controlled banking institution along the lines of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia; John Evans, M.P., of Saskatoon, urged a Government-owned National Bank in order to break up the "existing monopoly" and to encourage rural credit systems.

The United Farmers of Alberta almost unanimously (Jan. 20) approved establishment by the Provincial Government, under Federal Charter, of a Provincial Bank to be managed by a Commission; the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing all the United Farmers, met at Winnipeg, on Dec. 7, and urged appointment of a Royal Commission "to enquire, generally, into the whole question of the Canadian banking system with a view to improvements that will protect the public against the dangers of centralization and the power that will inherently develop through the operation of the special privileges at present enjoyed by the Banks; and, more particularly, the advisability of creating one or more Banks in Canada combining the best features of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Federal Reserve Banks of the United States." In August, Mr. Premier Dunning of Saskatchewan urged the Dominion Government to secure such a use of Banking credit as would give the Western farmer some means of avoiding the sale of a large quantity of grain on the market early in the season and the consequent temporary depression of prices. Meantime, it was announced, in September, by J. K. McInnis of Regina, Provisional President, that "the Great West Bank project ceases for the present because the promoters are unable to secure sufficient paid-up capital within the period prescribed by law," while the British Columbia proposal for a sort of Provincial Bank was understood to have failed in obtaining any large measure of approval.

The reasons for this Western idea of Provincial banking were based partly upon the American principle of local banks for local people; partly upon objection to Eastern banks controlling Western policy and restricting Western loans; partly, and in a limited way only, to belief that a Farmers' Government controlling a Provincial institution would be more amenable to the

needs of Provincial farmers—and politics—than would the present Bankers. The *Farmers' Sun* of Feb. 1st put the issue in another form: "The Banks are directed by men high up in the industrial, commercial, financial and transportation world. The Bank Act has been designed for the special benefit of these industries. It is true that a few of the Banks have special rural departments in which they try to cater to the requirements of the rural people, but for the most part the Banks simply take the deposits of the country people and use the money to finance commerce and industry. Many of our larger Banks find it more profitable to finance stock gambling in Wall Street than they do Agriculture in Canada as, according to the last Bank Statement, there was $169,859,037 on call in the United States."

In Alberta, early in June, Prof. D. A. MacGibbon of the Provincial University, was appointed by the Provincial Government to enquire into the working of the Dominion Bank Act—especially as to Western conditions and operation. The chief criticisms of the existing system that he met with were: (1) that Farmers were promised credits which were subsequently refused; (2) that cattle raisers were forced to sell their stock at unfavourable times to pay Bank loans; (3) that Bank loans were granted for too short a period and were discounted instead of having the interest charged when the loan matured. The evidence at Calgary semed to show that the first was the chief complaint and the suggestion was made that frequent changes of Branch Managers might be the cause where it did happen. As to the second, James Corbett, Superintendent of the Alberta branches of the Commerce, stated very positively that it was not the policy of that Bank to make a farmer sacrifice his live stock—the only exception being a man who could not be trusted, or who lacked knowledge and facilities, or who mismanaged his business. The policy of this Bank, he said, was to keep good farmers in business and not to cause them distress or trouble; loans to farmers were at the option of Branch managers and these varied from $1,000 to $5,000; in the case of experienced managers, the latter amount applied. J. N. Kennedy, representing the Bank of Montreal, added that with 85 branches in Saskatchewan no higher interest than 8 per cent. was charged outside of Grande Prairie, where the interest was 9 per cent.

It was stated that when Mr. Dunning, the Saskatchewan Premier, was in Winnipeg at the time of this enquiry, he discussed the general situation with the Western Superintendent of one of the larger Banks and, especially, the charge that branch banks were lending only a small percentage of the deposits made in small centres to those localities; in response to a question he specified one place of about 1,500 population where he was told this condition existed. The Superintendent had a clerk bring him the last report of that particular Branch's loans and deposits. The figures showed that the deposits were $168,000 and the loans $226,000. Another typical rural centre was selected at random

and the figures were: loans $312,000; deposits $210,000. Another gave the loans as $360,000; deposits $165,000. So with others. The chief rural difficulty was, probably, in the debts to Agricultural implement firms which estimates placed at $40,000,000 for the West, as a whole, and as to which collections undoubtedly caused trouble to the farmer and slowness in payment to bankers and storekeepers.

As bearing upon the claim that a change to the American system of local banks would be desirable, it may be stated that the U. S. Commission of Agricultural Enquiry reported, in 1922, that the Banking machinery of that country was not well adapted to the farmers' requirements and that the trouble there was, chiefly, due to agricultural products selling at prices whose proceeds were not sufficient to enable farmers to meet debts incurred in the course of production. Various Bankers dealt with the Rural Credit and Provincial banking schemes during the year. H. A. Richardson of the Nova Scotia stated, at the Halifax annual meeting (Jan 25), that: "Some of our Provincial Governments are invading the field of practical banking—a course that is economically unsound, and the result of which cannot be doubted. The business of banking is in reality dealing in credit—the most sensitive commodity in the world. There seems to be a growing disposition to call on Governments for more and more interference with this business." In American States, where these and other schemes had free play, there was much trouble at this time with Dakota and Minnesota as illustrations. In Ohio, according to the *Farmers' Sun* of Dec. 28: "Farm taxes in parts of the State run from 3 to 10 dollars per acre and many farmers are carried by the Banks." In Ontario an interesting controversy occurred between the Canadian Bankers' Association and Mr. Doherty, Provincial Minister of Agriculture. The former, in March, 1922, issued a document to the Bank Managers in Ontario which described the local experiment in Provincial Banking as "a political rather than economic development" and declared that wherever States had gone into the business of banking, abuses, and usually disaster, had followed:

> Experiments made in the past show that a Government is the last one to successfully collect a debt from individuals in embarrassed circumstances. In fact, they have in the past successfully resisted the endeavours of the Government to collect moneys which had been lent them. x x x Furthermore, credit is not likely to be distributed on a business basis by a Committee of local farmers, who are anxious to boost their district by increased production through loaning the Government's money freely. x x x There is another side. To the extent that deposits are withdrawn from the Banks and loaned on long-dated mortgage security, credit must necessarily be curtailed to legitimate business, including agriculture. The scheme is unsound economically, in that it takes deposits payable on demand, or short notice, and lends money out on long terms, particularly the portion which is advanced by the way of mortgage loans.

The Hon. Manning Doherty issued a reply in which he charged the Bankers' Association with playing politics, declared

that they would be much better employed co-operating with the Government than in trying to block its measures; recited some of the more recent failures among the Banks, paid special attention to the Merchants' Bank fiasco where about $12,000,000 were alleged to have been lost. He pointed out that anything which would encourage thrift among the people was praiseworthy, and claimed that money used through the Rural Credit channels would be kept in circulation and eventually benefit the Banks and the whole community. Mr. Doherty quoted British precedent for the policy adopted, pointed to the Post Office Savings Bank of Great Britain and the State Bank of Australia, and other enterprises of a similar nature. A Deputation from the Bankers' Association waited on the Minister, on Apr. 5, and withdrew the reference to politics in the document which, they declared, was never meant for publication.

This incident was followed, in May, by a vigorous protest to the Ontario Government from the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, which waited upon Mr. Doherty and described his Banking policy as calculated to destroy or limit the development of existing institutions which they represented: "We would accentuate, particularly, the inequity of State competition with individuals or groups of citizens in the particular field the Province proposes to exploit. Sub-treasuries or savings banks are established: (1) Without charge for public funds supplied for organization and other expenses; (2) exempt from Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxation; (3) losses and operating deficiencies a charge on public revenues. It is not fair or equitable that existing agencies, built up by citizens of the Province under the encouragement of legislation for precisely the same object—the providing of mortgage loans to farmers—should be subjected to competition from such sub-treasuries."

Canadian Banking Relations with the United States. These relations were becoming distinctly closer in the years 1921 and 1922. The fact of Canadian bonds to the extent of $546,000,000 having been purchased in the United States during a brief term of years; the extension of Canadian Bank agencies or branches, though with restricted powers, to many American centres; the competition of Canadian and American banking interests in South America, Cuba and other regions; the ever-increasing volume of trade between the two countries and the continued drift of Canadians, with Bank training and experience to the United States and their promotion to the highest positions; the fact that on Dec. 31, 1920, Canadian Banks had $211,442,652 invested in Call and Short loans in American centres—chiefly New York and Chicago—with figures at the same date in 1921 totalling $169,859,037 and in 1922, $185,653,891; the increasing investment of American money in Canadian industries and other interests to an estimated total of $1,000,000,000—all helped in this process.

Incidents of 1922 included the appointment in February of Vere C. Brown, a well-known Canadian banker, as Vice-President and General Manager of the Industrial Finance Corporation of New York; the appointment early in the year of Clive T. Jaffray, of Kitchener, Ont., as President of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, the largest bank in the Northwestern States and the elevation of John McHugh, formerly of Belleville, to the Presidency of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York; the Convention in Toronto (July 20-21) of the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of the United States and their entertainment by J. A. Fraser, the Canadian representative of the Board; the meeting in Montreal on July 24-25 of a Delegation of 20 leading American bankers in a first Convention with Canadian banking representatives. This gathering was based upon an invitation given by Sir F. Williams-Taylor as President of the Canadian Bankers' Association to T. B. McAdams, President of the American Bankers' Association and was for the purpose of ascertaining mutual interests upon which the Banks in the two countries could co-operate. As Mr. McAdams put it in an interview before leaving New York: "The American Bankers' Association has long felt the need of more active co-operation with the Canadian bankers, and we will discuss with them the commercial and financial relations between the Dominion and the United States and attempt to bring about a closer co-operation between the Canadian and American Bankers' Associations in developing the resources of the two countries." At the Conference various international matters were discussed and a Committee appointed to carry on the business of the gathering to another meeting. As finally constituted the members were as follows:

American Committee	Position	Institution
David R. Forgan	Chairman	National City Bank, Chicago
Daniel G. Wing	President	First National Bank, Boston
Frank W. Blair	President	Union Trust Co., Detroit
E. C. McDougall	President	Marine Trust Co., Buffalo
W. D. Vincent	President	Old National Bank, Spokane
Canadian Committee		
Sir F. Williams-Taylor	General Manager	Bank of Montreal, Montreal
C. E. Neill	General Manager	Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal
E. C. Pratt	General Manager	Molsons Bank, Montreal
H. A. Richardson	General Manager	Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto
Sir John Aird	General Manager	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto
C. A. Bogert	General Manager	The Dominion Bank, Toronto

At the 48th Convention of the American Bankers' Association on Oct. 2-6 a conspicuous question was that of Branch Banks on the British and Canadian principle as against the American system under which 30,000 small separate institutions were in existence with only a few strong, large Banks in the bigger centres—but with a marked tendency in recent years for the greater Banks to open branches in the same City at home or in centres abroad. Amongst the Canadians present were Sir F. Williams-Taylor who spoke on the above question, Sir John Aird who was elected a Vice-President, H. B. Walker of Montreal and a dozen others. In the course of his address Sir F. Williams-

Taylor illustrated the value of the Canadian system as follows: "Taking the North West of Canada as an example, we have an area of 800 miles in width and two to four hundred miles north and south, producing the best wheat on earth. The population is 2,000,000 and there are nearly 1,300 branches of powerful Canadian banks not merely willing, but in eager competition to lend money to any farmer, merchant, or manufacturer deserving of credit, on a proper banking basis. Furthermore, the total loans of all the Banks largely exceed the deposits in our Western Provinces." In August John H. Fulton, a Canadian with his early Bank training in Canada, was appointed President of the National Park Bank of New York.

Financial Incidents of 1922

Jan. 1. The Assets of Canada's chief Loan and Mortgage Companies totalled $259,648,337 as compared with $252,610,517 at this date in 1921. The most important were the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation with Assets of $39,077,608, the Credit Foncier, Montreal, with $54,722,313, the Huron and Erie Loan with $22,712,516, the Trust and Loan Corporation with $20,931,210.

Jan. 1. Of the chief Trust Companies the Eastern of Halifax had total Assets of $30,079,517, the National Trust $102,812,549, the Northern Trusts $20,573,048, the Royal Trust Co. $285,653,949, the Toronto General Trusts $120,253,443 and the Trusts and Guarantee (Toronto) $25,155,123.

Jan. 17. The annual Report of the Montreal Trust Co. described 1921 as the best year in its history and the President, Sir Herbert Holt, stated that the business of the Company had shown material increase in all its departments with Estates and Trusts under administration and Trusteeships for Bond issues totalling $535,709,986 or an increase for the year of $160,440,520.

Jan. 23. It was announced that the United Financial Corporation of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and London, England, was now controlled entirely by Canadian financiers with Sir Herbert Holt, Hon. Smeaton White, F. W. Molson and Robert Adair acquiring, in part, the interests of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York whose positions upon the Board they accepted. This organization was formed in 1919 to take over the business of C. Meredith & Co., Ltd., and the President was Sir Charles Gordon.

Feb. 2. At the annual meeting of the National Trust Co., Toronto, W. E. Rundle, General Manager, stated that the increase during the year of $8,421,844 in Assets under Administration was due almost wholly to new estates which fell to the Company to administer in 1921 under Wills wherein it was named as Executor and Trustee or through appointment by the Court.

Apr. 30. The Master-in-Chambers, Toronto, decided that the Liquidator of the Dominion Permanent Loan and Savings Co. was entitled to recover from shareholders of that Company the dividends received by them for six years prior to the winding up order, made Feb. 6, 1918, and estimated to total $2,500,000.

May 12. The *Financial Post*, Toronto, published the following summary of Trust Company progress during the past three years:

Particulars	1919	1920	1921
Capital Account	$41,329,981	$43,697,930	$44,585,115
Guaranteed Account	44,073,611	41,765,186	39,851,081
Estates	519,998,357	581,099,895	635,248,253
Total	605,401,945	666,520,394	719,784,518

June 15. The amalgamation was announced at London, by T. H. Purdom, K.C., of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society and the Huron

and Erie Mortgage Corporation of that City with the statement that "the Superintendent of Loan Organizations in Toronto was not satisfied with the proportion of the Investment Society's liquid assets."

June 16. V. Evan Gray, Provincial Registrar of Loan Corporations, issued a statement that the agreement between the two London organizations was "the conclusion of about two months' negotiations, and results in the happy issue that the depositors and debenture holders are completely protected, and will be paid in full immediately. The initiative and development of the matter turned upon the action of the Government Department concerned."

June 23. The organization was announced at Montreal of a new Investment Company—Le Comptoir Financier-Canadien—with Léon Mercier Gouin, K.C., LL.D., as Vice-President and Managing Director and with offices in Montreal and Quebec.

June 26. The formation in Toronto was announced of a new Investment house under the name of Stewart, Scully & Co., with J. F. M. Stewart, a Director of the Dominion Steel, as President, Col. Thomas Gibson, Vice-President and H. D. Scully as Manager.

Aug. 9. The Shareholders of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society, London, Ont., met and confirmed the transfer of the Company to the Huron and Eric Mortgage Corporation which had been in charge of its affairs for some time. The statement submitted for June 5, 1922, showed the liabilities to be $939,300 and the Assets, according to the books of the Society, as valued at $2,157,711 and as estimated by the Huron and Erie, $1,243,464.

Oct. 26. The retirement of John Massey as General Manager of the Canada Permanent was announced after more than 50 years of valuable service; the appointment of George H. Smith in his place and as a Director followed upon many years' service to the Company in various capacities.

Nov. 15. The National Surety Co. of New York and Montreal appointed a Canadian Board to handle the Company's business in Canada, composed of General Sir Arthur W. Currie, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Sir Mortimer B. Davis, Dr. W. L. McDougald, John W. Ross, Hon. Lorne C. Webster and Hon. J. M. Wilson with Clarence F. Smith as Managing Director.

Dec. 31. The following heads of important Financial Associations were elected during the year: Bond Dealers' Association of Canada, A. L. Crossin, Winnipeg, as President; Quebec Association of Brokers and Dealers in Bonds and Debentures, L. G. Beaubien, Montreal, President; Toronto Stock Exchange, J. C. Fraser, President, and Montreal Stock Exchange, H. Austin Ekers, Chairman; Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, J. B. McKechnie, Toronto, President.

Financial Appointments of 1922

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp.	Vice-President	E. R. C. Clarkson	Toronto
" " " "	Director	William Stone	Toronto
" " " "	General Manager	George H. Smith	Toronto
" " " "	Vice-President	John Massey	Toronto
" " " "	Director	George H. Smith	Toronto
" " " "	Manager, Ontario Branch	C. S. Robertson	Toronto
Canada Permanent Trust Co.	General Manager	George H. Smith	Toronto
Mortgage Discount & Finance, Ltd.	Director	Arthur G. Slaght	Toronto
Mortgage Discount & Finance, Ltd.	Director	Dr. W. F. St. Charles	Toronto
Canada Trust Co.	Director	John G. Kerr, K.C.	Chatham
" " "	Director	John B. Davidson	St. Thomas
Prudential Trust Co.	Manager for British Columbia	G. S. Gamble	Vancouver
Montreal Trust Co.	Director	Sir. Wm. Price	Quebec
" " "	Director	G. B. McNaught	Toronto
Western Trust Co.	Director	Hon. J. G. Turriff	Winnipeg
" " "	Director	Wm. Martin, Jun.	Winnipeg
Eastern Trust Co.	Director	Hon. R. M. MacGregor, M.L.A.	New Glasgow
" " "	Director	B. A. Weston	Halifax
National Trust Co.	Director	G. W. McLaughlin	Oshawa
" " "	Director	W. H. Williams	Winnipeg

Insurance Interests of Canada: Life, Fire and Fraternal.

During the year 1922 the Insurance business was confronted with rather unusual conditions; the steady slackening in the writing of Life insurance, noted toward the end of 1921 was still evident in 1922 and the Fire insurance companies suffered heavily from an almost unprecedented loss ratio. Certain other conditions in 1921 were considered unhealthy and one of them was the great number of applications for loans on policies with, also, the lapsation of many of these policies; another was the heavy number of terminated policies during the year, shared by practically all Companies, and which continued in 1922.

During the latter year certain amendments were made to the Insurance Act in order to remove restrictions upon the combination of different classes of Insurance by any one Company; to prescribe as a basis for the valuation of securities held by Insurance companies the market value at the date of the statements; to remove certain ambiguities in the statutory conditions incorporated in Life insurance policies; to permit an increase in the number of Directors of Companies. In spite of the contraction in amount of new business written by Life insurance companies during 1921 the total reached $566,350,436 and a striking feature was the remarkably low mortality of 6·7 per thousand for the year—compared with the following: 1918, 14·1; 1919, 8·3; 1920, 8·2. The decreased rate was accounted for in part by the large proportion of new business written during these years as compared with the pre-war period. The total figures for the year ending Dec. 31, 1921, were as follows:

Companies	Net Amount in Force	Lapses during Year	New Policies (Ordinary)	New Policies (Industrial)	Premium Income
Canadian	$1,860,026,952	$140,726,560	$360,595,569	$13,488,071	$62,532,376
British	84,940,938	7,747,213	12,543,595	4,948,353	2,917,549
Foreign	989,875,958	93,414,947	112,161,157	62,613,691	32,735,487
Total	2,934,843,848	241,888,720	485,300,321	81,050,115	98,185,412

This business was transacted by 43 active companies—25 Canadian, 8 British and 10 Foreign; the gross new business issued and paid for in cash amounted to $528,193,352 as compared with $641,778,095 in 1920; a large part of this decrease was due to the decrease in Group insurance written which totalled $10,402,062 in 1921 as compared with $66,704,855 in 1920; death claims paid during the year amounted to $17,083,255 as compared with $18,112,696 in 1920; the total number of policies in force at the end of the year was made up of 1,350,438 Ordinary and 2,532,091 Industrial and the new policies issued were 221,375 Ordinary and 448,705 Industrial. It may be added that the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada was the largest Insurance Company in the country during 1922 with Assets of $129,372,127; the Canada Life came next with Assets of $80,098,235. A most important reassurance transaction was carried out by the Sun Life in this year when it took over from several United States companies, policies to the extent of $50,000,000 with a total of Assets handed over as pertaining to these policies of $24,000,000. In part payment for the obligations assumed the Sun Life received $6,850,000 on Aug. 5. Another incident of interest occurred when this Company acquired the Astor Estate Office building, one of the most beautiful examples of modern architecture in London, for its British headquarters.

Fire Insurance in Canada. This form of Insurance during 1921 suffered seriously; the fire losses for the year amounted to $5.22 per capita as compared with 90 cents per capita in Great Britain; 25,916 fires, reported to the Department of Insurance, occasioned property damage amounting to $45,015,930—exclusive of forest fires—and of this amount $34,000,000 or 75 per cent. was covered by Insurance. In 1920 the loss had amounted to $28,745,590, in 1919, $25,361,240, and in 1918, $33,817,050. By Provinces the total and per capita fire losses (1921) were as follows: Alberta $2,875,000 and $4.95; British Columbia $3,050,000 and $5.82; Manitoba 2,864,000 and

$4.67; New Brunswick 2,725,982 and $7.02; Nova Scotia $3,177,000 and $6.06; Ontario $15,444,817 and $5.28; P. E. Island $216,478 and $2.44; Quebec $10,-897,653 and $4.64; Saskatchewan $3,755,000 and $4.93. Fire Insurance statistics in Canada for 1921 were as follows:

Companies	Net Premiums Written	Gross Premiums Written	Gross Am't of Policies	Net Losses Incurred
44 Canadian	$ 7,372,567	$ 14,937,898	$ 1,248,520,976	$ 4,088,002
51 British	23,413,829	30,022,679	2,732,839,175	13,170,323
68 Foreign	16,413,369	22,834,734	2,119,875,951	10,205,512
Total 1921	47,199,765	67,795,311	6,101,136,202	27,463,837

During the year 1922, 5 companies which had been actively engaged at the end of 1921 withdrew from the field; 5 others opened in Canada with one new Dominion concern—the Ensign Insurance Co.—commencing business. In 1922 there were three outstanding features of interest in this connection: (1) the great increase in the amount of property destroyed; (2) the tremendous forest fires in Northern Ontario which destroyed several towns and villages; (3) the destruction of many Roman Catholic churches, convents and schools during the year. In the Ontario fires 44 lives were lost, over 1,500 families rendered homeless and the towns or villages of Haileybury, North Cobalt, Charlton, Mile 104 and Argentite destroyed with such losses that the local Mutual Insurance Company was unable to meet them and they were ultimately taken over by other Mutual companies of Ontario. The destruction of Roman Catholic edifices created much comment and, in many cases, the fires were said to be of incendiary origin. A list of the institutions, with estimated values, is as follows:*

Jan. 1	Tourville	Church	$860,00
Feb. 22	Ste. Marguerite du Lac, Masson	Church	80,000
Mch. 29	Ste. Anne de Beaupré	Church and Shrine	1,000,000
Mch. 31	St. Leon de Standon	Church	75,000
April 4	Montreal	Sacred Heart Church	400,000
April 18	Montreal	Notre Dame Convent	150,000
April 19	Point-aux-Trembles	Church	150,000
July 28	St. Perpetue	Church	150,000
July 31	Ennismore Township	St. Martins' Church	50,000
Sept. 22	St. Charles	Church	200,000
Nov. 2	Anse-aux-Griffons	Church	60,000
Nov. 7	Montreal	University	300,000
Nov. 25	Winnipeg	St. Boniface College	600,000
Dec. 1	Montreal	Laval Dental College	500,000
Dec. 1	Quebec City	The Bascilica	1,000,000
Dec. 3	Three Rivers	St. Anne's Church and Convent	100,000
Dec. 26	Lefaivre	Parish Church of St. Thomas	80,000
Dec. 30	Quebec	Good Shepherd Convent	.....

Insurance Organizations of 1922. The Insurance meetings of the year were many and varied, but the chief event was the International Convention of Life Underwriters' Associations held in Toronto on Aug. 22-24 with about 2,000 Life underwriters, or those associated with the business, present. Addresses were given by John L. Shuff, Cincinnati, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters of America; Dr. J. G. Stevenson of Winnipeg, President of the Canadian Life Underwriters' Association; W. W. Charters of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, and many others. A. O. Eliason of St. Paul was elected President of the National Association and A. E. Lawson of Winnipeg, President of the Canadian Association. The annual Conference of Provincial Insurance Superintendents was held in Vancouver on Aug. 9-11 and concluded at Victoria on the 12th. The main subject discussed was the standardization of Insurance laws in the Provinces; A. E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance for Saskatchewan, recommended a system of Government recognition of deposits in the Provinces only where the Companies had their head offices; H. G. Garrett of British Columbia reviewed the conflict between certain Dominion and Provincial Acts; V. Evan Gray,

Note.—*A Review of Fire Insurance in Canada During 1922*, by C. S. Wainwright.

Superintendent for Ontario, presented a Report on Automobile, Accident and Sickness Statutory Conditions and recommended that the provisions of the Ontario Act be made the basis of legislation in other Provinces; W. Morley Seller of Alberta advocated a continuation of the existing system of Inspection and strongly opposed permission for Mutuals to issue a non-assessable policy. Mr. Seller of Edmonton was elected President, J. P. Dougherty, of Victoria, Vice-President and V. Evan Gray, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer. The annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, an organization which had been in existence for 29 years, was held on Nov. 17. The chief topics of discussion were the Tax on Life insurance premiums which various Provinces had been increasing, from time to time, and Company investments; A. B. Wood of the Sun Life was elected President. The other important Asociations of the year were as follows:

Association or Conference	President or Chairman	Address
Life Underwriters of N.B. and P.E.I.	J.M. Queen	St. John
Life Underwriters' Association of Canada	John MacKinnon	Halifax
Life Insurance Educational Sales Conference	Andrew MacBeth	Regina
Alberta Life Underwriters' Educational Congress	H. S. Ellis	Calgary
Insurance Federation of B.C.	J. M. Wilson	Vancouver
Association of Canadian Fire Marshals	E. P. Heaton	Toronto
Ontario Fire Insurance Agents' Association	J. S. Dowling	Toronto
Canadian Hail Underwriters' Association	J. O. Miller	Calgary

Fraternal Insurance in Canada. The strength and growth of Fraternal organizations on the American continent was shown in the fact that in the Canadian Fraternal Association there were (1920) 22 Societies of which 5 were international; that the combined membership of these Societies was 1,250,000 of which 375,000 were in Canada; that the total amount of Insurance carried was $1,342,000,000 of which $375,000,000 was held by Canadian members and that in Canada, the 22 Societies had disbursed in death and disability benefits $100,000,000. Some interesting figures were published in *The Forester* (October, 1922) the official organ of the I.O.F., showing the totals of Fraternal Insurance interests in North America; it was stated that the number of Societies was 222; number of lodges 124,081; number of members 10,050,209; accumulated Funds $477,414,142; Benefits paid $2,941,090,091; Insurance in force $10,239,916,788. On Dec. 31, 1921, the Fraternal organizations operating in Canada showed:

Companies	New Policies Issued (Gross)	Net Insurances in Force	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
Under Dominion Licenses	$16,238,692	$203,211,347	$3,731,135	$3,260,994
Under Provincial Licenses	8,764,165	183,942,838	3,326,101	2,599,447
Total	25,002,857	387,154,285	7,057,236	5,860,441

The chief Fraternal organization in Canada was the Independent Order of Foresters with a membership, in 1922, of 170,000. The Insurance in force on Dec. 31 was $154,000,000; the income was $4,983,436, including $2,193,389 mortuary premiums; the disbursements totalled $3,920,635 including $2,123,909 death claims and $1,303,160 Old Age claims; the Assets were $40,715,227 and the Order closed its 48th year with a surplus of $790,483 and $1,000,000 carried to special Reserve. W. H. Hunter of Toronto was Supreme Chief Ranger, Victor Morin of Montreal P.S.C.R., G. E. Bailey, Supreme Secretary and G. R. Cottrelle, Supreme Treasurer. The Ancient Order of Foresters was another international body of which Canada formed a subsidiary High Court with headquarters in Toronto. This organization issued Insurance on life, sickness, funerals, but not on accidents and the policies issued ranged from date of birth to the age of 60. At the end of 1922 the total membership in Canada was 18,780 including 2,580 females and the officers elected at the biennial Convention in Hamilton, Aug. 23, included H. C. Wilson, Toronto, as High Chief Ranger and A. Martin, Toronto, as Secretary.

The Canadian Order of Foresters held its 43rd annual Convention at Quebec, June 20-22, 1922, and voted an increase in Insurance rates which was estimated at $500,000. The officers elected included the High Chief Ranger, J. A. A. Brodeur, Montreal, and the High Secretary, A. P. Van Someren of Brantford. The National Fraternal Congress of America met in Montreal on Aug. 29-31; it embraced 96 societies with a membership of over 9,000,000 and the President was Henri Roy of Montreal. The business of the Convention included discussions on uniform Fraternal legislation, conservation of child life, Insurance rates, Near East relief; Henry Wade of Indianapolis, was elected President. The Canadian Fraternal Association held its annual meeting in London, May 11-12, with Sidney H. Pipe in the chair; Charles Duquette of the Alliance Nationale, Montreal, was elected President. It may be added that the net Premiums received and Claims paid in other forms of Canadian Insurance included the following: Accident and Sickness, $5,475,309 and $2,740,570 respectively; Automobile $5,203,175 and $3,599,496; Liability $3,270,878 and $1,446,847; Hail $5,194,200 and $5,475,820.

Insurance Appointments in Canada during 1922.

Company	Appointment	Name	Address
Manufacturers Life'	Superintendent of Agencies for B.C.	Frank A. Black	Vancouver
Confederation Life	Director	Robert S. Waldie	Victoria
Globe Indemnity	President and General Manager	F. C. Browning	London
Imperial Life	Actuary	J. G. Parker	Toronto
Metropolitan Life	Superintendent of Agencies in Can.	George Doyon	Ottawa
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident	Vice-President	C. A. Withers	Toronto
National Life	Provincial Manager for N.B.	J. V. Kearsteav	St. John
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	Manager for Canada and Newfoundland	J. A. Mingay	Toronto
Monarch Life	Supervisor of Agencies	M. B. Farr	Winnipeg
Mutual Life of Canada	Director	Louis L. Lang	Galt
Monarch Life	Provincial Manager for N.S.	W. M. Currie	Halifax
Canada Life	Manager	J. M. Queen	Vancouver
Canada Life	Provincial Manager for N.B.	John MacKinuon	St. John
Canada Life	Provincial Manager for Quebec	D. L. Young	Montreal
Northern Life	Managing Director	R. C. McKnight	London
Northern Life	Director	W. A. Mackenzie	Toronto
Ontario Equitable Life and Accident	Director	Hon.M.W. Doherty	Toronto

THE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA.

The Manufacturing Interests of Canada; Position and Progress in 1922.

The year 1922 began and continued for some months with a succession of reports from industrial interests and companies which reflected the severe depression of 1921. At the same time the concurrent issue of returns from the 1920 Census of industries were being published and they apparently reflected the peak of the inflation rather than the deflation which began in that year. They showed continued growth in every large detail. Between 1915 and 1918 Industrial capital grew by 1,100 million dollars, Salaries and wages from 285 to 629 millions and Production by 2,000 millions; between 1918 and 1920 this growth continued with an increase in capital of 400 millions, of 130 millions in wages, etc. and of 550 millions in value of product. The official figures for 1921 and 1922 would no doubt indicate the deflation but, whatever the figures, by the close of the latter year Canada's manufacturing industries were in a sound condition and, in most cases, working full time with unemployment at a minimum and the output increasing.

In the first part of the year the Dominion Bridge, Abitibi Power, Canadian General Electric, Canadian Cottons, B. C. Packers, Canada Cement, Steel Co. of Canada, St. Maurice Paper, Goodwins, Ltd., Price Bros., Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Granby Consolidated, Dominion Textile, Tooke Bros., Russell Motor, Wabasso Cottons, Canadian Consolidated Rubber, Laurentide Co., Western Canada Flour, Cockshutt Plow and Canadian Car and Foundry all showed decreased profits while Canada Iron, Canadian Locomotives, Lake Superior Corporation, Canadian Rogers, Atlantic Sugar, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, Ames-Holden, International Nickel, showed deficits—some of them large ones. Ames-Holden, Riordon, Mattagami Pulp, Gordon-Ironsides, Kaministiquia Pulp, were still in difficulties though the great Riordon concern was slowly improving its position. As against this record the Montreal Power showed increased earnings, the Rubber Association of Canada improved its position, General Motors of Canada showed great prosperity, Ottawa Power had increased profits, as had the Toronto City Dairy, Shredded Wheat Co., Brandram-Henderson, Consolidated Mining and Smelting, King Edward Hotel and Kootenay Power. Toward the close of the year reports for 1922 showed improvement all round. Goodyear Tire had largely recovered and showed net profits of $1,062,000 while Dominion Glass, Kaministiquia Power, Southern Canada Power, Imperial Tobacco, Wayagamack Pulp, Canada Cement, Canadian Cottons, Laurentide Power, Steel of Canada and Dominion Canners showed increased profits.

Business, in general, was on the up-grade and manufacturing industries throughout the Dominion had experienced a considerable improvement in demand during the autumn months—though the degree of improvement varied with different industries. In the United States, where conditions usually had obvious reflections in Canada, the Department of Commerce stated at the close of 1922 that production of manufactured products averaged 50 per cent. more than during 1921 and that the United States farmer received, approximately, 15 per cent. more for his products than in 1921. Secretaries of Boards of Trade in Canada reported during October that the employment situation was healthy, industries operating on a normal basis and building activity everywhere manifest. In this latter connection the expansion was considerable and ahead of even the feverish developments of 1920. The causes of this activity were, in part, a steady tendency downward in prices of material and increasing efficiency in labour with a slight decline in wages; it included a great increase in building of houses and a largely increased engineering construction—road improvement and Hydro power projects. According to a statement issued by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., the 5-year record of 1918-22 was as follows:

Year	Residential	Business	Industrial	Engineering	Total
1918	$ 14,661,800	$26,196,800	$38,975,200	$20,008,300	$ 99,842,100
1919	47,015,100	59,606,400	57,091,300	26,315,500	190,028,300
1920	54,981,100	86,073,200	64,625,900	50,015,300	255,605,500
1921	76,655,400	84,721,700	16,503,700	62,252,500	240,133,300
1922	104,201,500	81,385,700	25,768,800	120,500,800	331,843,800

Dominion official statistics of Building work, alone, showed a banner year in 1922 with building permits issued in 56 cities at a cost of construction, authorized, as $133,812,688. In Toronto the total was $35,237,925 and in Montreal $21,132,586. Industrial events of the year were many but one of the most important was the decision of the Council of the League of Nations that 8 out of the 12 Government seats on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should be held by countries of "chief industrial importance" and that any question arising as to which countries should be so styled would be decided by the Council. A Special Commission was appointed to deal with this matter and it was agreed that the following conditions should be considered: (1) Industrial population (including mines and transport); (2) relation of Industrial population to total population; (3) length of railway track; (4) relation of railway track to area; (5) horse-power used in Industry; (6) relation of horse-power to total population; (7) size of merchantile marine. Statistical information on these points was obtained and calculations made therefrom on two different bases; in one of these Canada was ranked as the 4th state of "chief industrial importance"—after Great Britain, Germany and France—and in the other calculation as 6th. The 8 States of Chief Industrial Importance, as thus decided, were Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada, Belgium and Sweden.

In February a Textile Products Exhibition was held in Toronto under the auspices of certain manufacturers and was visited, amongst other notables, by the Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence in Australia; hats of many kinds, hosiery, overalls and work-shirts, woollen and knit goods of many sorts, clothing of many varieties, were displayed in an excellent exhibition of effective manufacture. At an ensuing banquet given by the manufacturers concerned (Feb. 15) Sir Charles Gordon of Montreal said: "It is costing too much to distribute goods, though we do not like to admit it, and the consumption of goods, therefore, is very much curtailed. We must look to our overheads and get back as far as possible to pre-war conditions." R. P. Sparks of Ottawa, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, also spoke. As illustrating the importance of manufactures it may be said that, according to deductions drawn from the 1919 Census, industrial employees in Toronto were 19 per cent. of the population, in Montreal 18 per cent., in Hamilton 26 per cent., in Winnipeg 12·8 per cent., in Niagara Falls 25 per cent., in Brantford 27·5 per cent., in Three Rivers 25·4 per cent., in London 17·6 per cent., in Kitchener 35·9 per cent., in Welland 44·8 per cent., in Peterborough 22·6 per cent., in Shawinigan Falls 29·2 per cent., in Lachine and Sherbrooke 18 per cent. In the Western Provinces where manufactures were supposed to be at a minimum for Canada there were, in 1917, industrial establishments totalling 4,082.

Meanwhile, the Pulp and Paper interests of Canada had been steadily improving and, according to a calculation by the *Financial Post*, Toronto, (Sept 29, 1922) the market value of securities—Abitibi, Brompton, Howard Smith, Laurentide, Price Bros., Provincial Paper, Riordon (old), St. Maurice, Spanish River and Wayagamack—which in September, 1921, fell from $154,176,000 of a year before to $67,724,826 had by September, 1922, risen again to a total of $86,858,184. By November of this latter year the chief Flour milling Companies of Canada had made their annual reports and, owing largely to conditions of competition amongst the chief concerns—Ogilvie, Lake of the Woods, Western Canada and St. Lawrence Flour—there was, in two cases, a slight reduction in profits for the year; the total for the four concerns was $1,770,343 in 1920-21 and $1,954,744 in 1921-22. During this latter year there had been a distinct growth in Milling business and, especially, in the flour export trade which grew from 6,887,000 barrels in the year of Aug. 31, 1921, to 7,878,000 barrels in 1922—with marked success in comparison and competition with that of the United States. The official figures of this industry—flour and grist mills—showed a value of products totalling $31,835,873 in the 1901 Census, $82,494,826 in 1911 and $194,772,849 in 1921.

The British Empire Steel Corporation continued to attract public interest during the year. On May 22 it obtained a settlement against the Government in an action instituted by

its subsidiary, the Dominion Iron and Steel, in the Exchequer Court of Canada for $10,964,000 and arising out of the huge war contract which the Government gave the Company in 1919 for 250,000 tons of ship plates. Under the settlement $1,500,000 was alloted the Company in addition to $3,000,000 previously paid. The B. E. Steel Corporation had great difficulties in 1922 with strikes—as to which a Parliamentary debate took place on Mch. 31—and it had considerable American competition to face with the U. S. Steel Corporation showing a decline of 77 per cent. in its volume of business for 1921. On May 15 Shareholders were sent a statement covering the business of the B. E. Steel from Apr. 16, 1921, to Dec. 31, 1921, and showing total earnings of $4,416,450 and net profits of $1,733,591 with a balance of $755,926 after paying 1st Preferred dividend and dividend on Preferred stocks of constituent Companies. It was also stated that in these 8 months Bank loans had been reduced $2,541,197 and other current liabilities $5,119,948. The property investment (at cost) was $135,695,355, the Capital and Preferred stocks were $91,126,401, the working Capital was $14,364,860. As to statements regarding watered stock made at Ottawa and elsewhere, Roy M. Wolvin, President, issued a statement on Apr. 4 that:

> The three constituent Companies had undivided surpluses aggregating $25,124,711 at the time of their acquisition on Apr. 15, 1921. No shares of the British Empire Steel Corporation were issued, except in exchange for outstanding shares of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. and Halifax Shipyards. On Dec. 31, 1921, the stocks of the Corporation, issued to the public, were $15,692,095 in excess of the stocks of the three Companies for which they were exchanged. The B. E. Steel Corporation has in the hands of the public $49,930,075, par value, of its 7 per cent. second preference, and $21,293,400, par value, of its common shares. No dividend has been paid on any of these shares. Instead of paying dividends on $19,000,000 or more of 'water,' as reported, the Directors have been forced to forego the declaration of dividends on these 2nd preference and common shares.

On June 10 it was announced that the B. E. Steel Corporation had undertaken to construct in Newfoundland, before 1928, a plant capable of producing 100,000 tons of iron, or pig-iron, annually, to erect coke ovens and expend $3,000,000 in the Island before 1926—with a royalty of 25 cents per long ton on all iron-ore mined. At the annual meeting on June 30, Mr. Wolvin dealt with the Labour situation as follows: "The demand and price of coal having fallen materially during the later months of 1921 the Companies were unable to secure a large amount of business that would have been available under a more equitable wage scale. A reduction of wages was put into effect in all the coal mines on Jan. 1st, 1922. Shortly after that date a Conciliation Board was appointed by the Government, which increased the wage scale to some extent. The miners, however, declined to accept the finding and the Government appointed a second Conciliation Board which in effect confirmed the finding of the first Board, but increased the minimum daily wage paid

to, approximately, 13 per cent. of the employees." At the close of the ensuing strike wage increases running from 10 to 15 per cent. were granted. On Nov. 7 the President stated that the Corporation was again operating profitably, and furnishing practically full time employment to over 23,000 men. He stated that the unrest was disappearing, and that labour was more efficient. The retirement of E. P. Merrill as General Manager took place at this time.

The great Riordon Pulp and Paper interests showed a betterment in conditions during the year. In May the Company was said to be paying its trade bills and back wages, meeting current expenses and, through liquidation of inventories, reducing its Bank loans. Under date of July 31, 1922, R. Montague Davy, Chairman of its Creditors' Committee, issued a letter stating that since Mch. 23 the Company had shown steady improvement and reduced its Bank loans in four months by $595,-558. As to the feared loss, through forfeiture and sale, of the important Gatineau timber limits and mills it was announced that the Committee had made arrangements whereby this possibility was averted and the obligations on these limits and properties reduced to a reasonable sum. In November the Company sought and eventually obtained extension for another year; its statement for the period of Nov. 1, 1921, to Sept. 30, 1922, showed a deficit of $772,247 for the operating period and total sales of $5,790,107 as to which the cost of sales totalled $4,580,836 leaving a profit of $1,209,271 and a gross Income of $1,371,065. The Assets in property, timber limits and water powers were stated at $57,249,269 and the current and working assets at $3,-627,750; the Capital Stock, funded debt and bonds totalled $58,-746,300. There was a small deficit on the year's operations and the payment of interest on $10,500,000 of industrial bonds continued in default.

The Electric industry continued to be one of Canada's most important industries and this the official figures for 1921 confirmed. For every 100 of Canada's population in 1921 there were 9·44 private houses using electricity for lighting, cooking, etc., and, since only a small percentage of these were in rural districts, over two-thirds of all families in urban municipalities were using Electricity. The 857 central Electric Stations during 1921 had a total capital of $484,669,451 representing land, buildings, equipment, distribution and transmission systems; the revenue was $73,376,580 and operating expenses $47,044,503 with 10,714 employees; the Pole line mileage was 21,714, the subscribers numbered 973,212 and the kilowatt hours generated totalled 5,614,132,000; the Primary power equipment was 1,977,-857 and the Secondary power 1,475,610. Taking Canadian manufacturing industries as a whole the figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1919 showed a total of 38,344 establishments and for 1920, 42,406; total capital of $3,230,686,368 and $3,439,527,495 respectively; a value of products in 1919 which

amounted to $3,520,724,039 and in 1920 to $4,019,371,869; 681,500 employees in 1919 and 684,698 in 1920 with wages and salaries totalling $689,434,419 in the former year and $814,412,687 in the latter period. The 1920 detailed figures for the 40 chief industries of Canada were as follows:

Statistics of Forty Leading Industries in Canada, 1920

Industry	Establishments No.	Capital Invested $	Cost of Materials $	Value of Products $
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	86	84,288,306	170,916,888	240,544,618
Flour and grist mill products	1,331	68,838,927	205,746,546	239,255,461
Pulp and paper	100	347,553,333	84,208,688	236,420,176
Lumber, lath & shingle mills	3,481	199,651,576	103,077,980	207,163,577
Foundry & Machine Shop Products	792	149,323,908	53,976,167	140,428,057
Sugar refineries	8	46,499,876	113,967,945	131,772,715
Building and Construction	1,548	47,694,574	40,424,944	126,991,068
Butter and Cheese	3,133	25,386,106	106,211,588	125,816,656
Rolling mills and steel furnaces	41	90,632,751	46,371,695	101,616,104
Automobiles	17	53,906,506	67,157,045	101,465,846
Cottons	31	76,413,703	53,402,723	92,490,002
Rubber goods (including rubber footwear)	35	58,370,039	41,838,200	80,717,308
Car repair shops	157		26,682,339	70,568,913
Boots and shoes (leather)	173	34,347,026	40,807,366	66,817,174
Electric light and power	819	448,273,642		65,705,060
Clothing, men's, factory	196	37,920,004	34,589,605	62,066,487
Bread and other bakery products	1,769	23,612,654	38,239,135	61,800,633
Petroleum	9	50,098,209	37,847,086	57,675,676
Hosiery and knit goods	128	42,113,393	34,238,894	56,736,545
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	98	33,966,154	17,826,151	55,125,617
Electrical apparatus	96	68,319,262	26,812,829	55,120,964
Shipbuilding and repairs	82	62,882,939	20,952,217	54,825,696
Biscuits and confectionery	400	31,217,581	30,939,803	54,658,833
Printing and publishing	1,007	40,446,679	15,597,082	53,841,603
Lumber Products	810	44,138,873	29,624,883	53,365,656
Cars and car works	11	61,883,898	28,736,470	53,313,260
Clothing, Women's factory	274	22,759,922	30,956,445	52,874,568
Agricultural implements	80	101,107,516	20,474,379	44,073,847
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	100	29,739,987	30,370,591	41,440,602
Printing and bookbinding	670	28,248,490	14,015,292	38,826,979
Plumbing, Heating & Tinsmithing	2,159	20,028,185	20,029,384	38,508,784
Furniture and upholstered goods	320	31,181,219	13,206,583	33,606,637
Fish, preserved	940	20,512,265	19,363,029	30,900,147
Woollen Goods	66	22,783,128	14,720,413	28,018,565
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	9	29,128,967	20,290,760	26,946,433
Paints and Varnishes	48	20,320,851	15,918,557	26,939,476
Hats and caps	230	16,594,962	12,915,687	22,688,674
Boilers and engines	55	32,662,552	9,891,832	22,614,951
Clothing, men's, custom	1,620	11,516,424	9,966,713	20,826,426
Furnishing goods, men's	62	14,405,583	12,920,395	20,555,619
Totals	22,992	2,629,560,970	1,715,234,329	3,095,125,413

The question of investment in Canada's industries, etc., at this time was an important one. Official figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics showed that, in 1919, approximately 58 per cent. of Canadian industrial securities were owned in Canada, 31% in the United States, 10·3% in Great Britain and 7% in other countries. In the Lumber mill industry U. S. capital represented $50,621,090 and in Lumber (forest) production $63,994,438; in Pulp and Paper it stood for $58,979,403 and in Meat Packing for $168,533,220—a very large part of the total; in Steel furnaces and rolling mills the American investment was $47,775,500 or over two-thirds and in Copper Smelting $57,901,342 or over one-half; in Agricultural Implements it was $33,559,600 compared with the Canadian total of $43,191,735; in Foundry

and Machine Shop products it was $21,347,905 or nearly equal to the Canadian total and in Electrical Apparatus $23,753,880 or just equal in amount; in the Ship-building industry the American total was $13,226,950 or about the same as the Canadian investment and in Drugs and Chemicals $17,239,966 or nearly double the Canadian total; in Patent Medicines nearly all the capital, or $19,855,285 was American and in Paint and Varnishes $12,-016,775 or about equal in amount; in Artificial Abrasives practically the entire investment of $11,464,100 was American and in Automobile Accessories $7,401,198 or two-thirds of it. As a matter of totals the 1920 Census figures were as follows with the variation from 1919 details very slight:

	Canada	Great Britain	United States	Other
Stocks	$790,512,678	$136,686,566	$494,406,199	$13,838,322
Bonds	144,246,283	15,104,859	60,961,360	2,614,200
Other Securities	10,684,697	1,966,400	245,618	768,800
Total	945,443,685	153,757,825	555,943,177	17,221,322

It may be noted that Canadian capital dominated the Lumber industry with a total of 500 millions against $114,000,000 American and $91,000,000 British and the Pulp and Paper interests with 204 against 80 millions American and British; in Cotton textiles, Flour and Cereal mills, Rubber goods, Woollen textiles, Malt liquors, Boots and Shoes, Distilled liquors, Leather tanning and Sugar refining, Canadian capital had the controlling interest. In all of these there was some British investment but it was greatly scattered and totalled about one-fourth the American amount. The percentage of securities held by these two Countries as to specific industries (1919 Census) was as follows: Lumber 27 per cent. in the United States and 11 per cent. in Great Britain; Pulp and Paper 24% and 4% respectively; Agricultural Implements 31% and 9%; Foundries, etc., 21% and 8%; Electrical Apparatus 49% and 12%. On the other hand Building and Construction were 8% and 45% respectively, while Meat Packing was 41·4% American, Rubber 50%, Patent Medicines, 86%, Paint and Varnish 47%, Automobiles 61%, Car construction 59·6%, Artificial Abrasives 99%, Automobile Accessories 93·5%, Brass and Copper castings 44·9%, Condensed Milk 40% and Refined Petroleum 53·1%. This condition included naturally, the establishment of a great many U.S. Branch factories in Canada (about 700) for fairly obvious reasons:

1. To enjoy the benefits of any trade preference agreement made with units of the British Empire.
2. To handle the export orders received by the parent Company in the United States for shipments to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire.
3. To grow as a Canadian industry with the increasing purchasing power of the markets reached
4. To handle the Canadian market at closer range.
5. To take advantage of a market absorbing more imports from the United States than all the South American countries, Africa, Asia and Australia combined.
6. To utilize Canada's wealth of waterpowers totalling 19,500,000 h-p.

Efforts were made in 1922 to interest British capital in some of these industries and the Department of Trade and Commerce distributed, widely, a pamphlet drawing attention to the fact that Canada was intensely British and the hope of Canadians was that the Dominion could develop in the future, as in the past, along British financial lines; it was stated that Canada would greatly benefit by the inclusion among her people of as many as possible of those who had built up the splendid commercial fabric of the United Kingdom. In April it was announced that Kenneth Maclaren, a Toronto Director of the London-Canadian Corporation, had brought to a conclusion negotiations for the affiliation of his Company with four large British firms having established Canadian industries. A little later G. H. Locock, C.M.G., and J. M. Mackenzie, officials of the Federation of British Industries, visited Canada to investigate conditions and as representing an organization of 20,000 firms with a capitalization of £5,000,000,000.

Mr. Locock, after visiting Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec, gave the Canadian press a statement on June 27 as to the objects of the Federation and declared that there were many opportunities for British manufacturers to enter the Canadian industrial field with advantage to themselves and there should be some British capital available for investment—especially in conjunction with Canadian funds; a pooling of financial resources, including British experience and Canadian local knowledge, was very desirable. On his return he reported (Aug. 12) that only 20 British factories were located in Canada while those of the United States were springing up at the rate of one a week. On Jan. 23 Hon. Frank Carrel, M.L.C. of the Quebec *Telegraph* told the local Board of Trade, on his return from England, that he had publicly urged the opening up of British firms in Canada with new positions for British men to offset the 700 American factories in Canada manned by American workers.

Incidents of the year included the statement of Sir John Eaton (Jan. 23) at a luncheon which he tendered to the C.M.A. Executive that, of the huge volume of goods which passed through the stores of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., 80 per cent. were Canadian-made; the award on Feb. 2 of a contract worth $483,000 by the Provincial Government of Manitoba for the installation of a 6,000-line automatic telephone exchange for Winnipeg district to a British firm in competition with U.S. manufacturers; the statement of the Dominion Textile Co. for year of Mch. 31 showing profits of $1,768,861 and, after deductions, allowances for bad debts, and the payment of preferred dividends, a remaining sum of $971,109 available for dividends on the $5,000,000 of common stock, or an equivalent of 19·42 per cent.; the official statement that $10,887,566 had been refunded by the Government in the year of Mch 31, 1922, as a drawback to manufacturing industries—chiefly for goods used in the manufacture of articles for export with $1,572,846 to the Atlantic Sugar Co. and $755,185 to the Ford's.

On June 30 Sir R. M. Kindersley, G.B.E., Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., reported in London that the Fur trade profit for the period under review amounted to £237,082, as compared with a loss of £84,086 in the previous year, and that they still held 2,810,591 acres of land unsold in the Canadian West with $22,051,667 due on lands sold—the dividend being 45% for the year; the organization at Montreal in October of the Red Star Refineries, Ltd., composed of a group of Canadian capitalists and Detroit (U.S.) motor manufacturers with a paid-up capital of $6,000,000 and control of the Ramage process for refining Petroleum; the publication by the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada of a Bulletin showing investments in Canadian public utilities as totalling $95,529,899 in Waterworks, $42,820,305 in Electric Light and Power, $39,352,413 in Street Railways and $16,494,285 in miscellaneous utilities.

Industrial Appointments of 1922

Name	Position	Appointed	Address
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.	General Manager in U.S.	George White	Batavia, N.Y.
Windsor Hotel Co., Ltd.	Managing-Director	Donat Raymond	Montreal
Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.	Director and President	James Stewart	Winnipeg
" " " "	Director	Lorne Cameron	Vancouver
" " " " "	Vice-President	J. S. Barker	Toronto
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.	Director	F. J. Wolfe	Toronto
Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Director	G. Sackville Brown	Ottawa
" " " "	Director	James W. Pike	Montreal
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co.	President	C. R. Whitehead	Montreal
" " " "	Vice-President	James W. Pike	Montreal
International Nickle Co.	Director	J. L. Agnew	Sudbury
International Nickel Co. of Canada	President	J. L. Agnew	Sudbury
Ford Motor Car Co., Ltd.	Director	Mrs G. M. McGregor	Ford
" " " " "	Vice-Pres't and Treas'r	Wallace R. Campbell	Ford
" " " "	Secretary	P. W. Grandjean	Ford
Abitibi Power and Paper Co.	Director	A. J. Brown, K. C.	Montreal
Quebec Railway, Light Heat and Power Co	Director	E A Robert	Montreal
T. Eaton Co., Ltd.	President	R. Y. Eaton	Toronto
" " " "	1st Vice-President	Harry McGee	Toronto
" " " "	2nd Vice-President	Chas. Boothe	Toronto
Can. Consolidated Rubber Co.	President	W. A. Eden	Montreal
Canada Cement Co., Ltd.	Director	Hon. J. L. Perron	Montreal
" " "	Director	Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain	Montreal
P. Lyall & Sons Cons't'n Co.	Director	T. O. Lyall	Montreal
" " " " " "	Director	Jas. Ballantyne	Montreal
" " " " "	Director	Robert White	Montreal
National Brick Co., Ltd.	Director and President	Hon. C. C. Ballantyne	Montreal
Can. Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.	President	Thos. McMillan	Montreal
Marcus Loew's Theatres, Ltd.	Director	W A MacKenzie	Toronto
Shawinigan Water & Power Co	Director	Beaudry Leman	Montreal
Asbestos Corp. of Canada, Ltd.	General-Manager	R. P. Doucet	Montreal
" " " "	Director	J. W. Cook, K.C.	Montreal
Ames-Holden-McCready Co.,	General Manager	W. B. Weigand	Montreal
Public Service Corp. Ltd.	Director	Chas. Wilson	Montreal
" " "	Director	Hon. P. J. Paradis	Quebec
" " " "	Director	J. H. Fortier	Quebec
" " " "	Director	Eugene Tanguay	Quebec
Canadian Foundries & Forgings	Director	H. B. Housser	Toronto

The Canadian Maunfacturers' Association.* The history of this important organization can be traced back to 1872 at a time when Canadian manufacturing interests distinctly needed organization against external competition. Its development was steady. One local centre after another

*Note—For Presidential Address of W. S. Fisher and Reports of Committees, see *Supplement* to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1921; for Presidential address of J. R. Shaw, and Reports of Committees at 1923 Convention, see *Supplement* in this volume.

became interested and, in 1899, it was launched as a national organization with a membership of about 300; in 1902 it was incorporated by Act of Parliament; in 1905 its membership had reached 1,604 and by 1922 there were 4,272 members throughout Canada. Under a series of carefully selected and expert officials its national influence grew with the years and, in 1922, it also rendered substantial service to its members in such matters as law, transportation, tariff, insurance, commercial intelligence, trade, etc., through branches which ranged from coast to coast.

The 51st annual Convention was the chief event of the year 1922 and was held at St. Andrews, N.B., June 20-23, with the President, W. S. Fisher of St. John, in the chair. There were some unique features in this gathering for it was the first Convention to extend its proceedings over four days, it was, also, the first to devote practically an entire session to the consideration of export trade and its peculiar problems—especially trade with the British West Indies. President Fisher stated in his address that one of the secrets of the strength of the C.M.A. lay in the fact that its government was democratic and it had never been dominated by any one interest; it had not been controlled by political, sectional or geographical influence; it was not a merchandising or employment organization, but one for the study of industrial conditions and the application of knowledge to the advance of industry in Canada.

In addition to the business of the Convention which was embodied in Resolutions passed, other matters were brought up in the reports of Divisions and adopted. Among them the Prairie Division urged that the Government should embark on a vigorous Immigration policy and that immigrants shoud be carefully selected; the B.C. Division emphasized the urgent necessity for the construction of a dry-dock at Vancouver and compared the great trade movement through that Port with Seattle—which had less trade but much better facilities—and evoked a discusson on the question of high freight rates; the Ontario Divisional Report pointed to the tendency in political thought towards class consciousness as being pronounced in that Province and to class government as a condition that should be avoided; the Maritime Division expressed appreciation of the Association's policy in connection with Freight Rate matters and particularly, to the appeal of the Maritimes for restoration of the differentials which were cancelled in 1918; the Report of the Quebec Division suggested that a Special Committee be appointed to consider the fact that, though merchants believed prices, as applied to merchandise, to be on a fairly normal basis, the consumer had the idea that manufacturers and retailers were taking advantage of the situation to get high prices, and suggested that these erroneous impressions should be corrected. The following important Resolutions were passed:

1. Commending the Dominion appointment of a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet to study Immigration and endorsing the action taken as a result of its recommendations; urging the Government to continue and to intensify its efforts to increase desirable and necessary Immigration and especially from other countries of the British Empire.

2. Suggesting to the Dominion and Provincial Governments that a Conference should be held at the earliest possible date to define their respective fields of taxation and to avoid unnecessary duplication and expense.

3. Instructing the Educational Committee of the Association to investigate the extension of Industrial research through the Trade Sections of the Association or in individual plants.

4. Urging the Government to make provision for adequate Steamship, passenger and refrigerator service between Canada and the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda.

5. Urging the Government to impose a tax on imported publications, of a non-educational and advertising type.

6. Placing the C.M.A. on record that Workman's Compensation Boards should be judicial in character, that if this principle were ignored,

those who paid compensation should have equal representation to those who received it; that Boards should not initiate legislation other than that concerned with the administration of the Acts; that the employees should contribute at least a portion of the total cost.

7. Urging the Government to appoint a permanent Tariff Board to act in an advisory capacity and make a scientific study of the Canadian Tariff and the tariffs of other countries; to familiarize itself with costs of production at home and abroad and investigate the nature and probable national effect of all requests for tariff changes; to endeavour to frame a tariff that would serve the best interests of Canada.

The election of officers included the following: President, John R. Shaw, Woodstock; Vice-Presidents, C. Howard Smith, Montreal and Henry Bertram, Dundas; Treasurer, Thomas Roden, Toronto; J. E. Walsh and J. T. Stirrett of Toronto continued in office as General Manager and General Secretary respectively. Many important matters were discussed in Divisional meetings during the year and others were taken before the Government. On Jan. 19, at the Ontario Division in Toronto, the appointment of labour men to the Workmen's Compensation Board was strongly objected to, but if this were done the Provincial Government was asked to appoint a representative of the employers, also, with a fifth member who should be of judicial character; on Jan. 26 a report was submitted to the Quebec Cabinet opposing the creation there of a Board similar to that of Ontario. A Delegation from the Association waited upon the Federal Government (Feb. 23) and placed a series of memoranda before it dealing with the following questions: The French Treaty; Canadian Customs Appraisal of Depreciated Currencies; Anti-dumping Legislation; Marking of Country of Origin of Imported Goods; Taxation; Preferential Tariff with Australia and New Zealand; Produced-in-Canada Train to France; Bureau of Scientific and Industrial Research; Trade and Commerce Department.

Other incidents of the year included active opposition to the proposed Blue Sky legislation of the Ontario Government; the West Indies' tour by a delegation of C.M.A. members from Feb. 16 to Apr. 12; the statement by Lloyd Harris before the Export Club at Toronto, on May 9, to the effect that in his opinion, free trade would be the solution for Canada's export trade situation, and the strong exception taken to this statement by the Toronto and Ontario branches at their annual meetings on May 12—with a Resolution re-affirming the opinion adopted at the last two annual meetings that the C.M.A. was in favour of a system of Preferential tariff within the Empire similar to the preference contained in the Customs Tariff of Canada, but opposing any further increase of the British preference; the address of J. R. Shaw at a complimentary dinner in Woodstock, July 6, where he stated that the C.M.A. supported no political party nor put up funds for any party and declared that there was too much overlapping of taxation between the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities.

Chairmen of Divisions of C.M.A. in 1922.

Division	Name	Address
British Columbia	F. E. Burke	Vancouver
Maritime	J. E. McLurg	Halifax
Ontario	Col. Arthur Hatch	Hamilton
Prairie	Major E. G. Rogers	Winnipeg
Quebec	F. W. Stewart	Montreal

The Agricultural Industry of Canada; Wheat and Live-Stock in 1922.

According to Federal Official figures, the Farms of Canada numbered 698,368 in 1921; the estimated gross Agricultural wealth of Canada in 1921 was $6,831,022,000; the value of Agricultural land was $3,196,876,000, of Buildings on this land $1,035,712,000, of Implements owned by the farmers $391,660,000 and of Live-Stock $766,720,000; the value of Poultry was $38,007,000 and of animals on Fur-farms $5,824,000; the value of all Agricultural production was put at $1,396,223,000. The field crops in Canada had a total acreage of 59,635,346 and an officially-valued product of $931,863,670 in 1921; between 1917 and 1921 the acreage had increased yearly in varying totals by 17 millions while the deflation in farm product prices showed a sudden decrease between 1919 and 1921 of $606,000,000; meantime, the value of farm lands had shown a slight average increase—from $38 per acre to $40.

In farm Live-stock the total number of horses, cattle, sheep and swine in 1917 was 17,262,429 and in 1921, 21,600,811 while the actual value had steadily decreased from a total of $1,326,766,000 in 1918 to $766,720,000 in 1921. The farmers, therefore, in 1922, had to face the consequence of a deflation which, in two years, had reduced production values by over 1,100 millions. In the United States, however, the deflation effects were even worse and Prof. David Friday of Michigan University described the drop in value of farm products between 1919 and 1921 as from 23,873 million dollars to 11,366 millions—about one-half. The cultivated area of Canada at this time was only one-fifth of its estimated Agricultural area of 300,000,000 acres but, in 1922, the farmers and the country were fortunate in a sown area of 57,200,681 acres producing 399,786,400 bushels of wheat—the record crop of Canadian history. The official Federal figures, with those of other field crops, were as follows:

Field Crop	Acres	Yield per acre	Total Yield	Average Price	Total Value
Fall Wheat	892,569	21.25 bush.	18,956,000	$ 1.01 bush.	$19,059,000
Spring Wheat	21,530,124	17.75 "	380,830,400	.84 "	320,360,000
Oats	14,541,229	33.75 "	491,239,000	.38 "	185,455,000
Barley	2,599,520	27.75 "	71,865,300	.46 "	33,335,300
Rye	2,105,367	15.50 "	32,373,400	.58 "	18,703,200
Peas	189,890	18.00 "	3,428,600	1.79 "	6,141,200
Beans	79,899	16.25 "	1,303,300	2.85 "	3,713,800
Buckwheat	430,982	22.50 "	9,701,200	.84 "	8,140,800
Mixed Grains	779,800	35.50 "	27,707,700	.60 "	16,500,700
Flaxseed	565,479	8.85 "	5,008,500	1.72 "	8,638,900
Corn (husking)	318,397	43.25 "	13,798,000	.83 "	11,509,700
Potatoes	683,594	81.55 (cen.)	55,745,300 cen.	.90 cental	50,320,000
Turnips, etc	224,256	196.10 "	43,973,500 "	.54 "	23,886,000
Hay and Clover	10,001,667	1.45 (ton)	14,488,200 ton	13.46 ton	194,950,;000
Grain Hay	56,626	1.75 "	99,100	26.34 "	2,610,000
Alfalfa	305,933	2.65 "	806,400	12.77 "	10,295,:00
Fodder Corn	654,624	9.00 "	5,897,000	4.97 "	29,197,600
Sugar Beets	20,725	9.20 "	190,400	7.88 "	1,500,000

While the total values of $962,616,200 were only $30,000,000 in excess of 1921, owing to decreased European markets and lower prices, the net result was good and helpful to many subsidiary interests such as railways, steamships, elevators, etc. It gave the Dominion a surplus for export of 288,000,000 bushels

according to Broomhall—probably the most reliable authority on the world's foodstuffs—and placed it first in the list of the world's wheat exporting countries, and before the United States, while ranking it second in the amount of wheat produced. As a matter of fact there was added to the 962 millions of original value and the sale of its cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., large amounts by subsequent industrial processes as in meats, flour and cereals, hides and rubber, woollen goods and pork-packing and bacon, food products of many and varied kinds together with transportation and trading agencies and costs. At the same time the margin between prices and profits to the farmer himself was so small as to be a serious problem; the price realized ran from 90 cents to $1.00 a bushel for wheat and estimates of cost in producing and marketing a bushel ran from 60 to 80 cents. It may be said here that the C.P.R. estimate of the Western crop, published late in August, was 317,000,000 bushels; that of the Manitoba *Free Press* (Sept. 2) was 371,901,000 bushels; that of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Sept. 11th, 388,773,000 bushels; the actual production of the Prairie Provinces was 375,194,000 bushels.

Meantime, the quantity of grain loaded and shipped was enormous—with 1921 wheat to a total of 19,462,664 bushels and oats totalling 15,740,329 bushels still in the hands of farmers or Elevators, or in transit, on Aug. 31, 1922. To meet the contingency Canadian vessels were given the privilege of loading and discharging cargoes at Lake ports during the winter and early spring and, from the beginning of September, 1922, until Nov. 25th, 127,500,000 bushels of wheat were cleared from Fort William or Port Arthur. Much of this great shipment went *via* American ports after leaving the head of the Lakes; of 286,758,974 bushels in the 1921 crop shipped from the West up to Aug. 31, 1922, over 102,000,000 bushels went to U.S. ports with 97,113,357 bushels of this total going to Buffalo; only 42,572,122 bushels went to Britain *via* Canadian seaboard ports; at the same time there was a large movement of American wheat to the seacoast *via* Georgian Bay and Lake ports and the St. Lawrence, to a total of 89,573,229 bushels. Hence, in the autumn of 1922 the congestion at Lake ports and the controversy as to preferential shipping for Canadian grain over American.

According to the Board of Grain Commissioners' figures, in their annual Report, the grain handled from Ft. William and Port Arthur between Sept. 1st and the close of navigation exceeded the best season in the past by 21,517,127 bushels of grain and, despite an unfavourable and unusual spell of bad weather in December which created extraordinary ice conditions. In addition, outgoing ships from these ports carried 149,143,153 pounds of mixed grain and 78,402 tons of screenings. Grain of standard grades totalled 188,510,061 bushels of which 166,203,596 bushels was wheat, against a total of 166,992,334 for the corresponding period of 1915; this record-making crop was car-

ried in 821 cargoes with the average cargo made up of 239,607 bushels of graded grains, 181,695 pounds of mixed grains and 96 tons of screenings. To meet the strain Lake and shipping rates were raised and the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Oct. 30) claimed that the farmers to date had lost $3,300,000 by the increase and stood to lose all, or more than all, they had hoped to gain through the lower Railway rates from the West to the Lake head. There were at this time a large number of Agricultural and Stock organizations in Canada, apart from the semi-political United Farmers, which discussed and dealt with varied farm problems throughout the year. The most notable in 1922 were as follows:

Name	President	Address
National Dairy Council	E. H. Stonehouse	Weston
Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Association	J. F. Roper	Amherst
Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association	H. Follett	Duval, Sask.
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association	H. M. Pettit	Freeman, Ont
Canadian Jersey Cattle Club	Gordon Duncan	Todmorden
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	Gilbert McMillan	Huntingdon
Canadian Shire Horse Association	G. E. Morden	Oakville
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association	L. O. Clifford	Oshawa
Canadian Swine Breeders' Association	M. Ste. Marie	Compton, Que.
Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association	Jas. Brown	Newdorf, Sask.
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Assoc'n	Lt.-Col. R. McEwen	Bryson
Canadian Pony Society	Dr. W. J. R. Fowler	Toronto
Canadian Hackney Horse Society	Dr. W. J. R. Fowler	Toronto
Thoroughbred Horse Association	J. J. Dixon	Toronto
Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada	Dr. T. H. Hassard	Markham
Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Association	G. L. Smith	Meadowvale
Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada	A. E. Hulet	Norwich, Ont.
Yorkshire Breeders' Club	H. A. Dorrance	Orangeville
Canadian Horticultural Council	Col. H. L. Roberts	Grimsby
Eastern Canada Live-Stock Union	C. W. Gurney	Toronto
Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists	J. B. Reynolds, M.A.	Guelph
National Live-Stock Records Board	J. G. Breltione	Burford
Western Canada Live-Stock Union	G. H. Hutton	Calgary
Canadian Produce Association	R. S. White	Toronto

In a public sense the Canadian Council of Agriculture was perhaps the best known of agricultural organizations; it represented all the Provincial United Farmer bodies and spoke politically with a united voice. Its last Resolution at a final meeting in 1921 described "the disastrous condition of Canadian agriculture" and demanded lower freight rates; its first meeting in 1922 was at Regina, on Feb. 27-28, when its demand was repeated, the formation of a National Research Institute under Government auspices approved, the reinstatement of the Wheat Board urged. H. W. Wood of Calgary was elected President and C, H. Burnell of Winnipeg Vice-President and the formation of an Eastern Section of the Council, comprising Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, was approved—under direction of J. J. Morrison, of Toronto. In July Mr. Morrison visited the lower Provinces and met the leaders in the movement there with a view to effecting this organization; his declaration everywhere was that "Agriculture is decadent when it is inarticulate". The Council met on Aug. 3 in Winnipeg and rejected a proposal by Mr. Morrison to remove its headquarters to Ottawa; a motion in favour of establishing a Federal Government Loan Department was referred to a vote of the Provincial Unions. At a meeting on Dec. 6 it asked for the appointment of a Dominion Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Canadian banking system.

for changes in the grading of bacon hogs and for an amendment to the Income Tax Act providing for an averaging system in payment; it was decided to appoint a Committee to study and promote a plan for funding farmers' obligations over a period of years at a low rate of interest.

Another, and a business organization of importance to farmers, was the United Grain Growers, Ltd., under the Presidency of Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., with headquarters at Winnipeg. The 1922 annual meeting was held at Calgary on Nov. 23 and Reports presented showed that, for the first time in the 16 years of the Company's existence, it was necessary to pass the dividend. The President stated that the current assets of the Company were $4,406,000: "Broadly speaking, none of the subsidiaries have made money during the past year, while some have incurred losses. In the parent Company's business the Co-operative machinery and Supplies Department has proved a heavy burden while the grain end has been the profitable part." Total earnings for the year were $2,427,293 which was exceeded by $118,340 in expenses. The Board had decided to close up the handling of farm machinery, but would continue to handle twine, coal, flour, fence posts and a few other lines.

It was admitted in the annual report that the Company's venture into the saw-mill business, six years before, had been a mistake and it was not intended to operate again until a revival of business conditions warranted such a step. The general Reserve of the Company, which stood a year before at $1,765,736 was to be reduced to $1,200,000. The sum of $62,112 was left at credit of Profit and Loss; the paid-up capital stood at $2,810,-661. Mr. Crerar expressed confidence in the Company's general position and declared, in conclusion, that reverses sustained during the past year were not serious and there was no reason for any feeling of uncertainty or depression; that the Company had as its definite mission the encouragement of co-operation among its shareholders; that the vital problem before them was a cutting down of the cost of production and distribution. R. S. Law was appointed Secretary to the Company in place of E. J. Fream, resigned, C. Rice-Jones continued as General Manager, and Mr. Crerar was re-elected President.

In the relationship of Western farmers to Governments the most notable incident of the year was the effort to obtain a revival of the Canada Wheat Board and its final failure. It was keenly urged by the Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, by the Western United Farmers and the Council of Agriculture, by H. W. Wood and others; it was not strongly supported by the Manitoba Farmers' Government or that of Ontario and was opposed with vigour by the Grain Exchange interests of Winnipeg and the West and by Boards of Trade in Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal, and other centres and the Dominion Millers' Association; it was criticized by publicists like Sanford Evans and Western papers like the Edmonton *Bulletin* and, when an em-

asculated form of Board was finally established, the men best fitted to guide its work—James Stewart, F. W.Riddell, H. W. Wood and others—would not undertake it.*

Meanwhile, the Board of Grain Commissioners had reported that the total wheat crop (1921) marketed in the crop year of Sept. 1, 1921, and Aug. 31, 1922, was 300,858,100 bushels of which 281,295,900 bushels were from Western Canada; their Report stated the total production—as apart from shipment—of the three Western Provinces in 1921 as 280,098,000 bushels of wheat valued at $225,175,000 or an average of 81 cents per bushel and in 1922 of 375,194,000 bushels at $312,515,000 or 82 cents a bushel. To this Board (L. H. Boyd, K.C., Chairman) Matthew Snow of Winnipeg was added in April to replace W. D. Staples. In the autumn of 1922 the Board held hearings in various Western centres upon such matters as sample markets, mixing of grains, private elevator operations, etc. At Winnipeg on Oct. 6 Hon. George Langley of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevators charged private elevators with mixing dry grain with grain containing a high percentage of moisture in order to cover up certain manipulations with a result of lowering export grades; he demanded revision of the Act and of the Board's regulations. Dr. Magill for the Board of Trade, Hon. J. A. Maharg, Thos. Sales, M.P., C. B. Watts, and others, were heard and W. H. McWilliams representing the Elevators. In London, England, on Oct. 17 another charge was made when the President of the Corn Trade Association and others, with W. L. Griffith, Secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, interviewed the U.S. Consul-General, R. P. Skinner, regarding a mixture of Canadian spring wheat with other grades which, it was alleged, took place while the wheat was *en route* from Canada through the United States to Great Britain. An enquiry was promised.

The Live Stock interests had a much-troubled year with the new and ever higher rates of the American tariff, their anxious effort to obtain a lifting of the British Embargo and the continued low scale of prices. The shipment of Cattle to Britain and the United States, in 1870-89, had been about half and half; in 1891 a sweeping change came with 107,689 head exported to Britain and 2,763 to the United States—a condition which continued, with some fluctuations, till 1914; in that year the shipment to the United States was 206,446 head and to Britain 9,788. With 1922, and what turned out to be a removal of the Embargo, the pendulum began to swing back and for the year of Mch. 31 the export to Britain was 35,418 and to the United States 172,317 compared with 295,279 in the previous fiscal year. The total Live-stock in Canada on June 30, 1922, was as follows:

Live Stock	Number	Value
Horses	3,648,871	$264,043,000
Cattle	9,819,869	335,582,000
Sheep	3,262,026	24,962,000
Swine	3,915,684	57,300,000

*Note.—See Pages 240-43 of this volume.

The number of Dairy factories in Canada in 1922 was 3,111; the production of Butter was 147,752,774 lbs. valued at $51,530,780 and that of Cheese 136,579,473 lbs. worth $22,067,106; Condensed Milk and similar products were valued at $6,839,232 and sundry products such as milk itself (sold at a total of $12,309,128) were valued at $22,854,772. The value of all Dairy products was, therefore, $103,291,894 compared with $110,207,854 in 1921. Questions in this general connection were widely discussed during the year. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, in an address on Jan. 13 urged Dairymen to improve organization, to standardize and grade butter and cheese for export, to encourage home consumption of dairy products, to get a better class of men in the business of cheese-making, to abolish the vicious system under which cheese-makers had to make good losses on inferior cheese, and to pay them better salaries. R. W. Wade of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, told a meeting of Sheep Breeders (Feb. 16) that there were 150,000 farms in Ontario and 100,000 of them should have sheep.

At Saskatoon on Mch. 30 a Conference attended by many Live-stock experts, officials, and others interested, met to discuss current problems such as raising and selling stockers and feeders; dairy production with costs and market returns, water, crop and feed conditions; cattle ranching and the areas involved with cattle-breeding in general; grazing conditions and feeding and management of cattle; the Cattle embargo and the U.S. Tariff on cattle. Dr. J. H. Grisdale, H. S. Arkell and many others spoke for the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The conclusions arrived at in two days' discussion may be briefly summarized: (1) The necessity of opening markets in the United States for the surplus cattle of Western Canada; (2) the necessity for removal of the British embargo; (3) need of effective organization for the Overseas Livestock trade with a Conference of shippers to consider co-operative action in contracts for space and selling costs; (4) the keeping of Livestock to be incorporated into the whole system of farming in Western Canada; (5) thorough surveys by western Provincial Governments of the climate, soil and marketing conditions of specific districts with a view to directing and encouraging community effort; (6) the importance of community effort in Cattle-breeding.

In June many Western cattlemen, and especially of Alberta, made a strong appeal through the press—notably the Calgary *Herald* of June 28—for removal of the prohibitive duty on feeder cattle: "The American farmer, when all the facts are placed before him, will possibly see the advantage which the free entrance of Canadian feeders will be to him, and be prepared to accept with more favour the proposal for the removal of duty on feeder cattle only." Pat. Burns, the noted Western cattleman and financier, told the press in October that there had been too much panic in the attitude of the ranchers on this cattle question;

the very low prices were due, in part, to the drought early in the year but chiefly to the rushing of cattle to market in an unfinished condition; the person who benefitted was the American buyer who got these cattle for a very low price, took them over the border and fed them on cheap Iowa corn—selling them later at a good profit in Chicago or Liverpool as finished cattle. Meantime, however, prices were slowly improving and feed costs became much lower; the probability of a new and large British import was on the horizon; on Dec. 6 it was stated that the White Star Line, alone, had carried 11,000 head from Montreal to Liverpool during the season; up to this date (11 months of 1922) the total number of cattle sold in the seven great markets of Canada was 791,884 compared with 688,104 in the whole year of 1921.

Hence the importance of an address by J. H. Grisdale, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, before the Western Canada Livestock Union at Brandon (Dec. 13): "I would like to impress upon you that Great Britain is the only market in the world for the bulk of those things which Canada has to export, and we should do everything in our power to regain and retain that market, even if the Tariff wall to the south were let down." Resolutions of this important body (1) affirmed its belief in the principle of grading hogs and bacon; (2) asked the transportation companies for lower rates on cattle to Britain; (3) urged that only the best types of cattle be shipped to Britain and asked the Department of Agriculture to establish a system of inspection and grading; (4) urged appointment of a thoroughly competent man as "Markets" representative in Great Britain to look after the interests of livestock and livestock products.

Agricultural incidents of the year included the continued growth of Fur-farming in Canada with a total on Dec. 31, 1922, of 1,009 farms and 29,870 foxes worth $5,570,988; the figures of the new 1921 Census showing the rural population of Canada to be 4,439,505 and the urban total 4,348,978 as compared with respective figures, in 1891, of 3,296,141 and 1,537,098; the declaration of Thos. Olsen, of Harris Abattoirs, Toronto, at a meeting on Aug. 9 that "the bacon trade of Canada with Britain, which this year was only one-eleventh of what it had been in 1918, was going to disappear unless the Government took action to bring about, through improved breeding and sale-stock inspection, the marketing of a better grade of hog by the Canadian farmer"; the statement as to the Canadian wool-clip showing a total for 1922 of 13,841,443 lbs. or 1,700,000 lbs. less than in 1921 with 1,918,002 lbs. graded for Co-operative Associations compared with 3,872,825 lbs. in 1921; the protest, in December, of the British National Farmers' Union to the War Office against the substitution of Colonial for English meats, in contracts for the supply of troops at the home stations, and the reply of the authorities that English meat cost about twice as much as the Colonial, including the Canadian product; the statement of J. B. Reynolds,

President of the Ontario Agricultural College (May 28) that from 1910 to 1920, 50 per cent. of the graduates of the O.A.C. had entered farming as their profession, 42 per cent. had occupied positions closely connected with the industry, and only 8 per cent. had engaged in work outside of agriculture, and the fact that by 1922 a considerable proportion declared they did not intend to take up farming.

At the International Live-Stock Show in Chicago (Dec. 4-6) the Championship for fat wether was won by R. McEwen, London, the Sweepstakes Prize for best sample of wheat by R. O.Wyler, Luseland, Sask., the Sweepstakes in Oats by J. W. Biglands, Lacombe, Alberta, the premier award in two-rowed Barley by N. Tuttinger of Claresholm, Alberta. The grand champion Shropshire ram was purchased by W. L. Carlyle for the Prince of Wales' Ranch near Calgary. Other incidents included the formation at Ottawa on Feb. 23 of the Canadian Horticultural Council with a view to the advancement of horticultural interests in production, grading, packing, transportation, storage, marketing, spraying and by means of legislation or regulation; the publication of Fruit production statistics for 1921 showing a total of 4,046,813 barrels valued at $29,878,649 and the success of H. L. Morse, Berwick, N.S., in winning two first prizes at the Imperial Fruit Show in the Crystal Palace, London, (Oct. 28) with the Fruit Growers Society of Quebec taking second prize in the dessert class; the declaration of W. Sanford Evans, a Winnipeg authority on economic conditions, in *The Grain Growers' Guide* (Dec. 27) that the current crop proved that Canada might, posibly, produce "too much wheat"; the estimate of *Canadian Finance*, Winnipeg, that Western Canada's 1922 wheat crop would bring in a profit of $45,650,625 of which Manitoba would have $8,198,750, Saskatchewan $28,777,-250, and Alberta $8,654,625; the statement of W. H. J. Tisdale, Manager of the Canadian Co-Operative Wool-Growers' Association, that in its 4 years of existence the Association had handled an average of 4 million pounds a year or 50% of Canadian production. The following table, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, recorded the estimated Agricultural Wealth of Canada in 1921:

Province	Land, Buildings and Implements	Live Stock and Poultry	Animals on Fur Farms	Agricultural Production	Total
British Columbia..	$ 209,517,000	$ 20,666,000	$ 541,000	$ 37,151,000	$ 267,375,000
Alberta.....	556,797,000	132,830,000	199,000	124,512,000	814,338,000
Saskatchewan.....	1,096,834,000	162,328,000	272,000	253,712,000	1,513,146,000
Manitoba.....	474,795,000	69,102,000	.....	100,016,000	643,913,000
Ontario.....	1,208,529,000	237,652,000	293,000	441,418,000	1,887,892,000
Quebec.....	830,795,000	132,349,000	378,000	325,291,000	1,288,813,000
New Brunswick....	84,993,000	20,830,000	634,000	48,458,000	154,915,000
Nova Scotia.....	120,182,000	20,446,000	277,000	44,234,000	185,130,000
P. E. Island.....	41,806,000	8,524,000	3,730,000	21,431,000	75,491,000
	4,624,248,000	804,727,000	5,824,000	1,396,223,000	6,831,022,000

Pulp and Paper Mills of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd.,
Ocean Falls, B.C.

Courtesy of
Industrial Canada

Minerals and Fisheries; Forest Industries of 1922.

Canada in 1922 had the chief Nickel mines in the world and these, in 24 years, had produced $166,-122,859—with export values of $314,963,284; the greatest single Gold mine in the world and a total gold production in Ontario of $84,545,576 in the past ten years—to say nothing of British Columbia and the Yukon; the widest areas of Coal with a production in 13 years (1901-21) of $582,497,694; great copper resources with a production in 21 years (1901-21) of $257,468,734. According to the semi-official and accepted estimate of Dr. D. B. Dowling of the Geological Survey of Canada, the Coal Reserves of the country were 1,234,000,000,000 tons with 1,132 billions in the prairie Provinces—chiefly Alberta—76 millions in British Columbia and the balance scattered in Yukon, Mackenzie River areas and Nova Scotia.

Some of these and many other facts were presented to the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at its 23rd annual meeting, Montreal, Mch. 2-4, 1922, or to the 3rd annual Western meeting of the Institute at Edmonton on Sept. 14-16. The organization had Branches at this time in Montreal, Thetford, Ottawa, Toronto, Hastings, Sudbury, Cobalt, Porcupine, Rossland and Vancouver; with also Manitoba, Northern Alberta, Rocky Mountain, North (Pacific) Coast and Vancouver Island branches; a British Columbia Division and the affiliated Mining Institute of Nova Scotia. Its yearly *Transactions* constituted a most valuable volume and the Presidential address of C. V. Corless of the Mond Nickel Co., Coniston, was an important feature of the 1922 issue. The chief officers elected were W. R. Wilson, President of the Crow's Nest Pass Co., Fernie, as President, and G. C. Mackenzie, Montreal, as Secretary-Treasurer.

The most notable Mineral industries of Canada in 1922 included Metal mines, Coal mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas wells, Lime kilns, Cement mills, Sand-Lime Brick plants, Sand-gravel pits, Clay-product manufactures, Stone quarries and Metallurgical works. Minerals have, in history, frequently been a base for National greatness; the search for minerals, as in the case of Spain and Britain, has provided the beginnings of power; the development of minerals has been the source of great commercial prosperity as in Britain and Germany. Canada, in 1922, was earnestly seeking opportunities in this connection with the Yukon of the past and British Columbia, Cobalt and Porcupine in the present as evidences of success. Already the Dominion was the second country of the Empire in a gold production which, for all British countries, totalled £51,918,110 in 1921, compared with the £12,404,169 total of the United States; strong efforts were being made to interest British capital in this industry and in the fact that in 20 years Ontario alone had produced $800,000,000 of mineral wealth; Ungava, Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario, Eastern Manitoba, Northern Alberta,

were all claimants for development, with proofs of rich resources.

The pre-Cambrian formation extending through Northern Ontario and Quebec and into Manitoba—if not further West—was coming into its own and fulfilling the prediction of Sir William Logan some 70 years before—with the gold, silver and nickel products of recent years as evidence of his prescience. Dr. W. G. Miller, Ontario Government Geologist, Dr. Wallace in Manitoba and C. V. Corless in Montreal all drew attention during the year to this area as occupying more than half of the entire surface of the Northwestern country, as the greatest single exposure of the earth's mineral resource—with richest treasures stored for future use—and with, already, a production of hundreds of millions of dollars. Need of capital and faith in these riches and courage in working them was not all, however; Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy-Minister of Mines, pointed out on Sept. 23 that the need of cultivating markets was very great.

With all its hidden wealth in this respect and the big totals which production, over a term of years, could afford, Canada did not at this time produce yearly as much in Metals and other minerals as it did in Dairy products or, as C. M. Campbell of the Granby Mining, S. & P. Co., put it (*Canadian Mining Journal*, Nov. 3, 1922) little more than the Industrial product of the City of Hamilton in one year. He pointed out that Canadian production in 1918 was $24 *per capita* while that of the United States was $52 and of Arizona, alone, $614. Other incidents of the year included the issue by the Department of the Interior of a statement as to capital investment in Canadian resources which, practically, was an official warning and which, amongst other things, said that: "Dissertations on Canadian resources that have for their object the interesting of capital are usually noteworthy for their omission of reference to similar resources in other countries that would handicap development in Canada" and the annuoncement by Prof. J. C. McLennan of Toronto University (Feb. 23) that Canada possessed vast supplies of helium in the Natural Gas of the Western Provinces and that this was non-combustible.

The Mineral production of Canada in 1922, in its 10 chief items, was as follows: Coal $68,349,500; Gold $25,110,500; Silver $16,633,500; Nickel $8,684,000; Copper $6,832,800; Lead $6,141,553; Asbestos $5,200,000; Natural Gas $4,688,400; Zinc $3,091,500; and Salt $1,850,000. The total was $180,622,000 of which $61,731,000 was Metallic, $83,891,000 Fuels and non-metallic and $35,000,000 structural or clay and stone-quarry products. The increase in Metals was $12,000,000 over 1921; the Coal available during 1922 by mining and importation was 27,482,323 tons compared with 31, 173,610 tons in 1921 and 35,204,212 tons in 1920.

Canadian Fisheries and Fishing Industry. The resources of Canada in this respect were supposed, in 1921-1922, still to be il-

limitable. As E. E. Prince, LL.D., Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, put it in September of the latter year: "The Fisheries of Canada are not the fisheries of a single country or kingdom, but of half a continent. Carried on in the waters of two oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific, and along vast territorial stretches inshore, as well as upon a system of great lakes and inland waters without parallel, they easily rank among the leading fisheries of the world. Their amazing productiveness has been known for over a thousand years. x x x Compared with the Fisheries of leading nations our fishing industries rank third being exceeded by Britain (value $94,000,000), and by the United States (value $76,000,000)". There was, however, much room for development; the deep-sea areas of the Atlantic in 1921 only produced fish to the value of $19,000,000, those of the Great Lakes $4,000,000, the vast Hudson Bay areas only $1,000,000 and the Pacific sea coast of Canada only $14,000,000; the great fish-waste and fish-oil industries had been little developed, though it was claimed that 240,000 tons of fish waste were annually produced on the Atlantic coast and 60,000 tons on the Pacific—which could be made into fertilizer, glue, oil, or in large part, into good food for the people.

In the past decade the average value of production had been $40,000,000 but, while increasing between 1912 and 1919, it had fallen away in the 1920 and 1921 era of lower prices. Dr. Prince stated in Calgary on Sept. 15 that Canadian fish canners lost great markets by failing to put up their goods in an attractive way which would invite consumption; that much of the fish sold in Canada was not put up in a wholesome manner and that the people of Canada were, themselves, small fish eaters and consumed less than 28 lbs. per head per annum, while in England the people consumed an average of 60 pounds. Meantime, however, the industry was an important one with an estimated 400,000 dependent on the Fisheries for a living. The capital invested, in 1921, in primary fishing was $26,353,321 and the employees numbered 55,157; the fish-canning and curing establishments had a capital of $19,411,990 and 14,104 employees. In 1922 there was a distinct improvement in production and prices with a product of over $41,000,000 in value. An incident of the year was the transfer of spring salmon from British Columbia waters to those of Ontario which, beginning in 1919, gave evidences of success in 1922; another was the appointment of Prof. J. P. McMurrich of Toronto, with W. A. Found, Ottawa, and Dr. A. G. Huntsman, as members of the International Committee on Fisheries. The production of 1922 was as follows—with Salmon, Lobsters, Cod, Halibut, Herring, Mackerel and Whitefish as the chief items:

Province	1921	1922	Increase or Decrease
P. E. Island	$ 924,529	$ 1,612,599	$ 688,070 Inc.
Nova Scotia	9,778,623	10,209,258	430,635 "
New Brunswick	3,690,726	4,685,660	994,934 "
Quebec	1,815,284	2,174,105	358,821 "
Ontario	3,065,042	2,858,122	206,920 Dec.

Province	1921	1922	Increase or Decrease
Manitoba	$ 1,023,187	$ 908,816	$ 114,371 Dec.
Saskatchewan	243,018	245,337	2,319 Inc.
Alberta	408,868	331,239	77,629 Dec.
British Columbia	13,953,670	18,872,833	4,919,163 Inc.
Yukon Territory	28,988	10,107	18,881 Dec.
Total	34,931,935	41,908,076	6,976,141 Inc.

Forests and the Lumber Industry; Pulp and Paper. The Forest resources of Canada, vast as they had been, were, in 1922, undergoing steady depletion by the axe, by fire and by careless operation; the cut of timber in 1921 was less than in any year since 1908 and totalled 2,869,307,000 feet B.M. valued at $82,448,-585; the number of mills reporting was 2,136 or a reduction of 10 per cent. from 1920 and the average value of lumber at the mill decreased by over $10 a thousand feet or $85,723,402 in the total value of sawn lumber—50 per cent. in one year. There were 30,337 employees as against 41,158 in 1920 and the total value of all saw-mill lumber products in 1921 was $116,896,559 as against $207,163,577 in 1920—which was the record year in the industry. At the 14th Annual Convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Toronto (Jan. 11-13) D. McLaughlin of Arnprior, the President, stated that the Lumber establishments of Canada had a capital investment of 231 millions and a pay-roll of 60 millions with 60,000 employees. In the Executive report submitted it was stated that the average common labour wage paid in 1921 was $3.37 in Canada and $2.86 in the United States and that the total exports of wood and wood products from Canada, in the latter year were $191,516,962 with $93,044,-516, additional, for paper products.

As to the Pulp and Paper industry, the official figures for 1921 showed 40 Pulp Mills with a capital of $133,554,147; 27 Pulp and Paper mills with a capital of $223,636,392 and 33 Paper Mills with a capital of $22,622,212; the total wage earnings in all these Mills was $21,853,837; the Exports of Wood-pulp were valued at $66,287,350 and of Paper, the produce of Canada, at $64,984,-869 to the United States and $10,446,502 to other countries. Taking the Pulp and Paper trade as a whole the Export of Paper and its manufactures, Chemical Pulp and Mechanical Pulp, had risen from $8,639,984 in 1911 to $28,077,882 in 1916 and then leaped up to $104,636,901 in 1920; hence the deflation troubles of 1920 and 1921 followed by the gradual recovery of 1922. At this time (1921) there were 718 Pulp and Paper establishments in the United States with a capital of $550,000,000 and 90,000 employees. In 1922 a heavy increase in Canada took place with Exports of Wood-pulp in the first eleven months of the year totalling 748,243 tons compared with 442,610 tons in 1921 and exports of Paper 932,226 tons against 697,664 tons. Of the exports of Mechanical Pulp the United States took 163,336 tons, Great Britain 86,403 tons and France 28,565 tons; the best customer for Sulphite Pulp was the United States, with 252,655 tons out of a total of 330,788 tons, followed by Great Britain, France

and Japan; the Exports of Sulphate Pulp all went to the United States. The complete Export figures for 1922 were as follows.*

Particulars.	Export Tons	Export Value
Paper and Newsprint	959,514	$69,750,317
Chemical Pulp	359,493	22,490,226
Mechanical Pulp	310,415	9,380,805
Kraft Pulp	148,335	9,166,818

In the Pulp and Paper Securities, it may be added, Canada, in 1920, held $204, 641,716, the United Kingdom $23,727,381, United States $57,058,242 and other countries $9,123,528. As to Newsprint or paper for newspapers, etc., Canada had, in 1922, become by far the chief source of external supply for the United States and the rapid expansion of the industry had facilitated the installation of improved hydro-electric machinery, capable of turning out 1,000 feet of Newsprint per minute—an improved equipment which rendered obsolete many of the older and less efficient plants in the United States. According to the National Bank of Commerce *Monthly*, New York (September, 1922): "More than 11¼ billion copies of daily newspapers are now printed annually in the United States. The gravity of the position of the Newsprint industry in the United States in relation to Pulp-wood supplies is emphasized by the fact that the production of Newsprint for some years past has been practically at a standstill while production in Canada has trebled."

Meanwhile, these great interests were continually threatened by fire and the forests of Canada, whether pulp or ordinary lumber, were swept by this enemy from year to year. The Commons on Apr. 22 approved a vote of $1,000,000 for protection of timber in the West, with re-afforestation proceeding on a large scale, and an efficient fire patrol in process of creation—east as well as west. The Provinces co-operated in this work and F. J. D. Barnjum, a Montreal authority and enthusiast in Forest preservation, instituted a series of contests in which thousands of dollars in prizes were given for the best essays on Practical Forestry; over 225 essays were received from all parts of Canada in the 1922 contest, and Mr. Barnjum initiated another effort by increasing his Prize list from $1,000 to $5,000 for a practical method of combating and suppressing the spruce budworm, bark beetle, and borer, which had caused such tremendous damage in Eastern Canada and the United States.

The Canadian Forestry Association continued to do good work in this connection, with C. E. E. Ussher as President and Robson Black, Ottawa, as Secretary; during the year it arranged much newspaper publicity for the cause of Forestry with 400 journals interested and 584 public meetings held; the Forest Exhibits Car, with Railway co-operation, continued its work of public education and traversed, in 1922, 12,623 miles with an estimated 70,000 people directly interested; there was also a

*Note.—Official Reports of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

tree-planting Car campaign, the formation of a Young Canadians' Forest League with the view of linking up Cadets and other boys in the work, a *Forestry Magazine* was published and the Income for 1922 was $59,320. Practical steps taken by the Dominion Government under direction of R. H. Campbell, Dominion Director of Forestry, at this time, included protection of the forests by hundreds of patrolmen on foot, in canoes, in motor boats, and on railway velocipedes; aeroplanes were employed for protection in no less than 5 Provinces, and in addition, 2,000 miles of Telephone wires were strung; there were also established under the Department of the Interior, Forest Production Laboratories where all problems connected with the manufacture of every kind of forest products were studied and the result made available to the people; there were four Forest schools or departments working in 1922 in connection with Canadian Universities.

While all this was going on Fires were raging (May and June, 1922) in the forests around Prince George, B.C., and in the Brazeau region of Alberta; along the lower St. Lawrence in Metapedia, and Chicoutimi, around Lake Mistassini, in Joliette County and the Gatineau region. Up along the Coast districts of British Columbia and on Vancouver Island during July and August they raged with an estimated loss of 60 million feet of timber; in New Brunswick during August there were 80 forest fires covering 5,000 acres and serious ones in Alberta along the lower range of the Rockies with, in September, much harm done around Rouleau in that Province; in October there were fires raging all over the forest regions of Quebec, a dozen going on in New Brunswick, 30,000,000 feet of fine spruce destroyed on the Athabasca north of Edmonton and a 700 square mile area in Northern Ontario swept by flame with loss of $7,000,000 worth of property. It was estimated at this time that forest fires in Canada were destroying from five to ten times the amount of timber that were annually turned to commercial use; most of these fires were human-set and due to camping parties, fishermen, and other travellers in the woods.

Incidents of the year included the great contract of the Saguenay Pulp and Paper Co. with Sir Frederick Becker and his associates in England to extend over 10 years and calling for production by the Company of 500 tons of mechanical pulp and 250 tons of sulphite pulp per day with values of sale estimated at $75,000,000; improved reports of the Pulp Companies including the Howard Smith, the Abitibi, Laurentide and Spanish River; the re-organization of the Three Rivers Pulp and Paper Co. as the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd., with $1,000,000 capital and N. A. Timmins President; the passing of control in the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co. with head office at Montreal and mills at Shawinigan Falls, into the hands of Canadian capitalists under the new name of Belgo Paper Co. Ltd.; the sale of 500,000 acres of timber lands along the line of the Algoma

Central between Oba and Hearst for $1,300,000 to a Philadelphia syndicate; the 9th annual Convention of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at Montreal on Jan. 24-26, 1922, with G. M. McKee of the Donnacona Co. elected President and Edward Beck re-appointed Secretary followed by a successful year's work in organization and publicity.

Canadian Trade Development in 1922. In the fiscal year of Mch. 31, 1922, the total trade of Canada was 492 millions less than in 1921 and 128 millions more than in 1914; the exports of Canadian products in the fiscal year 1922 were $740,240,680 of which $299,361,675 went to Great Britain and $283,906,643 to the United States—there were $13,686,329 of foreign produce also exported; the Imports were $747,804,332 of which $117,134,576 came from Great Britain and $516,105,107 from the United States; the Dutiable imports were $495,620,744 and the Free total $252,183,588—of the latter 18·7 per cent. came from Great Britain and 39·5 per cent. from the United States. For the calendar year 1922 there were distinct evidences of improvement. The total Imports of Canada for consumption decreased from $799,478,483 in the calendar year 1921 to $762,339,309 in 1922; the total Exports of Canadian produce increased from $802,699,820 to $884,362,583; the total trade of Canada, including exports of foreign produce ($13,815,268 in 1922), increased therefore from $1,616,172,764 to $1,660,517,160. Omitting Foreign produce, particulars as to Imports for consumption and Exports of Canadian produce, were as follows:

Main Groups	Total Imports for Consumption	Total Exports Canadian Produce
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	$159,059,173	$397,375,826
Animal Products	47,657,342	135,444,631
Fibres and Textile Products	160,120,572	6,918,006
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	35,038,429	213,145,383
Iron and its Products	126,467,856	41,800,812
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	34,952,616	39,549,486
Non-metallic Mineral Products	127,363,257	24,140,605
Chemicals and Allied Products	25,690,382	12,484,006
All other Commodities	45,989,682	13,503,828
Totals	$762,339,309	$884,362,583

For the calendar year 1922 the Imports from Great Britain were $136,866,288 and from the United States $509,823,760 and Exports to Great Britain $374,751,894 and to the United States $350,156,247. The total increase in British trade was, in round figures, 80 millions and the decrease in American trade 30 millions. Britain still remained Canada's best customer and took $34,000,000 more of its goods than the United States; Canada still remained the second best customer of the United States and imported from that country $169,000,000 more of goods than were exported to it. Put in another way Canada imported from all sources in 1922 £17:9:9 per capita, from Great Britain £2:14:8 and from the United States £12:1:5. As to this F. C. Wade, K.C., pointed out, in London, that throughout the Western Provinces Canadian firms occupied 60 per cent. of the advertising space in the press, American firms 35 per cent. and United Kingdom firms only 5 per cent. and urged a greater number of British Trade Commissioners to meet the efforts of American Consular Agents, more British Commercial travellers, more British branch factories, and more Export representatives in Canada.

During the year many openings for new trade developed and abundant opportunities were there for the taking. Brazil, and other South American countries with their dissimilar products, varied requirements and preference for British trading methods; Japan, with a demand for Newsprint which was estimated at 50,000 tons a year; India, which H. S. Chisholm, Trade Commissioner, estimated to require 40,000,000 Railway ties a year and as

already taking $1,000,000 worth from Canada; Mexico, which was beginning to prosper and had an abundant market for Canadian steel equipment, cars, agricultural implements, barbed wire, timber, paper and flour; Holland, where there was a distinct liking for Canadian grains and which, in 1913, had been a distributing point for 5 million metric tons; France, where the Canadian section of the British Chamber of Commerce was busy supplementing the effects of the new commercial treaty between France and Canada; Egypt, to which the United States exported largely in wheat, flour, coal, petroleum, machinery, leather goods, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel and tobacco; Fiji, which had all kinds of tropical fruits ready to send at prices much lower than those of the United States or Central America and to offer, also, a British Empire preference of 50 per cent. for Canadian goods; China, a great potential market in Minerals and Chemical or other products with a growing Canadian trade; Haiti, with its large suppiles of coffee, cotton, cocoa, and logwood; Switzerland which, in 1921, imported $39,000,000 of grain *via* the United States and said to be mostly of Canadian origin; Argentina, which could send corn, flax, hides, tannin and fruits in return for Canadian manufactures; Cuba, with its great sugar and tobacco supplies and demand for fish, potatoes, flour and lumber—all these and many other openings were awaiting Canadian effort.

Incidents of the year included visits to Canada of J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, of G. B. Johnson, Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, of W. J. Egan, Commissioner to South Africa, with, also, Dr. J. W. Ross, Commissioner to China and P. W. Ward, Commissioner to the Straits Settlements; a visit to Canada by Delegates from the Scottish Woollen Trade Association with the statement by Thow Munro, Chairman of the Delegation at a Toronto banquet (Jan. 27) that they wanted to take up the neglected department of merchandising, find out just what Canadians needed and then give it to them; the election of Henry Waters, Ottawa, as President of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, of T. M. Birkett, Ottawa, as President of the Canadian Wholesale Hardwood Association, of J. Henry Dodgson as President of the Canadian Commercial Travellers' Association, of D. H. Nelles as President of the Dominion Land Surveyors.

Industrial-Labour Conditions and Conventions in 1922. During this year in Canada, as elsewhere, there were problems of unemployment and there were some serious Labour complications; strikes, however, were at a minimum and compromise settled most of the industrial difficulties. There were no problems such as older countries faced—as in England, where £77,000,000 of Government subsidies or doles to an unemployed class which, totalled at one time 1,200,000, were issued, or in the United States where the normal total of unemployed was 1,800,000 and the average in 1921 was 3,500,000.* In Canada there was much unemployment in the winter of 1921-22 and the local relief work or grants, and co-operative assistance from Dominion and Provincial Governments were freely given; on Feb. 3, for instance, Toronto had 18,000 men without work and 7,500 receiving relief while in Calgary 2,046 men were unemployed; the extreme total at any one time in all centres of Canada, however, was only 200,000 and, as the spring came, the unemployment steadily diminished; in the West where there had been a good deal of difficulty some portion of it was illustrated in the fact that the condition remained in certain places after the harvest needs of 40,000 men were annnounced.

On Aug. 5 a Provincial Unemployment Conference was held at Calgary with addresses from Hon. James Murdock, Hon. Alex. Ross and T. M. Molloy and Resolutions passed declaring (1) that suitable workers from the Cities should be settled on the land, (2) that the Housing scheme be adjusted to assist farmers in constructing houses for resident help and (3) that the Federal Government should proceed with the construction of a National Highway scheme and thus provide work. A Dominion Conference

*Note—Report of U. S. National Industrial Conference Board.

on Unemployment met at Ottawa on Sept. 5-7. R. A. Rigg, Director of Employment Services for the Dominion, reported that 6,305 employers showed, on July 31, 769,306 persons on their pay-rolls of whom 765,533 were actually at work. The Minister of Labour, Hon. E. C. Drury, Tom Moore and others spoke. Resolutions were passed (1) declaring that Governments and Railway Boards administering work in the various Provinces should regulate and carry on their public work and railway operation so as to distribute the work to relieve unemployment to the greatest possible extent throughout Canada and (2) urging upon those engaged in industry the necessity of regulating employment in the interests alike of employer and employee. Official data issued by the Bureau of Statistics at the close of the year (Dec. 31) showed Index figures of employment in Manufacturing as 78·1 compared with 68·7 on Jan. 1st, 1922. In Logging the respective figures were 87 and 59, in Mining 100 and 93, in Transportation 104 and 99, in Trade 98 and 96; in all industries the figures were 86 for Dec. 31 and 77 for Jan. 1st.

Meantime, the membership of Labour organizations had been falling as it had done in Farmers' Societies; the membership of all organized labour in its record total of 378,047 for 1919 had decreased to 373,842 in 1920, to 313,320 in 1921, and to 276,621 in 1922. According to official figures, there were in the Dominion at the close of 1922, 2,512 trade union branches of all classes: International, 2,108; Non-international, 273; Independent, 25; National and Catholic, 106. The combined membership was as follows: International, 206,150; Non-international, 22,973; Independent, 9,063; National and Catholic, 38,335. Of the 98 International organizations operating in Canada, 75 made payments for benefits in 1921 with aggregate disbursements of $24,089,836 or an increase of $4,626,225 over 1920.

The Labour organizations of Canada were in 1922 important bodies and, in the main, were moderate in their views and helpful to the workers. The chief was the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada which met in its 38th Convention at Montreal on Aug. 21-26 with 403 delegates present and Tom Moore in the chair. The Executive reported at length as to conditions and the work of the Congress; stated the establishment of a *Canadian Congress Journal* and urged continued protests against any prohibition of peaceful picketting during trade disputes; referred to the activities of the Workers' Party of Canada and the Trades Union Educational League which were described as Communist bodies affiliated with the Red Internationale of Moscow. The Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, reported Receipts of $25,157 and a membership of 132,071 or a loss of 41,707 in the year which was said to be due to unemployment. Another Committee reported that "prohibition of immigration is not practicable or advisable for Canada, except in the case of Orientals, but our efforts should be toward effective supervision and regulation" and urged either a separate Ministry of Immigration or the placing of Immigration under the Minister of Labour.

The Government was asked to withdraw troops from Nova Scotia, where their presence had been requisitioned to preserve law and order at the Sydney Coal mines, and "fullest moral support" was pledged to the Miners of District 26 in their "endeavour to secure a wage sufficient to maintain the Canadian standard of living." Many Resolutions were passed. One asked the various Provincial Governments "to enact legislation providing for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration covering all Provincial and municipal employees". The Federal and Provincial Governments were asked to further extend the fair wage clause to cover all contracts on work under Government auspices; a maximum 8-hour working day was urged and a Workmen's Compensation Act in Quebec demanded with amendments to the Ontario Act; Federal legislation was pressed for along the line of Old Age Pensions and the Government asked to develop the coal fields of the country in order to make Canada independent of foreign coal. Other Resolutions were as follows:

1. That the Railway Board should regulate the length of railway sections and the minimum number of experienced men to be employed thereon.

2. That proper accommodation be given in boarding and sleeping cars for Railway employees and be subject to inspection.

3. That the Ontario Act as to appointment of efficient stationary and hoisting engineers be enforced and legislation be passed regulating electrical work.

4. That in view of the Mine troubles in Alberta the alleged conditions there be checked by Government supervision and control; that no further mines be allowed to open up until further markets have been developed; that any mines failing to pay wages "consistent with Canadian living requirements" be suspended from operation.

5. That Joint Councils of Industry should be organized and departmental Councils similar to those in Great Britain be established in the Canadian Civil Service.

6. That the recent removal of certain appointments and classes from the Civil Service Commission was a reversion to political patronage and such action should be rescinded.

7. That the Dominion Government should pass legislation for the incorporation and regulation of Co-operative Societies.

8. That legislation be passed providing for all workers the right to organize, and that no worker shall be penalized or discharged for joining or affiliating with any *bona-fide* or recognized trade union without a just cause.

9. That married women in special and specified cases should be allowed naturalization and that the period of residence in the country prior to issuing citizenship papers for either men or women should be reduced from 10 to 3 years.

10. That the absolute legality of the Industrial Disputes Act be ascertained by the Federal Government.

Addresses were delivered by Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., and Wm. Carter, M.P., of Nottinghamshire. In the election of officers Tom Moore of Ottawa was re-elected President and P. M. Draper Secretary-Treasurer; the Vice-Presidents were Bert Merson, Toronto, Alex. McAndrew, Moose Jaw and J. T. Foster, Montreal. A Resolution proposing direct representation on the A. F. of L. was defeated as was the proposal of District 26 of the United Mine Workers (Sydney) that the Canadian Government be asked to give a Loan of $15,000,000 to the Russian Soviet Government. The latter motion was lost by 147 to 56 and in this connection the President made an eloquent speech: "Do you think you could hold this Convention in Russia? Do you think you could have free speech there? If you tried it, you would be stood up against a wall in front of some of the Red guard and shot down. When Russia establishes a government that is representative; when it grants the liberty it preaches about to the Russian people; when it removes its soldiers from the throats of the workers, then we will come to the aid of the people of Russia. Don't think because they have overthrown Czarism in Russia they have overthrown autocracy. Instead of that they have set up the worst kind of autocracy, a military dictatorship." This defeat of the Radical element was, perhaps, the most significant incident of the Congress. Other subjects, as well as some of those dealt with at the Convention, were a part of the Legislative programme submitted to the Government earlier in the year (Feb. 23) and included (1) legislation arising out of the meetings of the International Labour Organization; (2) unemployment Insurance; (3) collective bargaining and democratic development within the Civil Services; (4) establishment of a Tariff Board; (5) Increased aid to the Industrial Research Council and (6) abolition of the Senate as a non-elective body.

There were in 1922 two Provincial Federations or branches of the Congress. The annual Convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Moncton on Feb. 14-16 with J. E. Tighe in the chair and 60 delegates present. The Provincial Government was asked to enact a Minimum Wage law for women and children and a Mothers' Pension or Allowance Act; to make it unlawful for the N.B. Electric Power Commission or any municipality supplied with power by the Commission, to sell such power for a profit; to increase payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act and to enforce an examination test for master-plumbers in New Brunswick and a license, as well, for journeymen plumbers; urging enforcement of the Provincial Health Act. Other Resolutions requested local hours and wage rates on the National Railways; asked (1) for prohibition in employment of white girls where there were employees of the yellow races and (2) for protection to labourers on staging and hoisting jobs; opposed government of Crown Lands by Commission. Mr. Tighe was re-elected President and G. R. Melvin, St. John, Secretary. The 9th annual Conference of the Alberta Federation of Labour met at Lethbridge on Jan. 9-11 and passed Resolutions declaring (1) that public works should be undertaken by Governments when there was unemployment and not when work was plentiful and labour scarce; that (2) the refusal of jobless men to work on the farms or elsewhere for board and lodging be not considered as grounds for refusal of "no work" cards; that (3) the Provincial Workmen's Act be variously amended to help the workman. Other Resolutions passed were as follows:

1. That the Federal Government should encourage trade with Russia and a member of the Federation be appointed to investigate Old Age Pensions.

2. That the Coal Mines Act be amended to require that every miner possess a certificate of competency, and to provide for the payment of wages on every 2nd Saturday.

3. That provision be made for a maximum 44-hour week and one day's rest in seven for all workers.

4. That fire fighters be guaranteed a pension and be allowed one day's rest in seven; that jurors be paid $8 a day so that working people could serve and not feel the loss of their wages.

5. That the minimum wage for teachers be $1,200 and that a model teacher's contract be granted.

6. That the compulsory school attendance age for children be raised to 16 years and that Proportional Representation be put into effect in all Provincial elections.

7. That legislation be enacted to regulate the employment of women in factories, offices and shops before and after childbirth and, also, the night work of women and young persons.

8. That legislation be enacted providing for the sanitation of barber shops, and the efficiency of barbers—through examination and licensing.

9. That the Theatre Act be amended to provide for the appointment of an Inspector and a Board to examine applicants for license.

The Canadian Federation of Labour made progress during the year along lines of independence from the American Labour interests. Its Secretary, J. T. Gunn, protested vigorously in February against an alleged domination of the Independent Labour Party in Ontario by members of organizations with American affiliations. On Dec. 29, 1921, the first issue of *The Canadian Trade Unionist* had been published with Mr. Gunn as Editor and Secretary-Treasurer and the following policy :"Our aim is to advance the interests of the Canadian trade movement as distinct from the American movement, erroneously called International; x x x to place the truth on Labour questions before our readers, to analyze all disputes, and by means of constructive criticism indicate the remedies". The 14th Convention was held in Toronto on Sept. 18 with delegates pre-

ent from 11 different Unions and Mr. F. Tumpane in the chair. Resolutions were passed asking (1) that all Electrical workers be compelled to pass an examination; (2) that Electrical inspections be carried out under fire marshals; (3) that proper examination and licensing be applied to electrical contractors and journeymen and protection given to outside electrical workers; (4) that legislation be enacted compelling greater care in respect to the use of derricks and employment of inexperienced men with such hoisting engines. Support to the Canadian Labour Party and the Labour Educational movement in Ontario was pledged and a motion passed urging the Dominion Government to make compulsory the carrying of the Union Jack at the head of all parades and demonstrations in Canada. David Giroux of Montreal was elected President.

A body which aroused much interest and held its 1st annual Convention at Montreal on Aug. 12-16 was the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada. President Pierre Beaullé of Quebec was in the chair and 20 chaplains were present among the delegates—headed by Rev. Édmour Hébert of Montreal; a cable from Cardinal Gasparri bestowing the Pope's apostolic blessing upon the Convention was received. The President in his addrsss maintained that the National and Catholic Unions had in principle the same aim as the International unions—namely, the bettering of conditions for the working man. It was in the means for advancing this purpose that the two movements differed as the Catholic unions never spoke of Striking until conciliation, arbitration and all harmonious means had failed. About 40 Resolutions were considered and Mr. Beaullé re-elected President, A. Morin,, of Hull, Vice-President and J. H. A. Poirier, Quebec, Secretary. The following motions were finally approved:

1. Requesting the Federal Government, in order to protect large families, to increase from $300 to $400 per child the amount of exemption from the Income Tax.

2. Asking that preference be given to members of the Catholic Unions in the building of structures which are the property of Catholic corporations, convents, colleges and Schools Boards.

3. Directing that rural districts be informed of the different conditions under which workers in the cities have to labour in order to induce farmers' sons to remain on the farm.

4. Requesting from the Provincial Government steps to ensure pensions or indemnities to professional workers.

5. Asking a grant of scholarships by the Provincial Government for the Technical Schools and the establishment of training courses for garment workers.

6. Requesting the Provincial Government to make grants to consumers' Co-operative Associations.

7. Asking the various Unions to urge Employers to form Employers' Associations through which to negotiate with Workers' Associations.

8. Requesting that the number of hours of work for women and children in the Textile industry be 50 per week.

9. Protesting against the holding of military exercises in schools and that they be replaced by athletics.

10. Recommending a legal and compulsory apprenticeship system for barbers, with examinations, certificates, inspection and courses in hygiene.

There was considerable friction during this and the preceding year between the new organization and the Trades and Labour Congress. President Moore of the latter body in addressing a Labour meeting at Ottawa on Apr. 1st, 1921, had described these Unions as an attempt to disrupt the International movement and warned them against any effort to extend beyond Quebec. The Prime Minister and Legislature of Quebec and the power of the Church were, however, all in warm sympathy with the Catholic Unions and their influence had grown steadily during the year. An important body associated closely, but indirectly, with Labour interests

was the Co-operative Union of Canada which met at Woodstock on Sept. 19-20. The Report stated that, despite depression and difficulties, 14 Societies had reported as to their trading operations and made an aggregate net surplus of $154,712 (1921-22) on a capital investment of $209,561 or 73·8 per cent. per annum. Of this surplus $144,511 went back to the consumers in proportion to their purchases and was, therefore, a direct saving to them, in the cost of living. Resolutions were passed urging the repeal of the Sales Tax; protesting against the Retail Merchants' Association for reflecting on Co-operative societies without advancing evidence or justification; endorsing the fixing of a minimum rate of compensation and of the hours of labour for females employed in retail stores; urging the Federal Government to incorporate Co-operative societies; suggesting to trades unions a joint Committee on Co-operation to study and propagate its principles. W. C. Good, M.P., of Brantford, was re-elected president.

Incidents of the year included the statement by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., in Toronto on Mch. 31 that the schools, press, churches, industry and finance were all bound together in a system which "must be transformed before we can set up a co-operative commonwealth in this country or throughout the world"; a riot of longshoremen on the waterfront of Montreal (May 2) during a local strike and the arrest of 207 men in connection with it; the official figures as to Canadian strikes in 1922 which showed a total of 85, as compared with 145 during 1921, and number of workers involved as 41,050 compared with 956,461 in 1921; the turning out of an estimated 30,000 men (Sept. 3) representing 85 Labour organizations of Montreal in a parade, there, which was described as the greatest in local records.

INTER-PROVINCIAL INTERESTS AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Inter-Provincial Questions in 1922.

The question of union of the Maritime Provinces for the purposes of promoting mutual interests and economy in government still remained an academic issue in 1922. For three years H. J. Logan, K.C., M.P., had been urging the combination of these three Provinces; in 1920 the Prime Ministers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P.E. Island had met and discussed Western lands and compensation claims re Natural Resources with, also, the proposal for joint representation at London. In 1921 their commercial and financial interests had joined in pressing upon the Federal Government a demand for local control and special freight rates on the Intercolonial Railway and at two Inter-Provincial Conferences in Ottawa the Maritimes found themselves in united opinion and action as to Western resources and Federal compensation to the East. The Boards of Trade of Halifax and St. John were able in 1922, for the first time in history, to agree as to the spirit of unity if not in all details; the leaders of the three Provinces and their respective business men protested against the continued expenditure upon a foreign port at Portland by the National Railways and the consequent diversion of traffic from St. John and Halifax. The Census of 1921 showed the population standing of the various Provinces and the following estimated areas of available land, not under cultivation, provides another viewpoint of an Inter-Provincial nature:

Province	Agricultural Lands Acres	Census of Population, 1911	Census of Population, 1921	1921 Census (Rural)	1921 Census (Urban)
Prince Edward Island	1,200,000	93,728	88,615	69,552	19,063
Nova Scotia	5,000,000	492,338	523,837	298,487	225,350
New Brunswick	10,000,000	351,889	387,876	265,648	122,228
Quebec	40,000,000	2,003,232	2,361,199	1,038,128	1,233,071
Ontario	55,000,000	2,523,274	2,933,662	1,226,292	1,707,370
Manitoba	25,000,000	455,614	610,118	348,651	261,467
Saskatchewan	72,000,000	492,432	757,510	538,552	218,958
Alberta	81,000,000	374,663	588,454	365,550	222,904
British Columbia	12,500,000	392,480	524,582	277,020	247,562
Yukon, Territories & Navy		26,993	12,630	11,655	975
Total	301,700,000	7,206,643	8,787,998	4,439,735	4,348,748

The National Resources question was, primarily, a matter between the three Prairie Provinces and the Dominion but through the preceding Federal grants of public money to these Provinces, in lieu of their resources, the issue became a National one on the ground advanced by the Maritime Provinces that the West should not be paid for its resources and then have them handed over without compensation to the rest of Canada. During 1922 the King Government proposed a settlement of the question which none of the Western Provinces, after long discussion, would accept; the discussion included a Conference of their Premiers with Mr. King at Ottawa on Apr. 20 and much preceding and succeeding correspondence; at first the Western

delegates acted together but later in the year decided to deal separately with the Federal authorities.

Other matters dealt with by the West, in a co-operative way, were discussed at a Conference of members of the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta which took place at Winnipeg on Jan. 4. Those present were Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba; Hon. Herbert Greenfield, and Hon. J. E. Brownlee of Alberta; Hon. C. A. Dunning, representing Saskatchewan, and various members of the Manitoba Cabinet. The purpose was an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest and the most important subjects included immigration and colonization, freight rates reduction, the Tariff and Natural resources. There was general agreement on the main principles of the subjects discussed. Another matter was the announcement early in 1922 that the four Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, had agreed to adopt standard text books for elementary and high schools; this important decision had been brought about by conferences of the officials of the Departments of Education and prominent educationalists which had extended over a period of about six years. It had already been arranged that there should be a common standard of certification for teachers, a minimum standard of scholarship admission to a Normal School, and a minimum Normal training of 33 weeks before the granting of a permanent 2nd-class certificate.

Financial conditions at this time affected all the Provinces, and stock-taking was occasionally engaged in, though very few people in Canada knew just what the total per capita indebtedness was—National, Provincial, and Municipal. The table which follows is a new compilation from official figures and covering the year 1920; the gross Debt in each case is given and in that of the Dominion indebtedness it is arbitrarily adjusted to the Provinces upon a basis of population. As to Assets, they, of course, were large and very general in calculation. The Dominion Assets officially applied against the gross Debt, were, in 1920, $792,660,963. Provincial Assets were of three kinds—as given officially in *The Canada Year Book*—Principal, Miscellaneous and Natural Resources. The Principal and Miscellaneous totalled for P.E. Island $1,179.834; Nova Scotia $7,221,717; New Brunswick $25,712,705; Quebec $12,972,757; Ontario $142,983,-604; Manitoba $76,262,327; Saskatchewan $75,630,039; Alberta $67,280,464; British Columbia $67,100,656. The total was $454,-996,600. Some of the Provinces included in their Assets the rather vague totals of estimated values for their Natural resources—Ontario $503.000.000, Saskatchewan $41,349,529 and Alberta $83,146,428. The Municipalities of Canada, as a whole, gave statistics of Assets which totalled $906,331,137 and included cash on hand, Sinking fund investments, Taxes in arrears, accounts receivable, Saleable lands obligations. The total Assets in the following table include certain additions to the above

and exclude the Natural Resources which, if used at all, should be estimated for the whole Dominion and all the Provinces:

Provinces	Dominion Gross Debt★	Provincial Gross Debt	Municipal Gross Debt	Total Debt	Total Assets†
Prince Edward Island	$30,667,879	$1,462,714	$1,276,038	$33,406,627	$21,710,675
Nova Scotia	181,289,509	17,811,331	12,789,112	211,889,952	128,340,065
New Brunswick	134,236,126	26,760,764	8,877,883	169,784,773	95,029,620
Quebec	817,163,750	48,756,764	182,713,822	1,128,069,386	578,493,755
Ontario	1,015,281,745	128,191,754	234,431,615	1,337,887,114	718,647,190
Manitoba	211,149,637	60,565,734	63,746,168	338,461,539	149,478,910
Saskatchewan	262,159,061	38,016,003	33,192,995	333,368,059	185,589,950
Alberta	203,652,160	44,587,763	68,746,114	316,986,037	144,171,230
British Columbia	181,547,331	43,693,365	69,836,752	295,077,448	128,522,590
Total	3,037,147,198	409,756,192	673,610,499	4,169,930,936	2,349,983,775

There were, in addition to the above Municipal Debts, those of small Urban municipalities totalling $89,126,816 and of the Rural Municipalities as to which figures are not available. To the above Provincial total may be added certain Indirect Liabilities totalling in the case of Nova Scotia $130,541; New Brunswick $1,117,000; Quebec $4,124,500; Ontario $31,560,300; Manitoba $30,466,362; and British Columbia $65,407,227. The total amount for Canada was $132,805,930. Though these figures and their totals are large and there was every need for care and economy there was no reason, under existing conditions, for pessimism; if the estimated Natural resources of three Provinces could be figured at $640,000,000, those of the balance and of the Dominion as a whole would reach an enormous figure; the potentialities, also, of a new country in the first stages of great material development had to be considered. Illustrative of values and assets was the Taxable valuation of Municipalities —cities, towns, villages and rural—which may be compiled here from official figures for 1921 issued by the Ottawa Bureau of Statistics and to a total of Property, alone, estimated at $6,976,-317,179. In these figures P.E. Island stood for $31,698,331; Nova Scotia $136,824,878; New Brunswick $57,008,514; Quebec $1,603,952,784; Ontario $2,137,569,633; Manitoba $674,574,091; Saskatchewan $1,112,641,107; Alberta $667,839,255; British Columbia $554,208,586. Behind these special valuations and the actual riches of the soil were the possibilities of production illustrated by the actual total. Taking the products of Agriculture—field crops only—and of Mining, Forest and Pulp, Fisheries and Industries,‡ the average over a period of years§ was as follows:

Province	Average Production	Province	Average Production
British Columbia	$ 366,997,381	New Brunswick	$ 163,861,731
Alberta	336,371,661	Nova Scotia	265,112,223
Saskatchewan	424,794,262	Prince Edward Island	32,990,945
Manitoba	330,092,488	Yukon	2,727,917
Ontario	2,419,010,883		
Quebec	1,423,228,749	Dominion of Canada	5,765,194,240

★Note—Estimated and applied on *per capita* basis.

†Note—Provincial and Municipal official figures, the latter for Cities only, in 1920, added together with Federal Assets adjusted on basis of population.

‡Note—Including Dairy products and certain Fishery and Forest products totalling about $300,000,000.

§Note—Compiled by Mackenzie Williams of A. E. Ames & Co., and averaged over a varying period of five and three years commencing with 1917.

The Municipalities shared in the difficult financial situation of this period though there was nothing serious or speculative in their troubles. These might be described as normal in abnormal times Only in Saskatchewan and Alberta were there any defaults or a serious attempt to obtain extension or refunding of Debts. In the former Province, Battleford, Canora, Estevan, Humboldt, Melville, Scott, Swift Current, Wilkie, and Sutherland sought arrangements of some kind and their total Debenture Debt was $3,448,197 in 1921 with uncollected Taxes of $1,943,786; in Alberta the municipalities were Athabasca, Bassano, Beverley, Blairmore, Macleod, Redcliff, Taber, Tofield, Wetaskiwin and Wainwright with a total Debenture Debt, in 1921, of only $2,083,847 but with uncollected Taxes of $1,863,317; in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec delay occurred in certain cases in securing payment of interest but in each case the Provincial authorities intervened and affected satisfactory adjustments; in the Maritime Provinces Municipal management was upon a high level in these years and no difficulties occurred.

The year 1921 was a specially difficult one with low prices in the basic crops and serious difficulty in selling debentures; sinking funds were, as a rule, small and tax arrears, all over Canada, were out of the ordinary—the Citizen's Research Institute stating in August, 1922, that in 12 out of 24 cities arrears were increasing. Conditions changed greatly for the better in 1922; the extravagance and mismanagement which had developed at certain points during years of war or inflation had passed away—though with inevitable results; as W. L. McKinnon, President of the Canadian Bond Dealers' Association, put it in Montreal, on June 8, "the number of Municipalities in default, or which have excessively high Debts, is a very small number compared with the large number in the country which are in unquestionably sound financial positions." It may be added here that the annual subsidies given by the Dominion to Provincial Governments were, in 1921, $11,490,860—with very little change in recent years—and that the total so paid since Confederation was $308,064,342 or an average of $5,900,000 a year. According to the Research Institute of Canada the per capita Debt of leading Cities (1920) was as follows—the Utilities usually paying their way and the Debenture Debt, therefore, being less their respective totals and the Sinking Funds:

City	Per Capita Taxable Value	Per Capita Tax Levied	Per Capita Debt	City	Per Capita Taxable Value	Per Capita Taxes Levied	Per Capita Debt*
Victoria	$1,804	$45.99	$304.89	Ottawa	$1,023	$31.72	$ 88.63
Vancouver	1,682	46.65	186.56	London	728	32.55	79.31
Edmonton	1,218	69.84	197.18	Windsor	876	35.07	79.51
Calgary	986	53.71	182.08	Montreal	928	23.79	190.78
Regina	1,080	43.84	118.01	Quebec	744	23.22	151.44
Saskatoon	988	43.81	192.88	St. John	845	23.98	20.73
Winnipeg	1,230	39.66	77.89	Halifax	839	24.73	85.68
Toronto	1,244	40.71	86.24	Charlottetown	488	11.09	59.75
Hamilton	861	32.20	68.52				

*Note.—The *Per Capita* Debt figures for Montreal and Quebec were not included by the Research Bureau.

The Unions of Canadian Municipalities. There was a marked tendency in 1922 toward co-operation amongst Canadian municipal interests and numerous Conventions were held throughout the country for purposes of deliberation on questions of mutual concern. The chief meeting of the year was that of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, in Winnipeg (Aug. 8-10), with the President, C. W. H. Rondeau of Westmount, in the chair. Municipal finance, legislation, the Fuel situation and municipal government in Russia were the chief subjects of discussion on the opening day. W. Sanford Evans declared that municipal budgets would have to come down and the demands upon rate-payers reduced; doubted whether current realty taxation was fair and believed that taxation should be based, primarily, on ability to pay; declared that municipalities should not have to collect taxes for Governments and should avoid all short-term Loans.

Fred Cook, Parliamentary agent of the Union, referred to the benefits obtained by the action of the Union in preventing adoption of legislation contrary to the interests of individual municipalities and, speaking on the Fuel situation, urged the strongest possible pressure by the Municipalities on the Coal dealers to promote the import of Welsh anthracite. Brig.-Gen. W. S. Hughes, Superintendent of Penitentiaries, suggested that the Municipalities could help the work of reformation by supplying employment, not only for inmates who left the Penitentiaries, but, also, for those who still remained, by giving orders for the goods which they made. Other subjects dealt with were Health administration, Unemployment, Immigration, Old Age pensions, Federal subsidies to Provincial Exhibitions and the right of the Municipalities to a percentage of the money collected by Provincial Governments for motor vehicle licenses. These Resolutions were passed:

1. Recommending that the Federal Government assume full financial responsibility for unemployment and distress amongst ex-Service men and that the Federal and Provincial Governments contribute one-third each to the general relief of unemployment; that the practice of giving relief without equivalent service be discontinued.
2. Suggesting that the incoming Executive urge the Federal Government to amend the law governing unemployment relief wherein the Municipal and Provincial authorities had clashed, and that, in future, the Provincial Governments should pay their share for relief purposes direct to the Municipalities.
3. Urging that the Federal Government introduce at the next session of the Dominion Parliament an Old-Age Pension bill to provide for the aged and indigent people residing in the Dominion.
4. Asking the Federal Government to resume its former grants to Provincial Exhibitions.

The election of officers was as follows: President, S. E. Charlton, Galt; Vice-Presidents, D. D. McDonald, Dauphin, G. A. Dufresne, Shawinigan, F. H. Plant, Ottawa, and A. Owen, Vancouver; Sec.-Treas., A. D. Shibley. The Western Canada Union of Municipalities was a strong new organization covering the four Western Provinces as an offshoot of the above. It was formed on May 23, 1921, at Calgary, with M. Freeman of Lethbridge as President. Its obects were stated as follows: "To secure united action in dealing with Municipal matters under Federal jurisdiction; to assist in dealing with Provincial Municipal matters at the request of Provincial organizations; the discussion and solution of all problems of Municipal government and taxation; co-operation for the initiation, promotion, guidance, improvement and co-ordination of legislation bearing upon Municipal questions; to acquire, assimilate and distribute statistics, enactments, results of Judicial findings, and other general information of value to Municipal work; to exercise oversight over all matters affecting Municipal affairs." The 1st annual meeting of the Council was held at Victoria, June 7-8, 1922, with Resolutions which:

1. Declared that Western Canadian cities should share in Provincial Income taxes to reduce municipal tax rates.
2. Advocated uniformity in accounting systems in all Provinces of the West.
3. Asked the Federal Government to consult with Municipal Unions in the West as to lands withheld from use while unpatented, and so exempted from tax enforcement—with a view to arriving at an equable solution in the interests of the municipalities bearing the tax burdens of such lands.
4. Advocated that final Assessment appeals should not be heard by the Courts but by Provincial Assessment Commissions—except on points of law.
5. Asked the Federal Department of Agriculture to deal with noxious weeds throughout the West, either through Provincial or Municipal authorities, and with all cost borne by the Dominion.

In the different Provinces there were Provincial Unions and the 17th Convention of the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities met at Kentville, Aug. 29-31. The membership represented 39 cities and towns and 22 municipalities and the chief subject was Roads, with a Resolution endorsing the principle of Provincial aid to those running through incorporated towns. Other Resolutions suggested (1) that the Town Incorporation Act should be amended to enable towns to exact a license fee from non-residents selling products of the farm, forest or the sea—other than those produced on their own farms or fish of their own catching; (2) that the Provincial Legislature should repeal the sub-section of the Forests and Game Act requiring Municipalities to pay for assistance rendered in suppression of forest fires; (3) that alleged encroachment by the Provincial Government upon Municipal sources of revenue should cease; (4) that Municipalities should be exempt from the law requiring stamps on cheques and receipts. The officers elected were: President, Parker Archibald, Halifax; Vice-Presidents, H. A. Rice, Canso, and W. Kerr Dimock, West Hants; Sec.-Treas., Arthur Roberts, K.C., Bridgewater.

The 17th Convention of the Union of New Brunswick met at Edmundston, Aug. 24-26, with 30 Municipalities represented. The chief debates revolved about the statement of Mayor J. Y. Mersereau of Chatham that the Province was undervalued by its own people, and the plea for a Provincial Prison farm made by J. King Kelley, K.C. Resolutions were passed urging (1) that the Railway authorities effect freight rate reductions to lower the cost of living, and (2) requesting the Provincial Government to draft an autonomous Municipalities Act. The officers elected were: President, J. W. McPhail, Perth; Vice-President, N. C. McKay, Campbellton; Hon. Sec.-Treas., J. King Kelley, K.C., St. John. The Union of the Municipalities of Quebec held its 1922 Convention at Sherbrooke, June 20-21, and over 150 delegates were in attendance. In addresses to the Convention Dr. Robert Woodhouse and Dr. O. Leclerc outlined the necessity of greater precautions in caring for tuberculosis patients; Oscar Morin, Deputy-Minister of Municipal Affairs reviewed the important work of his Department and outlined what had been done since 1918; F. Tremblay discussed the necessity of better Fire prevention and protection. The new officers were: President Jos. Beaubien, Outremont; Vice-Presidents Alex. Thurber, M.L.A., Longueuil, T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A., Saint-Hyacinthe, and P. W. McLagan, Westmount; Secretary, Rosaire Prieur, Montreal.

The Ontario Municipal Association held its 24th Convention in Toronto, Aug. 30, with 100 delegates present from 40 municipalities, and the President, T. L. Church, M.P., in the chair. The Executive Committee reported organized action against the application of the Bell Telephone Co. for various increases in Telephone rates with the result that 38 municipalities joined in official protests; eventually the application was refused by the Railway Board. A Resolution was passed requesting the Government to secure information as to systems of Municipal government and their relations to Provincial, State or National Government and the degrees of

responsibility for the upkeep of various services. Other Resolutions were presented to the Government by the Executive (1) as to collecting business and Income taxes; (2) asking amendment of Assessment Act to require, in all cities, that every person with a taxable income be required to make statutory declarations as to its amount; (3) requesting extension of power in urban municipalities to borrow money for publicly-owned electric railways; (4) advocating standardization of danger signals and making Concentration plants liable to business assessment; (5) urging amendment of Marriage License Act, so that issuers of these licenses should receive a fee of $2.00. Many subjects were debated by the Convention including accident indemnities for municipalities; municipal superannuation funds; courses for municipal officers at the Universities; method of appointing Police Commissioners; allocation of part of Provincial receipts from Amusement taxes and Automobile licenses to the Municipalities; methods of electing members of Municipal councils; the retention of all pool-room license receipts by the municipalities; employment of O. T. A. offenders on Municipal work. There were many Resolutions passed, of which the most important were as follows:

1. Petitioning the Ontario Legislature as to provision for standardization and erection of danger signals on roads and highways.
2. Suggesting amendment of the Municipal Act to extend power of urban municipalities in passing by-laws to borrow money so as to include Electric railways.
3. Requesting the Ontario Legislature to provide superannuation for all municipal officers in the Province.
4. Pressing the Ontario Legislature to consider the advisability of giving Municipal councils control over non-navigable creeks and streams.
5. Asking legislation to require municipal councils and others having authority to sell land for taxes, to provide for the entry of arrears of taxes on the Collector's roll annually.
6. Advising an interview with the Accident Underwriters' Association to promote an equitable basis of premium rates for Insurance to municipalities against claims arising on account of accidents on highways.
7. Requesting the Legislature to further advance the construction of Hydro in rural districts by granting bonuses for the construction of secondary lines.
8. Expressing a desire for some form of federation between the various Provincial Associations and the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

Officers elected were as follows: President, Miss Mary Grant, London; Vice-Presidents, M. Huenergard, Kitchener, J. F. Vance, Wentworth, Mayor W. H. Gregory, Stratford, Wm. Johnston, Toronto, Mayor G. C. Coppley, Hamilton; Sec.-Treas. H. L. Brittain, Toronto. The Convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, a strong western body, was held at Portage la Prairie, Jan. 17-19, with 300 delegates present. The chief Resolution dealt with taxation and aroused much discussion before it was adopted. It recommended that the system of assessing business on the basis of personal property and annual rental values be discontinued; that real property should continue to be used as a basis for taxation; that there be included as a further basis the income derived from persons, property and business in towns, villages and cities; that the returns for the Income tax be filed with the Manitoba Tax Commission for uniform examination and the forwarding to each municipality of a roll showing the names and amounts to be collected; that the Provincial Government be given a percentage of the Income tax as an allowance for the service rendered; that all taxes on real property and income be collected by the municipalities. Other Resolutions were passed which:

1. Recommended a reduction in teachers' salaries.
2. Petitioned the Government to re-instate the provisions in the Charity Aid act providing that hospital accounts paid by the municipalities be charged against the lands of the patient.

3. Urged the Provincial Government in all its Departments to retrench to the utmost.

4. Stated that the Government should accept responsibility for the payment of taxes on all Government lands from the date of homesteading or sale by the Government.

5. Urged legislation to provide that the employees of Railway companies residing on portions of the rights-of-way in municipalities should be subject to taxation for municipal and school purposes.

6. Asked that lands which could not be proceeded against by tax sale, to recover arrears of taxes, be free from the levy of the Municipal Commissioner until after the taxes were paid.

7. Requested that municipalities be empowered to enforce the Noxious Weeds Act.

8. Asked for inspection of all cattle by competent Government inspectors and that the Government recompense the owners of grade animals that were killed as well as the owners of pure-bred animals.

9. Suggested that motor trucks should have wide tires to prevent damage to roads.

10. Proposed that on lands nominally sold by the Government to speculators, without requiring the purchaser to pay more than one-tenth down, or to develop and settle the land, all taxes should be levied by the various municipalities.

The officers elected were: President, John Haddow, Rosser, and Sec.-Treas., D. D. McDonald, Dauphin. On Nov. 7-10 the organization held its 19th Convention—the second in the year—and again discussed a lengthy agenda of business. The spirit of the Convention was to foster economy in public expenditure and Resolutions were passed as follows:

1. Asking that the Unoccupied Lands' Tax be retained by the municipalities in which it was collected and be made one-half of one per cent.

2. Requesting the Dominion and Provincial Governments to establish a fund for controlling the weeds growing on unoccupied Government lands and lands of Soldier Settlement Board which had reverted to the Crown.

3. Asking that the Charity Aid Act be amended so that the municipality should not be responsible for hospital accounts of persons not *bona fide* residents.

4. Asking for the abolition of the Manitoba Tax Commission and the repeal of the Supplementary Revenue Act.

5. Urging the Dominion Government to remove the operation of the Stamp Tax from municipalities and school districts.

6. Urging the Manitoba Government to amend the Noxious Weeds Act and that enforcement be left entirely with the Municipal Councils.

7. Asking the Government to regulate the weight that should be carried on certain widths of tires.

8. Approving the principle of first building and maintaining main market roads and, also, the policy of Federal aid to highways.

9. Requesting the Government to give municipal councils control over the form and location of parcels of land sold by description.

The officers elected were: President, Pierce Coulings, Oakland; Vice-President, J. W. Mitchell, Miniota; Sec.-Treas., D. D. McDonald, Dauphin. The Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities held its 17th Convention at Indian Head, June 20-24, with President A. MacG. Young, of Saskatoon, in the chair. The Convention was opened by the Lieut.-Governor and over 100 delegates were present. Resolutions were discussed and passed:

1. Requesting an amendment to the City Act to provide that widows or widowers with children over 18 years of age and not dependent on the taxpayer be regarded as coming within the same category as unmarried persons.

2. Requesting that a license fee imposed by a city or town might be in the nature of a tax and computed by any method adopted by the Council.

3. Pressing the Government to more equitably provide and distribute the cost of the care of indigent children; Mothers' Pension Act; Juvenile delinquents; Prisoners' families; Tubercular patients; unemployment relief; burial of indigents.

4. Proposing that any city of 10,000 or over may by Resolution of the City Council establish a Police Commission composed of the Mayor and two other members who should be appointed by the Council from among its members or otherwise.

5. Recommending an amendment to the Municipal Acts whereby Income tax might be recovered, on summary conviction, with costs, against any person neglecting or refusing to pay the same.

6. Requesting the Provincial Government to make grants to Urban municipalities, similar to those made to Rural municipalities, so as to assist in the maintenance of the main highways leading through cities, towns and villages.

In addition to the above a large number of Resolutions were presented dealing with arrears of taxes, and the majority of which were to be brought before the Government. Another important body, the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, held its Convention in Saskatoon, Mch. 9. The chief business was embodied in Resolutions asking for legislation to enable municipalities to collect on advances of seed grain and relief from recipients and, also, that 50 per cent. of the wild land taxes go to the municipalities. Others dealt with making seed grain liens a charge upon all crops grown on the lands until complete repayment; opposed the valuation of farm buildings or improvements for inclusion in the total valuation of a municipality as a basis of assessment for taxation; commended the University of Saskatchewan for giving a short Course for Secretaries and asked for legislation that should require Registrars of Land Titles Offices to notify changes of title. Thomas H. Moffet of Viceroy was elected President and the other officers were R. J. Moffat, Bradwell, Vice-President, and E. G. Hingley of Regina, Secretary. The 19th Convention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities was held at Kamloops, Oct. 3-5. Among the important proceedings during the year was the action of the Executive in opposing the application of the B.C. Electric Railway Co. for a Federal charter which was eventually defeated. Among the Resolutions passed were the following:

1. Asking the Provincial Government to take over the whole cost of maintaining schools or to provide an Income tax for that purpose.

2. Instructing the Executive to guard the interests of the municipalities in the matter of the distribution of Liquor profits for hospital and other purposes.

3. Proposing a Conference of Municipal and Provincial representatives with the object of dividing the field of taxation so that there would be no over-lapping between various Governments, and that the collection of all taxes should be through one set of officials in each municipality.

4. Urging the Provincial Government to care for prisoners discharged in one municipality and hailing from another.

5. Favouring the passage of a Town Planning Act and asking that the Public Utilities Commission be revived.

Other Resolutions dealt with taxation, assessment appeals, noxious weed elimination and uniform municipal accounting, relief problems, perpetuation of a "White British Columbia." The officers elected were: President, Mayor C. F. McHardy, Nelson; Vice-Presidents, Mayor J. J. Johnston, New Westminster, and L. E. Marmont, Coquitlam; Secretary, A. Wells Gray, Vancouver. The B. C. Municipal Officers' Association comprising salaried officials of municipalities, held its Convention at Kamloops in conjunction with the other Union, on Oct. 5, and the officers elected were as follows: President, R. Blandy, Oak Bay; Vice-President, H. S. Cowper, Saanich; Sec.-Treas., J. G. Farmer, North Vancouver.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IN 1922.

The Drury Government in Ontario; Political Events of the Year.

There was an interesting development in connection with the Government House during 1922. Lieut.-Col. Henry Cockshutt, the new Lieut.-Gov. ernor, and Mrs. Cockshutt developed the idea of making Government House, more fully, a centre and meeting place for all forms of Provincial, social and business life. On Jan. 14 there was a Business Men's Luncheon with about 100 guests present and addresses by Hon. M. W. Doherty and Lieut.-Col. C. R. McCullough of Hamilton; on the 28th Business and public men were invited from various centres of Eastern Ontario with addresses by D. A. Cameron and Rev. Canon Cody; other similar functions were given including a Luncheon to 200 business and professional men on Feb. 11 with Sir James Woods and Sir Edmund Walker as speakers, a Luncheon to Railway men on Nov. 19 at which E. W. Beatty and Sir Henry Thornton spoke and, at the close of the year (Dec. 12), a reception and entertainment to 100 War veterans.

During the year His Honour was present at various public functions in Toronto and throughout the Province—notably Georgetown, Preston, Dutton and Sault Ste. Marie. Meantime, the Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier and head of the largest section in the House, had maintained his Government in office by the judicious control of rival interests in the Legislature and with special activities in administration along the line of Agricultural promotion, encouragement of Immigration and building of roads; with, also, considerable criticism and controversy within the ranks of his own party and, outside of it, as to Financial conditions and such issues as the Timber Limits, the Backus affair Hydro Power and Prohibition enforcement.

Mr. Drury's Policy and Administration. The head of the Farmer-Labour Government made a good many speeches and explanations of policy during the year and his controversy with J. J. Morrison, the fighting Secretary of the U.F.O., was a constant source of discussion in the press. Addressing the Canadian Forestry Convention in Toronto (Jan. 10), Mr. Drury dealt strongly with the situation in this respect: "Ontario's virgin pine forests are unpleasantly nearing their end to-day. Trees grow and can be replaced like a crop of corn. To administer our forest wealth wisely is not to hold large areas untouched, but to replace wastage with new growth." He stated that an enquiry into conditions was under way. At Guelph, on Jan. 16, he dealt with the Hydro situation and the farmers: "The cost of transmission lines is still a handicap and it is suggested that rural districts be bonused by taxing urban centres. This would

not be fair or feasible. It would not be in accord with the policy of fair play. Water-power, however, belongs to all the people and it would be wise to use the money raised from these waterfalls to bonus the rural districts to the extent of one-third of the cost of transmission lines and this might, possibly, be raised to one-half." The Progressive party was in favour of Public ownership as applied to all utilities which were better carried on as a monopoly. Hydro power was one of these but Hydro radials was not and he compared the latter project to that of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

To a Labour deputation which, on Jan. 26, presented the Government with a demand for 8-hour day legislation, a plea for changes in the Ontario Temperance Act to permit the sale, under license, of beer and wine, the Premier refused to promise any definite action; as to Proportional Representation, it was hoped to try it out in two or three districts at the next Elections and he was rather favourable to a proposal to apply the Workmen's Compensation Act to farm employees. On Feb. 1st representatives of Town-planning interests asked the Government to make use of the $2,000,000 left over from the Federal Housing scheme to further town planning and were promised very favourable consideration. At a banquet in Uxbridge (Feb. 5) the Premier reiterated certain well-known views and declared that the greatest battle yet to fight was the battle of peace: "Canada will have to play a big part in the next few years in bringing the Anglo-Saxon peoples closer together." At Chicago on Apr. 8 he expressed the same view.

On Feb. 6 the Premier addressed the rural students at the University and urged, in particular, the importance of self-education to the boy and man on the farm: "If we can develop the reading habit, and not only the reading habit, but the habit of rumination—the quiet chewing of the cud of reflection—then I think we have gone a long way toward acquiring for ourselves well-stored lives." J. J. Morrison also spoke on class-consciousness as a national duty. Mr. Drury's Prohibition policy was enunciated on Mch. 9 in reply to a Dominion Alliance deputation asking for more stringent legislation and the presentation, also, of a Petition from the Moderation League, signed by 200,000 persons, asking for less restrictive conditions and a beer and wine license system. He described enforcement of the O.T.A. as the first essential and added: "I give you my word that this Government will not introduce any amendments to loosen the Ontario Temperance Act. x x x For the safety of the law, we should stand by the principle of administering the law as expresed by the voice of the people. The O.T.A. is on trial, and let us make sure of what we have already gained before we go any further."

In a letter written on May 10 to Franklin Hichbourn of a California Committee, San Francisco, which was promoting public ownership of State water-powers, Mr. Drury denied that

he or his Government was hostile to Public ownership as expressed in the enterprises of the Hydro-electric Power Commission. Mr. Drury was at Victoria, B.C., on June 19 and told the Canadian Club that the Progressive party stood (1) for a broad, united Canada, for getting together and the finding of a common point on which all could agree; (2) for special attention to the welfare of children, for education and social legislation, for prison reform and aid to the defective child; (3) for trade reform in the Dominion field and a remodelling of the Tariff from top to bottom so that basic industries that utilized the raw materials of the country might have a fair chance. He was home again shortly and at Collingwood told several thousand farmers, on June 27, that he was opposed to Group government either in Cabinet or Legislature. In the towns and cities there were many who thought as he did and they should not be turned away from supporting the Government: "The farmers do not want only a farm Government, to give special privileges to one class, but rather a Government that will act in the interests and for the good of all." At Madoc on July 19 the Premier said:

> The Government will fight for Provincial rights in connection with Lake of the Woods Control. The people of Ontario have $120,000,000 invested in international and inter-Provincial waters, and their rights must be protected. If the Lake of the Woods waters are declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, then all the rivers except those flowing into James Bay can be so declared, and where would Ontario be?

Mr. Drury was at Whitby, on July 25, opening the new Provincial Hospitals established there and attending the graduating ceremonies of the Ontario Hospital Training School for Nurses; at Oro, near Barrie, he told the farmers on July 26 that there would be no snap election and that the Government would go to the people when its time expired; at Orillia on the 27th he advocated a definite Parliamentary term and fixed date for elections—unless the Government were defeated in the House—and declared that, although the party of which he was the head, started originally as a Farmers' movement, no country could be governed by class interests. In Toronto on Aug. 1 the Premier told a Deputation that the Ontario Cabinet would assist an effort to secure from the Federal Government an electrification of the proposed Toronto and Eastern line; at Northcote, on the 2nd, he remarked that if he could abolish race-track gambling he would not hesitate to do so but it was not within the range of the Provincial Government and taxing race-tracks, so as to make the sport less attractive, was the best they could do; addressing a Galt meeting (Aug. 10) the Premier stated as to Timber administration that when his Government took office the current revenue from Lands and Forests was $1,900,000 and last year, despite depression, the revenue had increased to $4,200,000.

Meanwhile, on July 13, Mr. Drury had addressed to his Legislative followers a letter—which was not published until Aug. 15—suggesting the calling of a Progressive Party Conference and stating that: "It is recognized that the strength of the Pro-

gressive party of Ontario is found in the rural districts, but there are many in the villages, towns and cities who think as we do, politically, and who will be willing and eager to aid us when the time comes for a test of our strength in the Province." Hence the need of a Conference to define the "broadening out" policy which he had first proposed in 1921. Following this, the controversy with Mr. Morrison broke out again, and opinion in the U.F.O. was much divided as to whether the Progressives should remain a United Farmers' party or broaden out to include other classes. The House U.F.O. members were disposed to side with the Premier; the officials of the U.F.O. backed Mr. Morrison in his fight for a single-minded farmers' party.

At Grand Bend, Huron County, Mr. Drury spoke to 4,000 farmers on Aug. 16 and praised Mr. Morrison for his zealous work but added: "We can carry on a class organization, and a class organization has its place, but we cannot carry on a Government or a Legislature as a class movement or class legislature. We must have men who think in terms of the whole country, and if we do anything else we produce chaos, class against class, locality against locality, with neither co-operation nor progress." Here, as elsewhere, he freely criticized Howard Ferguson, the Conservative Leader, and H. H. Dewart, the late Liberal leader, but said little about Liberalism as such. Other speeches followed—Nairn on Aug. 17, Havelock, Aug. 23, and Mitchell, Aug. 25; everywhere Mr. Drury urged his wider policy.

Meanwhile, Mr. Morrison had launched out vigorously and against the new Party idea, and at Delta (Aug. 17) told the local U.F.O. that: "We are not seeking domination, we are not seeking government, we are seeking fair representation for the basic industry of this country." He warned the Premier that no one man must imagine he was bigger than the U.F.O. As for himself, he intended to stick to his party until its policy was changed in Convention. Then he would either have to swallow the changes or get out. He enumerated the seven principles of the U.F.O.: (1) To establish personal responsibility of the electors; (2) to promote honest debate of public questions; (3) to establish honesty and economy in public business; (4) to establish a fair representation for Agriculture; (5) to secure fair treatment for farmers as producers; (6) to insist on the fulfilment of pledges by Government; (7) to secure real, responsible government and not government by Orders-in-Council. The *Farmers' Sun*, in strong editorials, supported the Morrison view and on Aug. 26 declared that "the calling of a Provincial Progressive Convention, distinct from the U.F.O. annual Convention, means the organization of a new party, not the addition of urban support to the Farmer movement." At Mount Nemo on Aug. 29 Mr. Morrison urged that the whole matter rest until the annual meeting of the U.F.O. and a sort of truce developed for the moment.

At Grimsby on Sept. 7, the Premier strongly criticized Mr. Howard Ferguson and his statements as to the Backus matter—in which Mr. Drury said that there was no secret agreement and there never was a timber limit put up which was so much discussed. He alleged the failure of the old Conservative Government to get an offer for the English River limit; pointed out that it was the town of Kenora which really instigated the action of the Government; stated that the late Government had agreed that the Backus Company's existing holdings did not warrant extended developments while Kenora had pleaded that sufficient additional limits be put on the market to permit of extensive operations; claimed that the English River limit had been offered for tender on far more exacting terms and conditions than ever before with Mr. Backus as the successful bidder. His extensive holdings, the Premier said, undoubtedly made the English River limit of more value to him than anybody else and to him the limit was finally sold. Speaking to the Methodist General Conference in Toronto (Oct. 9) Mr. Drury said as to another matter: "To-day we have total Prohibition. And what are we to do with it? There is only one thing we can do, and that is to maintain it in such fashion that there can be no doubt of its retention."

To a gathering of 300 Toronto business men on Oct. 18 the Premier declared that: "There is only one way in which we can pull out of the financial situation we are in—and rectify our mistakes of the past in regard to our Railways and other overdevelopment—and that is by placing an adequate number of settlers on the land." He urged the imposition of "a stiff unoccupied Land tax" and stated that despite unemployment in the cities, the great crop in Ontario had, in many instances, been harvested only by the aid of the farm women and girls who, already, had more work than they could handle in the home. The Premier was at Arthur on Oct. 26, addressed the Barrie Kiwanis Club on the 31st, spoke at Aurora on Nov. 17 and opened the Guelph Winter Fair on Dec. 11. At the U. F. O. annual Convention on Dec. 14 the Drury-Morrison dispute was the chief theme of discussion and a Resolution was passed by a 90 per cent. vote declaring (1) "that no change should be made in the form or organization for political purposes; (2) that this Convention re-affirm its adherence to the policy of constituency autonomy; (3) that this Convention is opposed to the transformation of the Farmers' movement into a new political party". Mr. Morrison practically dominated the Convention but the Premier received great applause when he spoke and concluded as follows:

> What are we going to do politically? Are we going to say that only farmers shall take part in the political movement? Well, I am charged by you—not my own seeking—with the responsibility of carrying on a Government. I believe that upon the continuance of that Government very much depends. x x x But what am I to do? It is doubtful if every farmer in this Province, if he casts his vote for the Government,

can succeed in returning us to power. You have at the present time, including suburban areas, only about 41 per cent. of the population, so you are hopelessly outnumbered. What, then, should be our course? I believe, while we maintain our organization for ourselves and to ourselves for the purpose of our industry, that when we come to the question of political matters we must seek the support of all those like-minded with us.

Mr. Raney and the Prohibition Issue. The Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C., Attorney-General, was the most aggressive element in the Cabinet and his strenuous attitude upon enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act, upon Prohibition as a principle, upon social reform, in general, the abolition of race-track betting, in particular, earned him much criticism and much praise, many friends and many enemies. As Minister, he had charge of the operation of the O.T.A. and its enforcement by the Board of License Commissioners of which James Hales, K.C., was chairman and W. S. Dingman, Stratford, and G. T. Smith, Haileybury, were members. The Report for the license year ending Apr. 30, 1922, showed a revenue, under the Act, of $377,477 for the year, the cost of enforcement as $225,502, a revenue from fines accruing to Municipalities of $364,925. The Dispensary paid to the Provincial Treasury the sum of $1,175,000 in the year ending Oct. 31, 1922, with stocks in hand (Oct.31) of $784.078 and a record of filling 623,314 physician's prescriptions and 83,-330 other orders.

There was an issue of 38 permits to sell Native Wine with total Liquor sales of $3,354,263 in the first 10 months of 1922 and profits of $777,506; the Board claimed that the high cost of liquor to customers, under prescription, was due to the Excise duty and Sales tax which amounted, on each 40-ounce bottle, to $2.51 for Scotch and Irish, $2.45 for gin, $2.39 for brandy and $1.77 for Canadian Rye whiskey; the returns of convictions in the License year showed 31 convictions and 9 dismissals in respect to licensed Standard Hotels and 3,071 convictions and 677 dismissals amongst non-licensees. During the year questions as to the effect of Prohibition were sent out to Manufacturers, School Inspectors, and Clergymen and it was stated that, of those answering, 75 per cent. of the manufacturers declared that it made for increased production and improved working capacity and that over 76 per cent. of educationalists approved its operation, while 91 per cent. of the clergymen believed its effect, upon the whole, beneficial.

During the year the License Board took an active part in controversies regarding the O. T. A. and its enforcement. On Jan. 14 it was announced by W. S. Dingman, Vice-Chairman of the Board, that 311 Ontario physicians had been suspended from the right of liquor prescription for exceeding the legal 50 quarts per month and it was understood that much of this excess was due to the Christmas season in December, 1921. The view taken by a number of the medical profession was that they would prefer to get rid of the whole matter but that, as Dr.

F. W. Marlow put it in *The Globe* of Jan. 18, "so long as alcohol is permitted in any way to be dispensed as a medicine, the medical man should be allowed to dispense it in medicinal quantities to his patients, without any restriction whatever, as is done in the case of other drugs"—with the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons left to correct abuses. There was much discussion of the action taken and, by Jan. 23, all but 25 doctors had been re-instated by the Board; on Jan. 31 there was a conference of the Ontario Medical Association and the License Board when the latter undertook to consult the profession through an Advisory Board before suspending medical men in the future; the Committee was appointed in due course with Doctors N. A. Powell, John Ferguson and T. C. Routley as the members. In the Report of the Board for 1921 credit was claimed for "great benefits conferred on the people of Ontario by Prohibition" with serious difficulties met in its enforcement; on July 14 the Board issued a circular to brewers, distillers, and License Inspectors stating that, pending the adoption of regulations, there would be no interference by Provincial officers with the use of the highways for shipment of liquors to local railway stations, when properly consigned to points outside of Ontario.

The Attorney-General had oversight of legislation from a legal standpoint; he was in control of Division Courts and received the annual Report of W. W. Ellis, Inspector; of Legal Offices with a Report from J. W. Mallon, K.C., Inspector, and of Registry Offices with Mr. Mallon also reporting; he had supervision of Insurance, Friendly Societies and Loan and Trust Corporations. V. Evan Gray, as Superintendent of Insurance and Friendly Societies and Registrar of Loan Corporations reported as to details of these important interests. There were three Life or Accident Insurance Companies under Ontario control and their Policies in force were $15,205,970 on Dec. 31, 1921; 78 Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of all classes reported for this calendar year a gross amount at risk, on Mutual plan, of $481,573,464, Surplus of Assets over Liabilities of $18,710,162 and new Business during the year of $160,292,838. Mr. Evan Gray stated that increased British money was proving available in 1922 for investment in Loan and other institutions with a reduction to 5½% in the rate of interest offered and a distinct improvement in the urban mortgage-lending situation. The Company statements for 1921 included Loan Corporations with Mortgages on real estate totalling $4,231,873 (Dec. 31, 1921) and total Assets of $214,404,732, Debentures outstanding of $91,510,247 and Deposits of $29,964,631. The Trust Companies held Company mortgages on real estate of $10,802,142 and Trust mortgages of $22,192,672 with total Assets—Company and Trust —of $69,228,420.

The situation faced by Mr. Raney during the year in politics was not a comfortable one with public opinion not quite

as favourable to Prohibition as it had been. The aggregate vote at a Referendum of 1919 in its favour had been 1,145,705 and in 1921, 912,238—with a decrease of 78,451 votes in the net majority; the defeat of the Hearst Government, despite the vote for Prohibition, had not proved altogether reassuring to politicians; the difficulties of enforcement were many and not calculated to increase a Government's popularity whether the action taken were stringent or moderate; the farmers appeared to be Prohibitionists so far as their political leaders were concerned but no vote had yet been taken upon the Drury Government and its policy in this respect. As the year passed on there seemed no doubt that the Moderation League was growing stronger with much support from Labour and with an obvious success in the bye-election of South-west Toronto which, however, was balanced by the result in Russell.

Meantime, Mr. Raney and the Prohibitionist leaders were claiming that great success had come in respect to criminal statistics and quoted tables showing convictions for drunkenness in 1912 as 53,271 and the total for all offences as 146,271 with a result, respectively, in 1921, of 34,362 and 177,100—with a decrease in drunkenness; on the other hand opponents quoted figures for 1916 (when the O.T.A. became effective) of 32,730 and 123,971, respectively—with the above figures for 1921. Multitudes of other figures were adduced with the usual varied applications. On Feb. 9 a Deputation from the Dominion Alliance waited upon the Premier and Mr. Raney and presented a Memorandum urging (1) many and close restrictions upon the issue of Prescriptions for liquor; (2) that the O.T.A. be applied to wines made from Ontario grapes; (3) that advertising and supplying ingredients for home brew purposes be prohibited; (4) that every person be compelled, if desired by the Police, to submit a detailed return of the liquor held in his house and if such return were not made or if an abnormal shrinkage took place in his stock from year to year, it should be made an offence under the Act; (5) that it be made an offence to give liquor in a private house where more than three persons—other than the family—were present. Rev. Ben H. Spence for the Alliance urged the cutting out of native wines without further popular vote. The Premier expressed himself as opposed to making further changes in the Act at present; enforcement was the essential thing. Mr. Raney was doubtful about the powers of the Legislature in dealing with "home brew" matters; he considered the measure as it was, to be a good Act. At a mass meeting of the Alliance, on the day before this, Mr. Raney had presided and, in his speech, said:

> Some of my friends in the Legislature tell me I am the best-hated man in Ontario. Well, whether that be true or not, it is delightful to be among people whom you know to be whole-heartedly your friends. I have good news to bring to you to-night and it is that after an experience of two years in enforcing the O.T.A. in this Province, Prohibition is a success. It is not a success as a revenue-producer, but it is a success as the Ten Com-

mandments are a success. It is a success as the Criminal Code of Canada is a success. It helps men to be better. It is in the direction of good citizenship. It helps the women—the mothers, the boys and girls. It is not an absolute solution or settlement of the case. Laws do not cure; laws ameliorate; and that is what Prohibition is doing. Now there is, as most of you know, a well-financed and ably conducted propaganda; shall I say propaganda of lies? At all events a propaganda intended to discredit all those who are placed in responsibility or in positions of authority in connection with the administration of this law. x x x No Legislature will have mandate to interfere with that law until there has been another vote of the people, which will declare that the law is a failure, and I believe that time will never come.

During the succeeding Session the Attorney-General put through two amendments to the O.T.A.; one prohibited the carrying of liquors on the highways of Ontario, except under authority of the License Board, or in the case of private transport by an owner from one lawful residence to another; this regulation was an attempt to compel the carrying of liquor for export to the United States by railways instead of motor-cars; another increased the penalties against officers violating the Act. At the November 23 Convention of the Ontario Branch, Dominion Alliance, Resolutions demanded National Prohibition and urged the Ontario Government to prohibit the manufacture of native wines in the Province. At the succeeding meeting in Toronto of the World League against Alcoholism Mr. Raney took an active part and, on Nov. 27, told the gathering that the Ontario Temperance Act had been a distinct success and that those who deliberately defied that statute proclaimed themselves "outlaws and traitors". He spoke of "lawyers in the Legislature" who used their positions to broadcast "all manner of libel on officers of the law" and to the "medical blind-pigger" who joined his "disreputable legal friends" in heaping contumely on the law and its enforcement. The Act would, he declared, be an important issue in the next Elections.

Mr. Premier Drury also spoke and stated that Prohibition had come to Ontario to stay; that there was no danger of reversion to the legalized sale of liquor in any way, shape or form; that neither Government control nor the selling of beer and wine would ever receive the sanction of the Ontario electorate. At this time a heated dispute was under way between Mr. Raney and the Toronto *Telegram* based upon the latter's charge (Nov. 22) that the Attorney-General had put an end to the Committee appointed by the Legislature to enquire into current Hotel conditions and had shared, in same vague way, in a Relief Fund for Northern Ontario in respect to legal costs. Both were vigorously denied. In addressing the Independent Labour Party at Toronto, on Dec. 17, Mr. Raney declared that the O.T.A. could be enforced and was being enforced but the statement met a distinctly hostile reception from the audience.

In this connection there was much discussion during the year of the alleged "last night party" of the 1921 Session which was said to have taken place in the apartments of Hon. Peter

Smith, at the Parliament buildings, with liquor provided and the alleged participation in the celebration of a couple of stenographers who had been at work to a late hour. Despite debates in the Legislature, wide discussion and wild charges in the press, and heated political statements, no exact list of those present was ever published and the Government refused to make an official enquiry. The Provincial Treasurer was not there and others, also, proved a negative; there was whiskey and there were a few members taking part in a jollification and that was all that was really proved. It undoubtedly hurt the Government and affected the reception of Ministers at public meetings; it was the subject of a Resolution passed by the Executive of the U.F.O. and of one which Alderman John Cowan tried to pass in the Toronto City Council; it was the basis of a vigorous debate in the Legislature on Mch. 7 when the Premier stated that he had made close enquiries and found that "no Minister of the Crown was implicated in any way that reflected on his honour" while Mr. Howard Ferguson declared that "the honour of the House was something that should be vindicated, above all things" and Mr. Raney gave reasons why it was not his duty to initiate an investigation. When the Cowan motion was dealt with in the City Council on Apr. 4 it finally passed by 15 to 3 as a request for a public investigation in order to determine: (1) "upon whom the responsibility should rest to prosecute violations of the O.T.A. occurring in the Parliament Buildings and other Provincial Offices, and (2) to ascertain whether the Toronto Police force had any knowledge of the said gross violation of the Act, or were in any way responsible."

Meantime, the process of O.T.A. operation and enforcement had been a matter of continuous controversy during the year. In the Legislature on Mch. 1st Sam Clarke (Lib.) declared that under the present system the sick man was robbed by the Government: "If you are selling your liquor for beverage purposes put up your prices. If you are selling your liquor for medicinal purposes, do not take it out of the poor, sick, and afflicted." Lieut.-Col. T. Herbert Lennox (Cons.) attacked the Attorney-General with vigour and frequency and, on Apr. 2nd, declared that in enforcing the Act "he not only gives employment to thugs and criminals, but these men have been kept and are being kept to-day by the Attorney-General to assist him in the enforcement of the O.T.A." Mr. Raney replied that the charges were false and that those entrusted with making the O.T.A. effective were under the strictest instructions not to employ women or men with criminal records and that applicants were required to state in writing whether they had ever been accused of a criminal offence and to produce references from three reputable citizens. The Attorney-General dealt with certain specific cases in order to prove that Mr. Lennox had been mis-informed and produced correspondence extending over months with the Commissioner of Police which urged the greatest care as to persons employed; on Feb. 24, 1922, he had written the Commissioner that "too

many of the special officers have been going bad" and that, "apparently, there is a defect somewhere in the sieve through which these appointments have to pass". J. Walter Curry (Lib.) defended the enforcement of the Act and Mr. Raney's policy in the House on Apr. 24.

The Public Accounts Committee during April and May enquired into these and other charges as to O.T.A. enforcement and heard many witnesses including Colonel Lennox, Rev. J. A. Ayearst, Chief Inspector of the License Board, many of those involved in the charges and Mr. Raney himself. On May 31, by a unanimous vote of 24 Government supporters, with 14 members not voting, a Resolution was passed which, after reviewing the charges of Colonel Lennox, said: "We are of the opinion that no evidence has been produced to prove the said charges but that, on the contrary, the Attorney-General has proved by his own and other evidence that he has taken every precaution to see that only men of good record are employed in the enforcement of the O. T. A. and, therefore, this Committee hereby expresses implicit confidence in the Hon. the Attorney-General and in his administration of the Act." In the House, on June 1st, Mr. Raney made a lengthy speech of defence. As the year passed on difficulties grew greater and the export of liquor more and more obvious—as it, also, was legal.

The Toronto *Star* of Mch. 27-28 stated that "beer by the truck-load" left Windsor daily and that 700 cases of whiskey every week went over the border from two Ontario distilleries; at Belleville on Apr. 22, 200 cases of whiskey were seized on the ground that they had not cleared the Customs; Government launches patrolled the river between Windsor and Detroit and did their best to capture contrabrand cargoes; at Windsor, on July 6, Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, the new Provincial Commissioner of Police, declared that the O.T.A. would be enforced and that "rum-running must stop"; about this time Rev. J. A. Ayearst, Chief Inspector, was appointed a member of the License Board and his duties taken over by Alfred Cuddy; on Sept. 20, following, a series of raids on Essex County brewery warehouses, more than half a million bottles of beer, ale, and porter, were taken by Provincial authorities and held on the charge of illegal storage and attempted sale; on the 21st transportation of export beer, all along the border, was halted when further seizures were made and 9 carloads of beer were captured near Walkerville and at Petite Coté.

On Oct. 30, charged with being intoxicated and disorderly, 4 operators in the Provincial Police were suspended, pending an investigation and, on Nov. 21, Mr. Raney announced that Liquor cases would in future be tried in open Court; on Dec. 6 it was stated that during 18 months since June 1, 1921, there had been 155 appeals against the O.T.A. to County Court Judges with 45 allowed, 71 dismissed and 21 with penalties reduced. Meantime, on Mch. 27, County Judge Coughlin at Sandwich had

quashed a conviction against the Essex Export Co. and declared that the regulation of liquor warehouses was beyond Provincial jurisdiction; in Toronto on Nov. 8 County Judge O'Connell reversed a decision of the local Police Magistrate and declared that the O.T.A. did not attempt to prohibit *bona fide* transactions between persons in the Province and persons in a foreign country —the United States.

Meanwhile, the Ontario Moderation League of which I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., was President, F. Gordon Osler, Treasurer, R. J. Christie, Vice-President, with C. F. Paul and W. A. Watts as Directors, and C. D. Boyce, Secretary, was campaigning vigorously against Prohibition, the O.T.A. and, at times, Mr. Raney. On Mch. 8 the League presented to the Government a petition signed by 208,000 persons which claimed that: "(1) A temperate country can be more surely obtained by evolution, than by legislation and that total prohibition is inconsistent with true temperance and opposed to Christian morality, which is based not upon the manufacture of new crimes for punishment but on the stronger force of love; (2) that stabilizing democracy depends upon the security of individual liberties, properly used, and there can be no security for the observance of a law dictating what men should eat or drink unless it has the support of a substantial majority, not merely by those voting on a Referendum, but of all the people in the Province whose support is necessary; (3) that it is a fundamental element of democratic government that things innocent in themselves should be regulated against abuse, not prohibited." It was stated that the interests of Christian temperance could be best served:

1. By Government control of the sale of spirituous liquors and, if necessary, a wisely devised licensing of individuals to purchase spirituous liquors.
2. By the treatment of those who have not the strength to take care of themselves under such conditions, as patients, not as criminals.
3. By permission to purchase beer and wines under a system to be devised by the Government, thus minimizing the evil of illicit stills and the illegal sale of spirituous liquors and drugs. We are not advocating a return to the open bar.
4. By the formation of a voluntary organization, similar to the Blue Ribbon Army in Great Britain, whereby all energies and funds may be devoted to the promotion of true temperance by education and example.

The League also opposed certain existing restrictions upon Sunday recreation, the current campaign against Tobacco, and any other legislation unduly curtailing individual liberty; it claimed that the cost of enforcing the O.T.A. was $500,000 while in Quebec the entire administration of justice only cost $231,000; it stated that the estimated cost of permanent enforcement would be equal to a Mortgage on the Province of $150,000,000 with great indirect losses through discouragement of Tourist traffic. On Jan. 26 the Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress asked the Government for a light wine and beer license and, at Kingston on Jan. 15, H. Kirwin, an official of the On-

tario Labour Party, stated that the Party was in favour of this policy; the Toronto Conservative Club on Apr. 5 passed a Resolution in favour of permitting the sale of light wines and beer by licensed vendors with all sales under direct control of the Government. In Toronto, on June 29, Mr. Hellmuth gave an address in which he declared that: "There is no public opinion behind the O.T.A. Consequently the Government has to resort to the employment of spies and informers who not only search for infringements of the law but induce individuals to create offences."

He quoted a telegram from Mr. Premier Taschereau of Quebec declaring that: "Our Liquor law has been an unqualified success in every respect. Have highest testimonials from clergy and temperance people. Netted revenue of $4,000,000, used for education, good roads, agriculture and charities." The evidence before the Hotel Committee of the Legislature at this time evoked a comment by the Ottawa *Journal* (Aug. 6): "In few of the smaller places are the so-called hotels of to-day fit for self-respecting people to eat in or sleep in." At Hamilton on Aug. 15 many criticisms of the O.T.A. were heard by the Committee; G. G. Halcrow, M.L.A., (Labour) declared the measure wholly ineffective and urged the sale of wine and beer with Government control of liquor. In Toronto during his successful campaign for the Legislature Lieut.-Col. J. A. Currie stated (Sept. 21) that he wanted "to rub the rough corners off the O. T. A.," and that Canadians were not a people who required "Prussian legislation" to make them conform to a proper moral standard.

Prohibition was not Mr. Raney's only subject of attention. He had, in 1921, initiated a vigorous campaign of speech, and tax-legislation, and effort against betting on horses at the Race-meets of Ontario; his first step had been a Legislative enactment imposing a 5 per cent. tax on Pari-Mutuel wagers followed by a legal defeat in the Courts when the Ontario Jockey Club resisted the payment and asked for an injunction; the next step was a Legislative measure or "Declaratory Bill" presented on May 22 which set aside Mr. Justice Middleton's injunction and the order to the Club to pay the money into Court and clarified the air as to various other legal actions. Under the new Act every incorporated Company, Club or Association conducting a race-meeting was required to act as an agent of the Provincial Treasurer in collection of the Tax. The measure was keenly criticized by some members but passed, finally, without division. It may be added that the seven days' racing at the Woodbine, Toronto, brought in $4,365,802 under the Pari-Mutuel system of betting and of this amount the Club got $130,974 or 3 per cent., and the Government would obtain $218,290.

Mr. Raney received the endorsation of the Methodist Conferences as they met throughout Ontario and the next point agitated for was the abolition of book-making, the Handbook men and the publication of race news calculated to help betting

outside of the Race courses; the Minister reiterated his opinion (*Globe,* July 8) that Race-track betting was not sport at all; that it was a "sure-losing" game for the patron; that it was operated not by "sporting men" but by selfish men handling a "sure thing" business; at this time he refused the application of the Belleville Driving and Athletic Association for permission to increase its capital stock to $500,000 and, in doing so, placed the Government on record as opposed to the operation of any further race tracks in the Province; on Sept. 27 Mr. Raney denounced the Dominion Senate for refusing to approve the abolition of Race-track betting as "the worst episode in the history of Canadian law-making" and in October, it was stated that the Government, this year, would net $2,212,220 from the 5 per cent. Tax. Meanwhile, the Ontario and other Jockey Clubs and lovers of Horse-racing had been bitterly criticizing the Government for its policy and the Social Service Council and other organizations which supported it; a pamphlet was issued in May declaring that the object of Rev. Dr. Shearer and Hon. Mr. Raney was the destruction of horse-racing in Canada and, incidentally, a serious injury to horse-raising; at the Toronto Woodbine meet in September the Ontario Jockey Club distributed $133,550 in purses with, it was claimed, great encouragement to horse-breeding in general. Mr. Raney replied that he favoured horse-racing but not horse-gambling.

The Budget and the Provincial Savings Bank. The Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his Budget in the House on Mch. 16; he first spoke of simplified Public Accounts with the matters relating to each Department said to be clearly defined; he then stated a Surplus of $681,789 for the year ending Oct. 31, 1921, as compared with a deficit of $802,784 in 1920 and $1,559,802 in 1919; he claimed that, under preceding methods of dealing with accounts, the Surplus would have been $1,462,466 with, for instance, $1,149,918 now taken from Lands and Forests and put under Capital receipts; he stated the growth of Ordinary receipts with a total of $19,904,772 in 1919, $25,078,094 in 1920 and $29,261,477 in 1921. The Ordinary expenditure was $28,-579,687 with, however, Capital and Extraordinary expenditures of $63,949,409 against Capital receipts of $6.,364,979. The total for the year was, therefore, $92,529,097 with, also, a balance brought down from 1920 of $18,784,466. The chief items of Receipt were $2,396,378 from Dominion subsidies and an Interest total of $901,434; $2,885,829 from Lands and Forests with $1,-149,918 additional in Capital receipts; $2,530, 951 from Fees, etc., in Provincial Secretary's Department, $2,945,360 from Motor Vehicles and $69,948 from Public Highways with, also, $2,295,-927 credited in Capital account; $4,821,811 from Succession Duties and $3,099,469 from Corporation Taxes, etc.; $4,463,345 as Interest from Hydro-Electric Power Commission and, also, $1,719,472 of a Refund (Central Ontario System) in Capital account; $2,071,300 in Casual Revenue.

The chief items of Expenditure were $3,027,879 for Civil government, Legislation and Administration of Justice; $5,919,-055 for Education with $775,940 on Capital account and $3,763,-339 for Maintenance of Public Institutions; $1,253,043 upon Agriculture and $876,502 on Charities; $717,377 for Charges on Lands and Forests with $656,084 on Capital account; $440,783 on Labour and Health with $842,633 in Capital account, and on Public Buildings $80,626 with $1,407,296 in Capital account; Special Warrant expenditures totalled $496,848 in the one account and $326,826 in the other, while Interest charges amounted to $6,895,593; Advances to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission were $39,237,288 charged in Capital account with, also, $275,068 as a special charge; $917,986 was charged in Capital acoount as advanced to T. and N.O. Railway. The Assets of the Province, included Bank balances and special deposits, Hydro-Electric Power advances of $91,672,274 and T. and N.O. Railway costs of $23,599,492 with, also, $25,383,975 as the current value of Buildings belonging to the Province and lands on which they were situated and $21,914,976 on account of the cost of Expenditures on Highway improvement. The total, with sundries, was $213,601,479 and to this was added an estimated value for Provincial Resources in Timber, Agricultural and Mining lands, Water-powers, etc., totalling $503,000,000.

The direct Liabilities of the Province in bonds, stocks, Treasury bills, certificates, etc., were $204,959,690; the Indirect Liabilities, including $25,560,363 of Hydro-Electric guaranteed bonds, were $36,882,468. In reply to a question Mr. Smith stated that the total amount borrowed, or for which the credit of the Province was pledged, upon bonds, treasury notes, etc., in the fiscal year of 1920-21 was $98,812,500 and the total amount realized upon such securities $96,892,091. The estimated Receipts for the year of Oct. 31, 1922, were $32,971,378 and the actual total* $38,507,311 and $6,223,528 on Capital account; the estimated Ordinary expenditure was $24,805,181 and Capital expenditure $41,558,895, while the actual totals were (1) $37,442,985 and (2) $51,885,480.

The Budget aroused keen criticism and, as with other matters of Drury Government policy, the press of the Province as a whole, was not friendly toward its very large figures. In the House W. E. N. Sinclair (Liberal) (Mch. 25) criticized the Farmer Government for its lack of economy and alleged non-adherence to pledges; he denounced the increase in the Debt from $97,512,000 in 1919 to $204,959,000 in 1921 and described the past year's expenditure as equal to the whole wheat crop of the Province; he worked out an actual Deficit of $2,500,000 instead of a Surplus. Charles McCrea, K.C., (Cons.) charged the Treasurer with juggling figures and creating a mythical surplus and the Government with "reckless and riotous expenditure". The debate continued at intervals for a month and, on Apr. 19, W. F.

*Note—As given in Mr. Smith's Budget of Feb. 22, 1923.

Nickle, K.C., (Cons.) delivered an exhaustive address on the Budget with a close analysis of figures in which he changed the Surplus of $681,000 to a Deficit of $3,270,000. He charged—as a result of official answers given on Apr. 5—that Provincial payments due before Oct. 31, 1921, had been held up, so as not to appear in the year's balance sheets, while, on the other hand, receipts were extended for a period of weeks after the end of the fiscal year, and entered to help out the Government's supposed Surplus.

Mr. Smith replied on Apr. 27 and claimed that revenues outstanding on Oct. 31, 1921—as against the alleged accounts due—totalled $3,258,000; the same system was used, he declared, under Conservative administration. On May 2, Mr. Premier Drury spoke at length and claimed that of the capital expenditures of $63,000,000 the Hydro would repay $39,000,000, the Dominion, for Highways, $3,000,000, the municipalities, for the same purpose, $2,500,000, and for Housing $1,500,000, while the T. and N.O., some day, should repay the one million spent on it. These repayable items accounted for more than $47,000,000. As to the Ordinary expenditure of 28 millions, the Premier pointed out that the Interest on the Debt had increased during two years by more than $3,000,000 due, mainly, to the Chippawa Canal construction, which would be revenue-producing. If the Government had included in its statement all bills receivable and payable, as its critics argued, the Treasurer could show a much larger Surplus as the Bills receivable, but outstanding, had been $3,258,000 and those payable only $889,000.

G. Howard Ferguson, K.C., Opposition Leader, (May 2) supported Mr. Nickle's contentions and stated that a sum of $2,000,000 in round figures had been credited to cash receipts for the past fiscal year although it had not been received until after the conclusion of the fiscal year; he charged the Government with evading responsibility by spending $1,500,000 on Royal Commissions, and on fees paid to lawyers. On May 22 the Legislature passed a Government Loan Bill for $40,000,000. During 1922 a number of Government Loans were issued as follows: on Jan. 3rd one of $15,000,000, 5½%, 15-year bonds payeble in Montreal and New York; on Apr. 19 one of $15,000,000, 5 per cent., 30-year bonds payable in Montreal and New York; in October a $20,000,000 bond issue, 5 per cent., at 20 years, and on Dec. 13, $5,000,000, 5½ per cent. gold bonds at 20 years. As to April and October issues—the first sold at above par and the October one at 97·67—there was high praise in the press regarding both terms and price.

The Province of Ontario Savings Office was a project for which the Drury Government was entirely responsible under the Agricultural Development Finance Act of 1921, with administration under the Treasury Department. The plan was intended to be a sort of combination of the Savings Bank deposit and Life Insurance systems. An Assured Savings policy could be carried

with the Bank in an Insurance Company and enable depositors to carry Life insurance with special facilities and benefits. The Bank accepted savings accounts of a dollar and upwards at 4 per cent. interest compounded half-yearly. The working of the scheme was explained as follows:

> Suppose a man, 35 years of age, wants to save $1,000 in ten years. He opens an account with the Province Savings Office by a deposit of $9.19 and agrees to pay this amount each month regularly for 120 months. At the end of this time, if he is still alive, he receives $1,000 in cash. But if he should die at any time after he has been accepted by an Insurance Company, co-operating with the Bank, his beneficiary will be paid $1,000, the amount he intended to save plus the amount he already has saved. The plan was open to anyone between the ages of 15 and 65 who was able to meet the medical requirements and the monthly deposit varied with the age at which one opened an account.

Outside of this scheme, the Bank proposed to do a general banking business and money derived from the various channels of the business was to be used solely in developing natural resources and promoting agriculture, and could not be employed outside of the Province of Ontario. Indirectly, the idea was to employ this money in Loans to farmers. The Toronto branch of the Institution was opened on Mch.1 and by the close of the year there were Branches at St. Mary's, Aylmer, Woodstock, St. Catharines, Brantford, Seaforth, Pembroke, Hamilton, Walkerton, Newmarket and several other places. On Dec. 31, 1922, the total amount of Deposits in these Savings Offices was $3,864,091. M. E. McKenzie was Director of the Institution and A. G. Farrow, Manager of the associated Agricultural Development Board which, under the Department of Agriculture, looked after the long-term and short-term loans made in connection with the plan as a whole.

Meantime, an interesting controversy had occurred between the Canadian Bankers' Association* and Mr. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, as to the plan and its possibilities. The Bankers claimed that if the Government wanted to "make loans for the purpose of improving farm property, purchasing equipment or additional land, or for mortgages, the funds for such purposes should be obtained by the issue of long-term Debentures, not by the use of Deposits." In the Toronto press on June 16 it was announced that the Insurance part of the scheme was under operation with salesmen canvassing the City for policies of which the majority issued were 10-year periods; on Aug. 10 it was stated that the Insurance plan would be continued in association with regular Insurance Companies which would carry the policies issued and for which, as such, the Government would not be responsible.

The Department of Education and its Problems. The Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, and A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D., with his 16 years' experience as a hard-working

*Note.—See Pages of this volume.

Deputy-Minister, had, in 1922, the usual number of difficult problems—varied in form and character from year to year—to deal with. Conditions as a whole were reviewed in Mr. Grant's Report covering, in statistics, the calendar year 1921 with, also, Secondary school figures for the school-year 1921-22. The Minister commenced by expressing satisfaction at general conditions: "The progress recorded corresponds with the increase of population, which in itself entails a steady annual increase in school accommodation and larger staffs. The higher cost involved, both for capital outlay and maintenance, are cheerfully met, and the readiness of the people to tax themselves in order to make the necessary provision is worthy of all praise." He pointed out that, in 1921, a beginning had been made in classifying the pupils in Elementary schools according to age, sex and grade and that the statistics showed 10·8 per cent of the pupils up to, and including, the 4th Book class as in the advance columns, 61·3 per cent. as normal, while 27·8 per cent. showed varying degrees of retardation. There was, Mr. Grant thought, a satisfactory advance in the average salaries of Teachers which showed an increase in Rural schools to $1125 (average) for male and $961 for female teachers, or $66 and $93, respectively, in the year; in Urban schools to $2053 for male and $1203 for female teachers, or $89 and $57, respectively, in the year. Teachers in the higher grades showed higher salaries and increases as follows:

	Salary 1920		1920	Salary 1921		1921
	Male	Female	No.	Male	Female	No.
1st Class certified teachers	$2,104	$1,075	1,303	$2,236	$1,180	1,276
2nd Class certified teachers	1,367	1,034	9,544	1,436	1,101	10,133
3rd Class certified teachers	873	768	1,160	928	815	1,146

As to this the Minister added: "The large attendance in the professional training schools, which is re-assuring as a promise of an adequate supply of certified teachers, may be attributed mainly to two causes: the higher salaries paid and the consequent lessened drain to the other Provinces and to industrial and commercial pursuits. The attendance in Normal Schools—about 1,800—is the highest in the history of these institutions. The number of male students attending Normal School and other professional training schools is 441, and of these, 59 saw war service. The increase in the number of teachers with higher professional training now available for the schools is one of the most consoling facts in the educational situation. Fifteen years ago there were 3,500 teachers with third-class certificates, and this number has now fallen to 1,100, while in the same period the number of teachers with higher qualifications than the 3rd-class certificate had risen from 4,600 to 11,000." The Superannuation Fund for Teachers was described as in a sound and healthy condition, under an Act passed in 1917, with Pensions being paid to 373 persons, monthly payments of $11,464 and a yearly total of $137,573. The progress of Public Libraries under the care of W. O. Carson, Inspector, was notable with 450 Libra-

ries including 10 new ones in the fiscal year, with a circulation of 9½ million volumes and Provincial grants of $164,000 in 1921. In reviewing the operation of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, which extended the school age from 14 to 16 years, the Minister stated that its provisions had been very generally observed in urban centres but that in certain rural areas there was need for a more careful observance of the law.

Dr. John Waugh reported to the Minister at length as Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools and stated that during the past year a distinct advance had been made in providing extended education for rural communities (1) by greatly increasing the number of 5th Classes in rural schools; (2) by establishing High or Continuation schools at rural or small village centres that would conveniently serve rural districts; (3) by establishing consolidated schools which would provide high school as well as public school training. More school accommodation was still needed in remote districts and character building was the fundamental requirement of all schools. Dr. F. W. Merchant reported, as Director of Industrial and Technical Education, an enrollment for 1921-22 in Day schools of 7,522 or an increase of 2,996 in the year; in Evening classes the total was 32,549 or an increase of 5,248. He stated that the liberal grants of the Department and the Dominion Government were removing, rapidly, the obstacle of insufficient accommodation for Technical Schools and that, in the past three years, a total of $5,128,813 had been expended in building or adding to buildings for purposes of Vocational training. At the Summer School for training in Vocational matters (July 3 to Aug. 4, 1922) there was an enrollment of 115 teachers; the commercial instruction given under the new Vocational Act of 1921 was described as under organization and detailed suggestions were given as to operation.

W. J. Karr, Director of Rural School Organization, reported that 55·3 per cent. of the rural schools of the Province had an average of less than 20 pupils and that 44·7 per cent. had an average of 20 or more. Nearly 13 per cent. had an average of less than 10: "It might be open to question whether it is economical, except under unusual conditions, to maintain a school and pay a teacher for fewer than 20 pupils. But, at any rate, it will be agreed that it is uneconomical to do so for fewer than 10 pupils." His recommendation was that provision be made in the Public Schools Act for the automatic closing of those schools whose average attendance fell below a minimum of 10 for two successive years and for the conveyance of the pupils to adjacent schools. The chief difficulties in making the rural school effective were: (1) the frequent change of teachers, (2) the small attendance and consequent absence of stimulation and competition, (3) internal organization or conditions—poor buildings, unattractive surroundings, inadequate playgrounds, lack of equipment. He urged reduction in the number of Schools, ap-

pointment of itinerant teachers and consolidation of schools wherever possible with establishment of more Secondary schools. A. H. Leake, Inspector of Manual Training and Household Science; J. B. Dandeno, Inspector of Elementary Agriculture; W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, reported at length, as did the Inspectors of Continuation and High Schools. As to Public Libraries, Mr. Carson stated that six new Library buildings were under construction in 1922 and that there were 110 such buildings in Ontario built by Carnegie Corporation money at a cost of $1,859,745. The general statistics for 1921 were as follows:

Public Schools.

No. of Public Schools	6,280	Amount expended for Public School-houses	$ 4,518,790
No. of enrolled pupils of all ages	501,236	Amount expended for all other purposes	7,595,295
Average daily attendance of pupils.	345,746	Total amount expended for Public Schools	26,350,173
Percentage of average attendance to total enrollment	68·97	Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)	52.57
No. of persons employed as teachers men, 1,528; women, 11,028	12,556		
Amount expended for Teachers' salaries	$14,236,088		

Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

No. of Roman Catholic Separate Schools	621	Amount expended for School-houses	$1,086,551
No. of enrolled Pupils of all ages	83,977	Amount expended for all other purposes	1,041,108
Average daily attendance of pupils	60,079	Total amount expended on R. C. Separate Schools	3,364,620
Percentage of average attendance to total enrollment	71·54	Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)	40.06
No. of Teachers	1,848		
Amount expended for Teachers' salaries	$1,236,961		

Secondary Schools

No. of High Schools (including 47 Collegiate Institutes)	170	Amount expended for School-houses	$1,058,691
No. of pupils enrolled in High Schools	39,405	Total amount expended on High Schools	4,790,211
Average daily attendance of pupils	34,262	Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)	121.56
No. of Teachers in High Schools	1,302		
Amount expended for Teachers' salaries	$2,531,069		

Continuation Schools.

No. of Continuation Schools	160	Amount expended on Teachers' salaries	$406,162
No. of pupils in attendance	7,505	Total amount expended on Continuation Schools	$649,474
Average daily attendance of pupils	6,309		
No. of Teachers	286		

Including 5 Protestant Schools and 24 Night Schools, the total number of Elementary pupils was 587,746 and including 11 Night High Schools and 69 Vocational Schools, the total Secondary enrollment was 88,612 or, altogether, 676,358. The Department was responsible during the year for publication of the usual interesting Archæological Report prepared by Dr. R. B. Orr for the Ontario Provincial Museum; it recorded the acquisition of a splendid Collection of the late G. J. Chadd of Trenton along biological, ethnological, mineralogical and historical lines. The question, so warmly discussed in 1921, as to Separate School taxes and funds was continued during the year with Bishop Fallon of London and Archbishop McNeil of Toronto as the chief protagonists on the one side and the Department of Education as the objective of the arguments.

The claim of the Roman Catholics was not so much as to actual legislation or regulation as failure to supplement the Separate School Act of 1863 with legislation which would bring it into harmony with changing conditions; that, in fact, the Assessment Act of Ontario should give effect to Section 14 of the above Act which was said to give every Separate School supporter the right to be "exempt from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Common Schools". Separate School suporters at this time were involved in many and changing forms of corporate ownership; but the Assessment Act only exempted individual Separate School supporters. The Legislature allowed the Directors of private companies to divide school taxes on the basis of the religion of shareholders; but the Directors could legally divide or refuse to divide at their discretion and, in the great majority of cases, simply ignored the power which the Assessment Act gave them.

It was claimed that the B.N.A. Act provided that the 1863 Act should not be impaired by the Legislature yet, it was alleged, the taxation of National properties like the Banks or Street Railways, the C.N.R. or C.P.R. or Hydro-Electric Companies went to the Public Schools though there were many Catholic shareholders in each and many Catholic contributors, indirectly, to the land grants and subsidies which had made some of these enterprises possible. Many towns encouraged the building of factories within their limits by offering bonuses, exemption from taxes, free water, or other advantage; these franchises were part of the assets of the Companies aided and Catholics paid a proportionate share of them in taxes though the Separate Schools as such received no part of the school taxes paid by these companies. In the case of public utility concerns, such as telephone or gas companies, the public franchise which gave them a monopoly made a large part of their assets but, it was pointed out, the Separate Schools received no share in the taxation. The reasons why, under existing conditions of law, a fair allotment of Corporation taxes could not be made were stated as follows:

1 That the religion of shareholders could not be known. Shares were sold all over the world and passed from hand to hand daily.

2. That Companies received much more than shares from the public —grants, exemptions, franchises, the benefit of Tariff taxes, bonuses, free sites, etc.

3. That Companies added to the cost of Separate Schools by bringing Catholic workmen and their families to towns and cities—there were 2,183 pupils of parents from southern and eastern Europe in the Separate Schools of Toronto.

It was therefore, claimed that as business on a large scale was now so interwoven with the savings of the people and with tariffs and taxes paid by the people that all the people should have the benefit of school taxes assessed on corporate properties. To these contentions it was replied that many corporations, large and small, did direct that the whole or a part of their taxes, should go to separate schools; that any law compelling a

distribution of corporation taxes, in ratio, to the Catholic and Protestant population of a given municipality would be a complete surrender of the right of the single tax-payer to give his support to one or the other. The Toronto *Globe* (Feb. 9) suggested that: "The most satisfactory way of dealing with the case presented by Bishop Fallon would be to secure from the Court of last resort a considered judgment as to whether the law of Ontario does or does not, in the matter of the assessment of public utilities and corporations for school purposes, carry out the intention of the B.N.A. Act and the Act of 1863."

The campaign initiated by Archbishop McNeil, forced to the front by Bishop Fallon and supported by the Knights of Columbus along these lines was, of course, strongly resented by Orange and other interests and by earnest supporters of the non-religious ideals of the Public School. H. C. Hocken, M.P., presented this view upon many occasions as he had done in 1921 and was supported by Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., his successor as Grand Master of the Orange Order, and others. Mr. Hocken on Jan. 17 in a Toronto speech, stated that: "There should be Public Schools suitable to every child no matter what its creed: the allowances made to Separate Schools are privileges and the Public School is rightly in a position of superiority; every ratepayer supports it until he declares otherwise." He thought it impracticable to apportion taxes on Companies to Separate Schools; where there were complications, Public Schools should get the benefit of the doubt.

Early in the year Bishop Fallon issued an elaborate reply to the Resolution of the Toronto Board of Education (Oct. 6, 1921)* and discussed the claims of his Church in detail; in the *Star Weekly* of Jan. 28 Mr. Hocken answered the Bishop at length and claimed that in Montreal the system desired by the Church had caused the diversion of at least $1,000,000 of Protestant taxes to the Catholic schools; on Feb. 2 the Toronto Board of Education passed a lengthy Resolution of protest against the suggested changes in the Assessment Act as calculated to "increase the Roman Catholic school revenue at the expense of the Public Schools" and called upon all citizens to join in fighting the proposal with the Presbytery of Toronto, by motion, approving the protest; in an interview at London on Feb. 8 Bishop Fallon stated that the Catholics would not go to the Courts until their rights had been formally denied by the Legislature and claimed that the Separate Schools actually educated one-seventh of the school children of the Province; at Massey Hall, Toronto, on Feb. 10, the Bishop delivered a three-hour address reviewing the whole issue from his standpoint, in eloquent and vigorous terms, and expressing the earnest hope that the Legislature would "recognize Catholic rights".

The claims thus made extended beyond the original one of tax adjustments and included the right of control over Second-

*Note—See Volume of 1921, Page 596.

ary as well as Elementary education for Catholic children: "A common school system from the alphabet to the University; from the alphabet to the preparation of teachers; from the alphabet to the entrance into professional life; from the alphabet to the door of that other educational entity which follows on any school system; and the right and power of educating our children in that system from their fifth to their 21st year. That was given to us by the Constitution. It is the right we are standing upon to-day." This contention both the Toronto *Globe* and *Mail and Empire* opposed in their comments; on Feb. 16 Hon. W. D. McPherson replied to the Bishop in an elaborate address, denied the right of Catholics under either 1863 legislation or the Confederation Act to establish High Schools and urged their full liability for High School taxes.

Meanwhile, Orange County, District, and local Lodges in all parts of the Province had passed Resolutions of protest against the Bishop's claims with contrary motions of approval from the Knights of Columbus; the Toronto Methodist Conference, the Sault Ministerial Conference, the Woodstock Protestant clergy, the Western Association of Congregational Churches, etc., joined in the protest ad Messrs. Hocken and McPherson, Hon. J. W. Edwards, Grand Master of Ontario East, and others defended the Public Schools in various speeches. Bishop Fallon spoke again at the Labour Temple, Toronto, on Mch 12 while Bishop O'Brien of Peterborough dealt with the subject in the Toronto *Star*. On Mch. 15 a Deputation from the Roman Catholic Educational Council, consisting of Bishop O'Brien, Rev. Dr. J. T. Foley, Editor of *The Catholic Record*, London, and others, waited upon Mr. Drury and pressed the issue upon his consideration. The Premier's reply was concise: "All the schools of this Province have certain legal rights. There have, perhaps, been changes in conditions, but it is a question to be decided as a point of law." This suggestion *The Globe* and other journals supported.

The agitation, however, continued and the Rev. Dr. J. J. O'Gorman of Ottawa issued a statement (Mch. 23) claiming that: (1) The Roman Catholic Schools and the Public Schools were part of one State educational system; (2) that the Public Schools of Ontario were, in history and in fact, practically Protestant Schools; (3) that the law recognized this by declaring that where its Protestant character was nullified by the teacher being a Catholic, the Protestant ratepayers had a right to establish a Protestant Separate School. On Apr. 19 Petitions with nearly 300,000 names, protesting against any consent to the demands of the Roman Catholic Bishops for sharing taxes from incorporated companies to benefit Separate Schools, and against any change in Regulation 17, were presented to the Government by H. C. Hocken, M.P., and others. Mr. Drury said that he had already made a public statement that the Government did not intend to grant the demands of the Bishops. Bishop Fallon returned to the attack at Cornwall on Apr. 20 and Bishop Williams

of Huron, in his Synodical charge of Apr. 25, declared that Separate Schools emphasized rather than healed dissensions; on Apr. 27 Bishop Fallon issued an open letter to members of the Legislature reviewing the issue in concise terms.

He declared that, though guaranteed by Federation and the Act of 1863, legislation and regulation in Ontario had, since then, repeatedly "infringed and abridged" the rights of the Roman Catholic minority. One of these alleged grievances His Lordship defined as follows: "By the provisions of the Boards of Education Act, Roman Catholic separate school supporters are prohibited by law from voting at the election of members of these Boards; they are nevertheless obliged by the law to pay their taxes to High School and Collegiate Institutes; they have no effective control over the persons who spend these taxes and who direct the policy of these institutions." As a result of this latter contention Catholics withdrew at London, Toronto, and other points from the Boards of Education; individual Catholics stated that they wanted High Schools of their own—with, it was said, 6 institutions at this time in Toronto carrying on high school work.

There were other matters of this nature at issue during the year. One was the allegation in certain Protestant circles that the Drury Government, in distributing the School grants, showed preference to the Separate Schools—especially the rural ones. It appeared that in 1921 the grants apportioned to the rural Public Schools so exceeded the total Legislative vote that it was necessary to obtain, by Treasury Board order, the sum of $555,000 to pay the grants in full. On Jan. 25, Mr. Grant, as Minister of Education, issued a statement regarding the situation in which he claimed that the regulations for apportioning these grants to rural Public and Separate Schools were exactly the same and were based upon (1) the Assessment of the School Section, (2) annual Salaries paid the teachers, (3) the grade of certificate held and length of service, (4) equipment and accommodation, or (5) a graded "fixed grant" when the School assessment was less than $50,000.

There had been no recent change, in law or regulation. He added that the grants apportioned under the Regulations had absorbed the whole of the Public School share of the vote, and no surplus remained for *pro rata* distribution, while the Separate Schools had a sufficient balance on hand to permit of this being done. The Legislative grant to rural schools in 1921 was $1,655,000; of this the Separate School share was $140,509. The average attendance in rural Public Schools was 120,336 and the average attendance in rural Separate Schools was 11,108: "The latter were thus entitled, in round numbers, to about 1-12 of the whole legislative vote of $1,655,000 which was the amount they actually received." The matter was discussed in the Legislature on Apr. 23 when Hon. R. H. Grant again defended his Department and its policy and made the following explanation:

The increases in the Legislative appropriations for rural schools during the past two years have directed attention to disparities which previously existed. These appropriations were $750,000 in 1919, $1,000,000 in 1920, and $1,655,000 in 1921; they were increased in order to pay in full the grants earned by Boards under the regulations. The inequalities can be traced as follows: (1) the total sum of money appropriated for Elementary schools is provided for by votes to three different classes—urban, rural in counties, and rural in districts—and funds cannot be transferred from one class to another for the purpose of levelling up, even when the proportion of the number of Public to Separate Schools is found not to be constant in all three classes; (2) while the total sum is apportioned to Public and Separate Schools on the basis of average attendance, the distribution of these sums to individual schools is determined by statute and by regulations which take into account other factors. If one Separate School has received more money than it appears to be entitled to as compared with a Public School in the same locality, it has received this money at the expense of some other Separate School, and not of the neighbouring Public School.

The factors in allotment were as specified in the Minister's January statement—Assessment, Salaries, etc. On Apr. 25 J. R. Cooke (Cons.) criticized this statement severely and described it as distinctly misleading; he claimed that the Government had paid to Separate Schools $114,077 on salaries, or an increase to the Separate School system as a unit, on salaries, of over 62 per cent. more than they had paid, upon salaries, to the Public Schools. On May 25 Mr. Grant presented the House with a legal opinion as to this distribution, dated Dec. 15, 1916, under Conservative rule and given by the late J. R. Cartwright, K.C., and A. N. Middleton of the Attorney-General's Department which declared that the Roman Catholic schools were entitled to the whole of the allotment made to them under the Educational Act and that the same should be divided among them so as not to leave any surplus to lapse into Consolidated Revenue. On Oct. 24, following, the sum of $95,392 was paid into Court by the Ontario Government owing to this dispute as to the basis of distribution. Mr. Grant stated that: "The action is being taken with a view to determining the procedure which the Department should follow in the future in the distribution of its grants"—with a stated case under consideration.

Meanwhile, Regulation 17 of the Department was again under discussion. On Feb. 2nd a large Deputation headed by Senator N. A. Belcourt, K.C., and representing Ottawa Separate School interests, waited upon the Minister and the Government with a request for modifications in the clauses dealing with the teaching of French in the Separate Schools so that these Ottawa dissentient schools might again obtain their grants. Following this a circular letter was issued by the French-Canadian Educational Association of Ontario which complained that English Inspectors were using all their efforts to drive out of the schools, along with Catholic manuals, the study of geography and history in French: "They are ready to reduce to an hour and ten minutes per day per class, the study of French language, while they will give 4 hours and 20 minutes to the study of Eng-

lish." Speaking in Ottawa, on June 25, Senator Belcourt, President of this Association, stated that Mr. Premier Drury "gave us solemn, positive and formal pledges that the grievances of which French-Canadians in Ontario complain would be remedied" —but these had not been realized.

In this general conection, J. L. Hughes, LL.D., and others organized the Unity League of Ontario during the year with J. M. Godfrey, K.C., as President and with this object: "The promotion of good-will, better understanding and more cordial cooperation between the French and English-speaking people of Canada." The first step taken was the appointment of Dr. Hughes to investigate the teaching of English and French in the Separate Schools of Ottawa and his Report was published in the press of Dec. 2nd. He stated that: "The Separate School children of Ottawa are compelled to attend schools, many of which are badly lighted, with imperfect heating and ventilation, and very defective sanitary conveniences. The schools are without suitable playgrounds, and about 2,000 children can get no school accommodation at all." As to language teaching, he found "very satisfactory results" and the children, it was stated, all wanted to learn English. H. C. Hocken, M.P., criticized the Report; Senator Belcourt praised and welcomed the formation of the League.

Other Educational incidents of the year included the request (June 8) of the Toronto Public School Teachers' Association to the Board of Education that the Board should carry out the Statutes by providing that the Scriptures be read daily and systematically—the parts to be taken either from the Bible or from the selected Scripture readings of the International Sunday School Associations; the appointment of Wm. Prendergast, Toronto, as Principal of the London Normal School and Dr. S. J. Keyes, M.A., as Principal at Ottawa and the opening on Dec. 1st of the new Toronto High School of Commerce with R. H. Eldon, Principal, in the chair; the presentation to the Minister of Education, on Nov. 16, of the request by a deputation of Anglican, Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen for the inclusion of Bible reading in the Ontario Public School curriculum so as to aid memorization of its great literary masterpieces and for instruction in morals and good citizenship.

Meanwhile, on July 6, a Conference was held between the Minister of Education and Mr. Drury and Educational representatives of various Counties with Secondary education as the topic. Transportation arrangements for pupils, erection of better buildings, continuation schools for children remaining on the farms, and County organization as a unit, were amongst the proposals. Another incident of the year was the decision of Mr. Justice Middleton (Nov. 8) in the case of the Goderich Separate School Board and the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., against the Town of Goderich which ordered the latter to apply a portion of the Taxes of the Flour Mill Company to Separate

School purposes with an appeal carried to a higher Court by the Town Council.

The Ontario Educational Association was in close touch with the Department and the interests which it represented and, on Apr. 18-20, over 2,000 School teachers, Trustees and other officials met in the 61st Convention at Toronto. The speakers included Prof. T. G. Soares of the University of Chicago, Prof. J. L. Morison of Queen's, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson of Western education work, Dr. P. E. Doolittle, President J. B. Reynolds of the O.A.C., Professors C. T. Currelly, C. R. Fay, J. G. Hume, W. J. Alexander and M. A. Buchanan of Toronto, Principal Hutton and Sir Fred. Stupart. The Delegates were welcomed by Hon. E. C. Drury and Sir Robert Falconer on the 18th with Dr. John Waugh, President, in the chair and an address from Hon. R. H. Grant in which he stated that the Department of Education had increased its appropriations for Elementary instruction by 100 per cent. since 1919 with the people or Boards doing still better. J. G. Elliott of the Kingston *Whig* was elected President with R. W. Doan re-elected Secretary for the 42nd time.

In the Trustees' Section 500 members voted down, by a large majority, the proposed formation of an Arbitration Board to mediate in salary dusputes between Ontario School-teachers and Boards of Education. Incidents of the Convention included a favourable Report of a Committee of Farmer Trustees appointed to inspect Consolidated schools which was favourably received; the objection expressed in the Trustees' Section against a growing custom amongst teachers to black-list certain Boards and the statement of Judge Scott (Chairman) that the situation was becoming "serious and intolerable"; a description in the Public School Section by M. W. Althouse of History as "one of the most valuable of subjects, as a means of teaching love of country and the proper understanding of literature, as a good foundation for intelligent citizenship"—with advice to teach biography, and encourage loyalty and self-sacrifice; the statement of Prof. J. L. Morison, in his address, that Canada must become (1) bi-lingual, (2) avoid selfish economic laws and (3) cultivate knowledge of the Bible; a Resolution in the Convention asking the Government to put the Rural and Urban schools on the same footing so far as Provincial educational grants were concerned; the estimate by Martin Kerr, B.A., of Hamilton that Canadians spent in the past year a total of $61,000,000 for cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, $5,280,000 for chewing gum and face-powders and $28,000,000 for soft drinks. The heads of the Depatments and Sections were elected as follows:

Department of Section	President	Address
Elementary	Robert Gates	Lindsay
Public School	Miss E. J. Johnston	Beachburg
Kindergarten	Miss N. Dorrien	Toronto
Primary	Miss E. Kappelle	Hamilton
Household Science	Miss L. K. G. White	Woodstock
Technical and Manual Art	H. J. Baker	Toronto
School Health and Physical	W. F. Kirk	Toronto

Department of Section	President	Address
Reformed Spelling	John Dearness, M.A.	London
Home and School	Prof. J. A. Dale	Toronto
League of Empire	Principal Maurice Hutton	Toronto
College and Secondary Schools	Prof. J. F. McDonald, M.A.	Kingston
Natural Science	E. Pugsley, B.A.	Kitchener
Classical	J. H. Mills, B.A.	Toronto
Mathematics and Physics	R. N. Merritt, B.A.	Kitchener
Commercial	C. M. Trace, M.A.	Woodstock
Continuation School	Miss F. E. Morgan	Beaverton
English and History	W. E. Hanna, B.A.	Toronto
Supervising and Training	H G. Martyn, B.E.	Stratford
Inspectors	E. E. C. Kilmer	Brantford
Training	Adrian MacDonald	Peterborough
Music	E W. G. Quantz	London
Trustees and Ratepayers	R. J. McKessock	Hampton
Ontario Women Teachers' Association	Miss H S. Arbuthnot	Toronto
Ontario Men Teachers' Federation	Capt. A. Firth	Orangeville

Concurrently with this meeting the Ontario Library Association met in Toronto with W. J. Sykes of Ottawa in the chair and a Report from E. A. Hardy, Secretary, which dealt with the construction of a new Library building by Queen's University, the opening of 14 new Libraries in the Province, the circulation of 1,854,000 books in 1921 by the Toronto Public Libraries and development, in association with the latter, of Dramatic, Art and Music Clubs; W. H. Murch of St. Thomas was elected President. Another organization in session at this time was the Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations with S. B. McCready presiding. He pointed out that the educational process was in a state of flux, the importance of the school-master was increasing, the school was becoming more and the home was becoming less. The Ontario Public School Men Teachers also met and elected Capt. Alex. Firth of Orangeville President; the Ontario Federation of Women Teachers met and elected Miss H. S. Arbuthnot, Toronto, President; both organizations proclaimed their object to be a raising of the standard of the profession from the point of view of the teacher and of the service rendered to the community.

The University of Toronto in 1922. This institution, practically under State control and the Governor-in-Council, continued during 1922 to grow in many directions; the place taken by it in the work and public interests of the Province was under frequent discussion. The erection of the new Anatomical Building at a cost of $500,000, which the Legislature had voted, was well under way and construction of the Ontario College of Education, to cost $365,000, had commenced; the gross revenue of the year ending June 30, 1922, was $1,054,376 with, also, $880,000 from special Legislative grants, and some small sums, making a total of $1,914,-545; the expenditures were $1,805,545 and, without the special grants, there would have been a deficit of $771,000. The total staff of the institution was 567 including 69 Professors, 53 Associate Professors and 44 Assistant Professors.

At the close of this academic year the following retired from active service: Dr. A. P. Coleman, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Professor of Geology; Dr. D. J. Gibb Wishart, Prosfesor of Oto-Laryngology; D. R. Keys, Professor of Anglo-Saxon; J. A. Craig, Professor of Oriental Languages and Dr. A. J. Bell, Professor of Comparative Philology. Professors J. J. Mackenzie and H. J. Crawford died in August and the following appointments were made: C. R. Fay, M.A., D.SC., to the Chair of History and Economics, and J. W. Bridges, M.A., PH.D., to be Assistant Professor of Psychology; R. A. MacIver, M.A., D. PHIL., to the Chair of

Political Economy and Wm. Jackman, M.A., to be Associate Professor; C. N. Cochrane, B.A., to be Associate Professor in Ancient History and G. E. Jackson, B.A., in Political Economy; F. C. A. Jeanneret, B.A., and Marcel Morand to be Associate Professors in French and John Satterly, M.A., Associate in Physics; Herbert A. Bruce, M.D., to the Chair of Clinical Surgery and C. L. Starr, M.D., to be Professor in Surgery; Edgar A. Allcut, M.SC., to be Associate Professor of Thermo-Dynamics and A. T. Laing, B.A.SC., Associate Professor of Highways.

The total number of registered Pupils in 1921-22 was 5,349 or, apart from occasionals in Social Service, 5,100. Of the main total 1,770 were women, 2,454 were in Arts, 1,072 in Medicine, 821 in Applied Science, 353 in College of Education, 63 in Forestry, 44 in Music, 310 in Social Service, 77 in Public Health Nursing. The degrees conferred during the Academic year were 1,166. The President, Sir Robert Falconer, in his annual Report referred to the College regulations and system by which students not likely to succeed, or to profit in their courses were sifted out: "I have been frequently assured by leading teachers in the American Universities, which to-day are thronged by vast numbers of students, that this attendance has become for them a menace to their instruction and the quality of their work. Many would like to adopt some such method as we have in matriculation in order to sift those who are fitted to proceed, and others speak approvingly of our Honour system whereby we are able to select and give special attention to those who are qualified to do advanced work."

Reference was made to the continued high attendance in the Medical Faculty and the efficient organization of Clinical instruction, as to Research work a statement was made regarding the "persistent and imaginative efforts of Dr. F. G. Banting together with Mr. C. H. Best and Dr. J. B. Collip, aided by others chiefly in the Physiological Laboratory in which Dr. J. J. R. Macleod put his wide knowledge and experience at their disposal" Other references were to the establishment of a Diabetic Clinic by the Department of Clinical Medicine and to the excellent work done by the Extension Department under W. J. Dunlop, that of Social Service under Prof. J. A. Dale and by the Warden of Hart House and his associates; the Special Lectures given by Sir Robert Borden, Prof. Wm. Bateson, F.R.S., Sir Bertram Windle, F.R.S., and others. The President mentioned certain benefactions of the year; Rockefeller Foundation $52,557 and Eaton Endowment $25,000; John Hoskin Bequest $14,000, Carnegie Corporation for Research $13,200 or, with others, a total of $122,703. Loans, without interest, of $120,416 had been made to returned soldier students.

In the Reports submitted for 1921-22 one of the most notable was that of Prof. J. J. R. Macleod as to the discovery of Insulin and "the work initiated by Dr. Banting". The Librarian, H. H. Langton, reported 177,858 volumes and 57,027 pamphlets in the Library with 9,440 of the former and 2,851 of the latter added during the year. W. J. Dunlop, B.A., reported as Director of Extension and Publicity that 73,600 Bulletins, etc., had been issued during the year and many special articles published; that the Summer Sessions in Arts and Pedagogy, the Teachers' classes, Extension lectures, classes for working men and women under the Workers' Educational Association, Rural and Urban tutorial classes, Short Courses for Farmers and in Journalism, in Civics, and in Household Science, had all been successful and well attended. Colonel W. R. Lang reported as Director of Military Studies an attendance of 63 students with 158 others taking practical instruction in the C.O.T.C. and of the aid given by Brig.-Gen. G. S. Cartwright, C.B., C.M.G., as Special Lecturer—upon an honourary footing. The assets of the University were stated at $8,740,002 including $6,514,221 as the value of Site, lands, buildings, etc.; the Endowment Funds totalled $7,154,266.

During 1922 there was much discussion as to the Medical Faculty, its management and certain changes in its staff. Writing to the press on Jan. 30, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gibson, C.M.G., D.S.O., B.A., criticized the

University severely for alleged dismissal from the Medical Faculty of several distinguished officers who had been on active service—Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.A., M.D., Colonel J. A. Roberts, C.B., M.D., Lieut.-Col. Graham Chambers, M.A., M.B., Capt. Andrew Moorhead, F.R.C.S., and Capt. John McCollum, M.B., M.R.C.S. He claimed that the re-organization under which these officers were dropped had been planned before their return from Overseas and urged the Government to institute a searching investigation: "No sufficient reasons were given them for their retirement, nor has it been suggested that they were not qualified by experience and ability to be continued in their respective appointments." In reply Sir Robert Falconer stated that if there was anything to investigate he would be glad to have it done; assumed full responsibility for changes made and added that all these five officials had been re-instated upon their return and that when the Department of Medicine was re-organized, during the session of 1919-20, Doctors J. T. Fotheringham and Graham Chambers had been retained as Associate Professors for a period of 5 years and, although not on the active teaching list, the University granted each of them an honorarium which he had been receiving previously. As for the others, it was only when the Chair of Surgery was founded last summer that they were dropped in the subsequent re-organization.

This policy was based upon the plan of full-time Professorships wherever possible and as to this Prof. J. J. R. Macleod stated that the system was being adopted in most of the chief American Universities. Dr. H. A. Bruce, Professor of Clinical Surgery, had claimed (Jan. 14) that this system deprived students of association with men pre-eminent in the actual practice of surgery and medicine; he criticized the University Act as having destroyed the power of the Senate, a body elected by the graduates, and handed over control to a Board of Governors appointed by the Government with greatly increased powers to the President. On Apr. 20 Sir R. Falconer issued a Memorandum upon the subject and stated that the University of Toronto had one of the largest Faculties of Medicine on the continent with nearly 1,100 students in attendance: "Medical science has developed so rapidly and the leading Medical Schools are so large that it has come to be almost necessary for the head Professors of the chief Clinical department—medicine and surgery—to give most of their time to this work."

Hence the recent re-organization under the Eaton and Rockefeller gifts in which new Chairs of Surgery and Medicine had been established. The whole system was being carefully worked out as based upon (1) head Professors on full-time for teaching, supervising, research work and hospital direction and (2) junior, full-time, Associate Professors engaged in clinical and laboratory work and teaching with, after a few years, the chance of part-time experience in outside practice. On May 2nd Sir Joseph Flavelle dealt before the Canadian Club with existing conditions and claimed that the changes made as to full-time and other matters were necessary for increased efficiency and should be maintained despite individual objections. Colonel Gibson replied on the 5th with the declaration that the current troubles were fundamental and due to the government of the University being "undemocratic and autocratic" with too much power in the hands of a Board of Governors appointed by the Provincial Government and too little power in the hands of the Senate and elective bodies.

In the Legislature a debate took place, on May 25, during which H. H. Dewart, K.C., criticized the Board of Governors and Mr. Howard Ferguson, Opposition Leader, declared that perhaps too much power did lie in their hands: "It has been suggested, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that the Chancellor, President, the Minister of Education and the Deputy Minister of Education, should be members of the Board of Governors, *ex-officio*, and that the graduates resident in Ontario should be allowed to elect six Governors and the student body one Governor each year for three years, thus giving them always three members on the Board." A little later the Legislature appointed a Select Committee to en-

quire into University conditions and composed of Hon. E. C. Drury (Chairman), Hon. M. W. Doherty, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, K.C., H. H. Dewart, K.C., Charles McCrea, Thomas Marshall, Edgar Watson, C. F. Swayze, F. H. Greenlaw and Sergt.-Major McNamara. The first meeting was on Nov. 16 when President Falconer described the University system and general policy. T. A. Russell, one of the Governors, F. R. Mouré, Bursar, and W. J. Dunlop of the Extension Department, Sir Thomas White, and others, were heard up to the end of the year with, also, representatives of the Federated Colleges of Victoria, Trinity and St. Michael's; many declared themselves satisfied with existing conditions and Sir Thomas White took a similar view. Colonel Gibson acted as Counsel for dissentient opinion.

The important Extension work referred to in the President's annual statement continued during the balance of the year in forms of varied activity under direction of W. J. Dunlop. In the new Bulletins issued from time to time the public were kept advised as to new forms of instruction, new fields of effort, new requirements for examination, new regulations and developments in Higher Education. The Extension Lectures of the year were many and varied with almost every phase of knowledge—practical, theoretic, scientific, artistic and utilitarian—covered. There was a constant demand for new Courses and Household Science was one put into effect during January; the Farmers' Course in February—opened on Feb. 6 by Sir R. Falconer, Mr. Premier Drury, Hon. M. W. Doherty and J. J. Morrison—was a popular one with a mixture of learned and interesting addresses, debates amongst those taking part and a social programme of entertainments; the Short Courses in the 1921-22 Session proved very popular with 1,397 students taking part. The 2nd annual Short Course in Journalism opened on Sept. 11 with journalists present from all parts of the Province and an opening address of C. A. C. Jennings of the *Mail and Empire*, with later ones by Prof. W. J. Alexander on English Literature and Prof. G. M. Wrong on History and several by practical journalists. Other Courses and Summer School efforts were developed during the year with marked success.

Incidents of this period included the enforced retirement of J. A. Craig, M.A., Professor of Oriental Languages, upon reaching the age limit, his correspondence with the President denouncing the whole principle and policy of dispensing with services at the age of 65 and, later on in July, his action against the University for $50,000 based on the contention that he could not, legally, be retired at this age—with the statement by the President that he was retiring at the age of 67 with a Pension of $2,000 a year; the continued operation of the Workers' Educational Association in connection with the University and under the Presidency of Prof. R. M. MacIver with its 115 students and its success in bringing the study of Political and Economic Science, History, Literature and similar subjects within the area of workingmen's activities; the establishment, in April, by the Board of Governors of a School, or Faculty, of Graduate Studies to continue and develop the post-graduate course carried on for some years by a Board with limited power and opportunity—with 9 fellowships, of $500 each, available for preliminary work; the belief expressed at Victoria, B.C., on May 10 by Sir Robert Falconer that Canadian Universities were developing, not along British or American lines, but along the pathway of a Canadianism which worked out a local individuality; the visit and notable addresses of Sir Auckland Geddes on June 8-9, his receipt of an Hon. LL.D. degree and the graduation of over 1,128 students admitted to degrees in Arts, Medicine, Applied Science, Pedagogy and Pharmacy; the presentation to the University, announced on June 28, by Professor Lavell, Grinnell College, Iowa, of the minute books, letter books, memoranda, etc., of the Royal Commission of 1848, which enquired into the affairs of the University of King's College.

Other events included the continued success of University School, Toronto, with its pupils winning 15 University Scholarships in the current

year and the death of its Head Master, Prof. H. J. Crawford; the award in November of the contract to erect a War Memorial Tower costing $185,000, between University College and Hart House, in honour of the University heroes of the War. At the close of the year the registration showed a total of 4,619 students, enrolled, with 225 other applications for the School of Graduate Studies and the registration of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons and Ontario Agricultural College not included. During the year Prof. D. R. Keys retired after nearly 40 years' service and, in addition to the appointments mentioned elsewhere, the following were made: Chief of the Department of Gynæcology and Obstetrics, Dr. W. B. Hendry; Professor of Economic Geology, Dr. E. S. Moore of the Pennsylvania State College; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Prof. A. T. DeLury of the Chair of Mathematics; Professor of Oto-Laryngology Dr. Perry Goldsmith and Dr. W. H. F. Addison Associate Professor of Anatomy; Registrar of University College, Prof. G. Oswald Smith. Sir John Willison succeeded Sir John Eaton on the Board of Governors and Prof. J. P. McMurrich became Dean of the School of Graduate Studies.

Western University. After many years of varying fortunes, Western University, in 1922, reached a position where it was able to meet the educational needs of Western Ontario. Composed of three units, the College of Arts, the Medical School and the Institute of Public Health, and having in affiliation with it two Colleges teaching Arts courses, viz., Assumption College at Sandwich and the Ursuline College, London, with one theological college, Huron, of London, its field of work was well distributed. The 1922 Convocation was held May 26, with 4 honourary degrees conferred, 29 degrees in Arts, 18 in Medicine and 3 diplomas for Public Health Nursing. In the Autumn Session of 1922 the registration of students taking instruction, all or in part, at the University College of Arts, was 450; at Assumption College 48; in Medicine 119; in Public Health 20 and in Special Courses 16, or a total of 663 at the University proper, with 192 nurses in training at the Faculty of Public Health and 57 students in the Summer School.

During the year some important changes in Academic policy were made. Evening classes in Economics, Theory and Practice of Banking, and Advertising, were instituted for business men and were of the same grade as those in the Day sessions giving students regular University credit on passing the terminal examinations. The Board of Governors decided upon a policy of expansion for the Summer School and *extra mural* work making it possible for students to get credit in honour courses during the Summer School and not in pass courses only and Prof. H. R. Kingston, M.A., PH.D., was appointed Director of this work. The Extension work of the University, following its organization in 1921, expanded and, during the academic year, 200 lectures were delivered by professors and instructors in 30 localities; the topics discussed included literature, history, political science, sociology, commerce, the Sciences, mathematics, public health, medicine, etc.; in February, March and April, 1922, a Course of 16 two-hour lectures and discussions on Social Service were given to a class of 50 men and women in London and an effort was made to establish tutorial classes for the benefit of the industrial workers in Western Ontario while a Workers' Educational Association was under organization at the end of 1922.

Scholarships donated were $3,000 from Major Hume Cronyn, ex-M.P., with the income to be used for prizes to students who made the highest standing in the field of government studies and $5,000 from the estate of the late William Wyatt, which the Board decided to use for the award of Scholarships bearing the name of the donour. Financially, the University received a great impetus during the year with a grant of $55,000 from the City of London and $200,000 from the Province, on maintenance account; by vote of the people the City of London gave $250,000 while the Province gave a special grant of $400,000 on building account. Other developments included the purchase of 30 acres of land adjoining the new Campus which brought the total area to 270 acres; a new bridge 300 feet in length

built on the University property, across the North Branch of the Thames in style to harmonize with the new buildings; in August, work was commenced on the Science Building and in November on the Main Building and Boiler House of the central heating plant. The Western University Canadian Officers' Training Corps was re-organized during the year and the University also assumed patronage of the re-organized Unit of the 10th Stationary Hospital. On Apr. 14, H.E. the Governor-General inaugurated the general plan of extension by turning the first sod for the foundation of the new Main Building. The Executive Committee at this time issued instructions forbidding the hazing of Freshmen and the Board of Governors authorized the Committee to draw up and enforce regulations concerning the control of fraternities and sororities; on Sept. 15 the Dean of Arts, Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, announced the appointment of Prof. E. H. Morrow as head of the Department of Commercial Economics, while Dr. George Smith was appointed Professor of Physical Education.

Queen's University, Kingston. showed a substantial increase in attendance with an enrollment of 3,042 students (the largest on record) in the autumn of 1922 as compared with 2,919 in 1921—the figures including 960 and 820, respectively, *extra mural* students. There were several important changes in the staff. Prof. John Waddell, B.A., D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, passed away during the year; J. L. Morison, M.A., D. Litt., Professor of History, accepted the Chair of History in Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and his place was taken by Duncan McArthur, M.A., F.R. Hist. S.; Prof. W. C. Clark, M.A., head of the Department of Commerce, resigned and was succeeded by W. A. Macintosh, M.A.; Prof. John R. Currie, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., was appointed the first head of the new Chair of Preventive Medicine. The 1922 Convocation was held on May 10 with 8 honourary degrees conferred, 10 M.A., 97 B.A., 5 B. Comm., 3 D. Pæd., 47 B. Sc. The Fall Convocation on Oct. 20 was the first occasion on which there was laureation of graduates at this ceremony and 32 summer school *extra-mural* graduates took part out of a total of 34. A portrait of Dr. Hamilton Cassels, K.C., of Toronto, for many years Chairman of Queen's Board of Trustees, and a memorial tablet to the late G. Y. Chown, Registrar of the University, were also unveiled. Other incidents of the year were the publication of 45 literary and scientific articles by members of the staff; the winning of the Canadian Rugby championship by the University team; the grant of $75,000 to the Library by the Ontario Government for building purposes and the institution of a Summer School of History at Ottawa with access to the Archives and opportunity to examine the social, economic and political aspects of Canadian History between 1818 and 1848.

Victoria College, Toronto, a denominational institution under Methodist Church control and affiliated with the University of Toronto for Arts work, had, for the academic year ending May 15, 1922, a registration of 614 students including 183 in Theology, with 88 graduates in Arts and 14 in Theology. During the year Prof. A. L. Langford, M.A., resigned from the Registrarship and was succeeded by Prof. C. E. Auger, B.A., and an important step was taken in co-operative work with Knox College, making it possible for the Theological students of both institutions to take most of their lectures together and thus increase the elective courses under combination of the two staffs; in all, under the arrangement, 47 courses became available to students of both Colleges, 11 others limited to Victoria College students, and 13 to Knox College students, were also made available. In addition to Victoria the other Methodist Colleges in Ontario for the year were as follows: Albert College, Belleville, with 210 students; Alma College, St. Thomas, with 289 and Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, with 120.

McMaster and Knox Universities. The former had a registration for 1921-22, of 301 and the degrees conferred at the May Convocation, 1922, included 2 honourary; 5 post-graduate; 47 graduate in Arts and 3

graduate in Theology. Woodstock College and Moulton College, Toronto, affiliated Baptist institutions, had, respectively, 109 and 175 students. An important event of the year at McMaster was the retirement of Dr. A. L. McCrimmon from the Chancellorship, and the appointment of Howard P. Whidden, B.A., B.D., LL.D., M.P., of Brandon College, Manitoba, on Dec. 21, 1922. Knox College, Toronto, the Presbyterian theological institution, had an enrollment of 145 students in October, 1922; by the end of the year its endowments reached $460,500; winter and summer schools were carried on in Extension work and at the 78th Convocation on Apr. 6, 4 honourary and 9 Theological graduate degrees were conferred. Incidents of the year included the induction of Rev. J. T. McNeill, M.A., PH.D., of Queen's University, to the Chair of Church History and the institution of Union lectures for the Theological students of Victoria and Knox Colleges.

Trinity University and Wycliffe College. The former had, for the year 1922, 45 students in Theology and 139 in Arts, and a net total of 163. The event of the year was the start on the new buildings in Toronto to cost $2,000,000 and the first sod was turned on Dec. 12, by Dr. J. F. Sweeny, Bishop of Toronto. Other incidents included the retirement of Prof. A. H. Young, M.A., D.C.L., from the Office of Dean of Residence after 30 years as a member of the Faculty; the appointment of Prof. L. C. A. Hodgings, M.A., LL.D., on Sept. 26, and the announcement at the Fall Convocation, Nov. 1, that a war memorial volume had been prepared to perpetuate the memory of the 560 members of the alumnæ who had served overseas. Wycliffe College, in 1922, had a registration of 73; conferred degrees on 3 graduates in Theology at the Spring Convocation, Apr. 27, and 2 honourary degrees at the Fall Convocation, Oct. 3rd; received a bequest of $15,000 from the estate of the late James Marshall Oliver, of Deseronto; and on Dec. 15, announced the appointment of Rev. W. E. Taylor, M.A., PH.D., as Professor of Apologetics and Church History.

The University of Ottawa and other Institutions. The University had a registration for the year of June 30, 1922, totalling 3,135 students of whom 2,296 were registered in 2 Colleges and 3 Convents affiliated with the institution. During the year 89 undergraduate degrees and 78 graduate degrees were granted, and 5 honourary degrees were conferred at the 74th annual Convocation, June 20. Among the incidents of the year was the appointment of Rev. Father Andrew Carey, O.M.I., to the position of Prefect of Discipline and the addition of the School of Pedagogy to the institution. Other leading educational institutions of Ontario during 1922 were St. Michael's College, Toronto, with 220 students; Ashbury College, Ottawa, which completed its 31st year with 110 students; Ridley College, St. Catharines, with an attendance of 200 and the opening of a new dormitory—erected at a cost of $220,000 through the generousity of Messrs. George and Ross Gooderham of Toronto—on May 26; Upper Canada College, St. Andrew's College, University of Toronto Schools, and Trinity College School, Port Hope, with enrollments of 450, 300, 470 and 160 boys, respectively. The leading Ladies' Colleges and Schools were Havergal College, Bishop Strachan School and Branksome Hall, with 720, 352 and 200 students, respectively. An interesting and valuable, yet little known, phase of education was the Ontario Frontier College, which commenced operations in 1901 and, in 1922, was carrying on its work under the direction of Principal Allred Fitzpatrick. The field of work was primarily among the lumber camps, along the railways where construction work was going on and in the first 21 years of its work over 500 college-trained men had taught and lectured in tents, box-cars and shanties under its auspices.

Mr. Biggs and Highway Development in 1922. The Hon. F. C. Biggs as Minister of Highways, continued his policy of advanced and rather complicated Road construction with the advantage of experienced aid from his Deputy-Minister, W. A.

McLean. Mr. Biggs, was, also, Minister of Public Works and, in this capacity, dealt with the construction, completion and equipment of a new Diary Building and of a new Veterinary College building in connection with the Agricultural College at Guelph, the construction of a building for the Ontario School for the Deaf at Belleville, of two new buildings for the Ontario Hospital, Whitby, and a new Court House at Sault Ste. Marie. R. P. Fairbairn, Deputy-Minister, reported for the Engineering Branch the rebuilding of a very large number of bridges and other works that had been neglected during the War—the most important being the locks at Port Carling.

He stated that the chief bridges constructed were Pearsons over the White River in Temiskaming and the Cascade over the Seguin River, Parry Sound and that 188 bridges, altogether, were constructed and 93 repaired during the fiscal year. The sum of $140,000 was paid through the Department as the Provincial Government's proportion of the excess costs over normal costs of works carried on by municipalities to relieve unemployment during the winter season of 1921-22; $65,000 was given to Municipalities to aid further schemes for the construction of drains and $25,000 was expended in drainage works in unorganized districts. The total expenditure of the Department for the year ending Oct. 31, 1922 was $2,884,259 and of this $1,583,549 was on Public Buildings—compared with a total of $2,394,597 in the fiscal year 1921.

The work of the Highway Department was, at this time, much discussed. It was commended to the farmer as providing signal conveniences for travel and transportation of crops, for pleasure and profit alike; to the motorist there was little need of explanation and to the Province at large, in these days of Tourist traffic and profit from summer visitors, there was little doubt regarding the general value of good roads. The criticisms were as to routes, method of construction, and alleged extravagance of expenditure. Mr. Biggs developed his ambitious programme as far as three years of control would permit. During this period three bodies were responsible for rural road construction and upkeep—the Highway Department, County Councils and Township Councils. Each body had a definite mileage of roads under its care while the Province, in addition, aided and subsidized the work of the other two. In detail, the Provincial Department was responsible, solely, for the roads carrying the heaviest volume of traffic—Provincial Highways; County Councils for the county roads which were main routes of local market travel and carried a volume of traffic intermediate between Provincial Highways and township roads; Township Councils for the remaining roads which, as a rule, were lightly travelled and did not demand the heavy types of construction.

The Department held the County and Township Councils, elected by the ratepayers, as strictly responsible for the roads

under their jurisdiction but relieved them, to some extent, by annual subsidies which paid one-fifth of the entire Township cash expenditure, and about one-half of the County expenditure. As to cities, prior to recent legislation, they were exempt from the cost of all roads in the open country. With the building of modern roads for modern traffic, it was felt that, in addition to motor vehicle fees, Cities should contribute to the main roads, as comprised in County roads and Provincial Highways. Mileages of Suburban roads were therefore laid out from existing systems, to which cities were in each case required to contribute equally with the Counties; the County paying 30 per cent., the City 30 per cent., and the Province 40 per cent. For County-Provincial Suburban roads, the County paid 20 per cent., the City 20 per cent., and the Province 60 per cent. For Provincial Highways the County paid 20 per cent., the City 20 per cent.

Statistics issued, as follows, by the Department—with 1922 County and Township figures largely estimates—afford some idea of the expenditures and distribution of cost during the three years (1920, 1921, 1922) of Mr. Biggs' administration: County Roads—expenditure by Counties $11,691,342 and by Province $7,794,228; Provincial County Roads—expenditure by Counties $3,533,667 and by Province $5,300,501; Township Roads—expenditure by Townships $6,865,329 and by Province $1,772,273; Provincial Highways—expenditure by Counties $5,450,063 and by Cities and Province $21,800,254. The total allocation of $64,207,661 was as follows:

Counties	$20,675,073.82	32·24%
Townships	6,865,329.88	10·70%
Cities	1,965,926.64	3·06%
Province	34,701,331.25	54·00%

The Department laid much stress upon the importance of Road maintenance, the rapid and early deterioration, where not safeguarded, in this respect, the influence of heavy traffic, frost and snow; efforts were made to keep conditions good and to keep County and other local authorities up to the mark. As to Dominion aid, out of the $20,000,000 allocated the Provinces in 1919 Ontario's share was $5,800,000 and to the end of 1922 the amount received was stated by the Minister at $3,374,247. Motor License revenues increased apace during this period and were the basis of the Provincial Highway Improvement Fund—$1,990,833 in 1920, $2,945,360 in 1921, $3,477,430 in 1922.

As to widening the Provincial Highways to 86 feet the Department's explanation may be briefly summarized: (1) No one has suggested that a Provincial Highway should be less than 66 feet and, in view of fence encroachments, it would involve the moving of many miles of fence to obtain even this width: (2) the moving of fences and cutting of underbrush, etc., to a distance of 43 feet from the centre line of the road greatly minimizes the difficulty of keeping the road open in winter and reduces the cost of snow removal; (3) Provincial Highways are

main arteries across the Provinces and, as such, usually have heavy lines of telegraph and telephone services; and in many cases electric power lines; space is necessary for these services but with such lines on the highway there is not sufficient space for the planting of trees and the result has been that on 66-foot roads mile after mile of shade trees have been destroyed; (4) the additional space (86 feet) greatly facilitates the work of grading and draining the roads, and reduces the cost of the earth work; (5) the tendency is to increase travel on the highways, which decade after decade, will require increased width of metalled or paved road surface, with additional width for road allowance and, by providing it at this time a vast expenditure will be saved in the future. The chief objections were the withdrawal of land from agriculture and the increased cost of weed cutting, etc. In 1922, according to official figures, the following was the situation on surfaced roads in the Province—55 per cent. of the whole:

Particulars	Miles
Gravel roads in Ontario	23,166
Broken stone roads (macadam)	3,385
Broken stone roads with tar carpet cover	266
Bituminous penetration pavement	139
Asphaltic and cement concrete pavement	161
Total surfaced road	27,117

In the Legislature on May 9 Mr. Biggs reviewed and defended his Highway policy. His programme was inclusive of the work done since the inception of the Provincial Highway plans with a considerable portion already complete, and an expenditure totalling $18,300,000. With these inclusions, the expenditure of, approximately, $55,000,000 by the end of 1924 was involved. The Minister explained that his plans would not put the whole 1,812 miles under construction in "a state of perfection" but it would put them in a condition to bear essential traffic. Of the total sum, $49,920,000 was required for road-ways, $5,000,000 for bridges and culverts, and $3,079,000 for connecting links in unseparated towns and villages. As to allotment, the total was as follows; In Township grants $2,000,000; in County grants $15,000,000 and on Provincial Highways, $38,000,000; as to funds, the Minister estimated that he would secure $10,000,000 from motor licenses, $4,500,000 from Federal grants, $10,000,000 from the 20 per cent. assessments paid by Counties and $3,200,000 from the Cities as their 20 per cent. of the cost of Suburban area roads.

This would leave $27,500,000 to be raised by the Province. As to construction, the scheme included 205 miles of concrete roadway, 189 miles of asphaltic concrete, 27 miles of asphaltic concrete with gravel, 167 miles of oiled gravel, 343 miles of oiled macadam, and 876 miles of ordinary gravel roads. In developing this policy Mr. Biggs carried a measure which capitalized $2,000,000 of Automobile revenue over a period of 20 years. He

estimated that this revenue would give $25,000,000 for the objects desired and stated that New York State had raised $100,000,000 in a similar manner and other States very large sums. Hon. G. S. Henry (Cons.) opposed this measure as a most daring kind of *camouflage* legislation: "You raised during the last two years at least $16,000,000 of capital, with no provision to retire the bonds, and now you expect to get this Fund of $25,000,000! Where are we going to get the maintenance money? Before your Provincial Highways are finished you will be re-surfacing some of them." He preferred the Michigan Frontage Tax system.

The policy, as a whole, was strongly criticized in the House. Opposition members asked where the value was in an average cost of $21,100 a mile on a system of half-gravel and requiring heavy renewals for surfacing at frequent intervals. Mr. Henry declared, on May 9, that it was a question whether they were not spending more money per mile than the population warranted; 37 Counties were vying, one with another, in road expenditures and he wondered if the Province, with its less than 3,000,000 population, was going to be able to keep up the pace! There was, however, no organized opposition to the policy as a whole. and Mr. Biggs answered arguments as to cost by saying that good foundation work was expensive and essential. As to this, W. A. McLean, Deputy-Minister, stated (Feb. 27) that he was proud of the work of the Highway engineers in Ontario and the system of roads that was being worked out: "Over one-half of the road mileage in Ontario is surfaced, at least to some degree, with 23,000 miles of gravel road in the Province—a record equalled by few of the States in the United States." During the Session the Minister issued more stringent regulations as to signs on the roads of the Province; amended the Highways Act by the inclusion of a provision to bar cattle from running at large on the highways and made it clear that the construction through urban municipalities was a matter for the municipal Councils; changed the Highway Improvement Act to permit municipalities to issue debentures up to 5 per cent. of the assessed value of property for road improvement, and introduced a Bill to regulate Motor bus operations on public highways which was discussed and held over till the next Session.

There was, of course, much complaint from time to time as to bits of roadway under construction and, especially, in the vicinity of cities like Toronto or Ottawa where local inconvenience and that of travellers and tourists was considerable. Mr. Biggs issued a statement, on Aug. 19, declaring that: "Work on the entire system has proceeded at a rate of which the Department is justifiably proud. Organization, equipment and machinery have permitted a degree of efficiency which has not been equalled by highway construction on the continent." On Aug. 16 the Minister inaugurated two new roads running into Hamilton—one of them to Niagara; on Sept. 26 he received from

the Ottawa Government on account of Dominion road subsidy a cheque for $1,064,656 and the Department of Highways estimated, at this time, a 1922 expenditure of $10,000,000 with about 300 miles of construction; at a Convention of Continental hotelmen in Toronto (Nov. 14) Edgar Watson, M.L.A., declared that if the Government continued its Highway policy "it would mean an increased revenue to the people of more than $100,000,000, within the next 5 years, from increased tourist traffic and travellers." On Nov. 16 the Brantford-Hamilton road was completed and on Dec. 8 Mr. Biggs opened the new Provincial Highway between Galt and Hamilton with, also, one running out from Guelph to Fergus and Elora. At the U. F. O. Convention (Dec. 14) the Roads Committee reported against the Highway policy and urged the Government to "substitute for the policy of expensive Provincial Highways, a policy of organized, continuous, road maintenance and of making good roads for all rather than high grade roads for a few."

Meantime, the Canadian Good Roads organizations had warmly backed up the Ontario Minister. Mr. Biggs addressed the 20th annual Convention of the Ontario body (Mch. 1) and heard the Lieut.-Governor describe him as deserving great public credit and President T. J. Mahony of Hamilton declare that the money was being spent to the "best possible advantage"; in June the Ontario organization published a pamphlet surveying the various Provincial road systems and stating that Ontario had out-distanced the other Provinces with an expenditure in 1921 of $27,900,000; on June 15 Mr. Biggs addressed, at Victoria, B.C., the Convention of the Dominion Good Roads Association and told them that when his system was completed United States tourists would pay Ontario $10,000,000 a year in motor taxes.

The Agricultural Department; Mr. Doherty as Minister. This important Department had Receipts in 1922 (Oct. 31) of $312,711 and expenditures of $1,482,563. The Minister, Hon. Manning W. Doherty, controlled many interests affecting the farmer and of these the Ontario Agricultural College, with, in 1922, 2,112 students, was not the least. It had an important Experimental Farm and departments devoted to Live Stock, Field Husbandry, Bacteriology, Horticulture, Weed and Plant Diseases and Farm Management Surveys. The Ontario Veterinary College, Kemptville Agricultural School and the Demonstration Farm at Monteith were under this Minister; the publication and distribution of annual Reports of the chief Farmers' organizations, with the sympathetic oversight of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, made up a useful Departmental policy and the work of the Live-Stock, Dairy and Fruit Branches was very helpful to the farmer; the Institutes Branch furnished lecturers and demonstrators for meetings held under the auspices of the Department, Farmers' Clubs, Dairymen's Associations, Cheese Factories, Creameries, Women's Institutes. Special meet-

ings and short courses were planned by the Agricultural Representatives and these dealt with production problems covering cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, poultry, grains, roots, etc., with, also, such matters as quality of production and marketing methods; co-operative concerns such as the Canadian Tobacco Growers' Association, Kingston, the Niagara Peninsula Growers, Ltd., Grimsby, the Ontario Honey Producers, Ltd., Toronto, and the Ontario Co-operative Dairy Products, Ltd., Toronto, together with 179 small organizations, were assisted, though not controlled, by the Department; District Fairs and various Exhibitions, Poultry, Breeding Stations, Acre Profit, Dairy Profit, Baby Beef, Feeding Hog Competitions and varied Demonstrations were aided or directed, while Live-Stock Clubs, Pig Clubs, Boys' and Girls' Work Clubs were helped in some form or other by the Department.

Mr. Doherty took special interest in the subject of Immigration and, in 1921, 2,360 farm labourers, 371 women and 458 children were brought out from England and placed at work in the Province. The Minister's plans, as developed during 1922, were to seek British immigrants in three distinct classes—the experienced farmer with means, or without means, and the farm labourer. He also was interested in a plan to have lads of the ages of 15 and 16 brought out from a certain type of institution which prevailed in the Old Country. "I think that the time is ripe," he said on July 22, "for a well thought-out, well-planned, systematic scheme of immigration for Ontario." In the Aug. 26th issue of the Toronto *Star*, the Minister declared for an "aggressive, discriminating immigration plan.". When developed it should be a settled, steady policy and should provide for careful selection, proper transportation and reception, moderate and rational supervision after settlement. Appeals should be to practical farmers with means, farmers and farm labourers, domestic help and rural-born boys and girls.

On Sept. 5-6 he had a Conference at the Parliament Buildings attended by W. C. Noxon, Agent-General in London, and representatives of the Salvation Army, Toronto and London Boards of Trade, Council of Women, Women's Institutes and other bodies. There was prolonged discussion with the following Resolution passed: "This Conference is of the opinion that the Government of Ontario would be justified in adopting, in co-operation with the Imperial and Federal Governments, a sane, aggressive Immigration policy, with the object of increasing settlement in rural Ontario and developing the natural resources of the Province, with careful consideration given to the following features:

The bringing out, training and placing of British boys from 14 to 16 years of age.

The bringing out and placing of experienced farmers with families, by making provision for living accommodaton on lines acceptable to the immigrant and the farmer.

The encouragement of farmers with capital, and the extension of loans now available to farmers of three years' residence in the Province.

The continuation of immigration of domestic servants and farm labour, with such assistance for transportation, and reception, and supervision as may be found practicable.

Addressing the Toronto Board of Trade (Sept. 20) Mr. Doherty and Mr. Noxon emphasized the idea of bringing out young farmers' sons and placing them as cadets on the farms. At the close of the year it was stated that Mr. Noxon in London, acting for the Ontario Government, had made specific arrangements with the British authorities, under the Empire Settlement Act, and subject to approval at Toronto, for the transportation, training and final establishment of emigrants on the farm—the scheme to cover boys, young men and women, and farm labourers. Meantime, following upon the Agricultural Development Act of 1921 and the formation of the Provincial Savings Office system under which over $3,000,000 of deposits were received during the year, Mr. Doherty had been working out his plan to make Government long-term and short-term Loans to farmers under the conditions specified in the Act.

The Agricultural Development Board had been constituted with A. G. Farrow, as Chairman and Manager, W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, and T. R. Jennings, Assistant Provincial Auditor, as members. There was no direct relation between this Board and the Savings Offices but it had been originally understood that the money on deposit would be utilized for these specific loans to farmers. This connection, however, did not appear and the Board was authorized, under the Act, to issue bonds up to $500,000 as a sort of preliminary capital and Debentures to a practically unlimited amount—offset by the security of 1st mortgages. The first annual Report of the Board for the year ending Oct. 31, 1922, stated that, at first, in order to finance loans, the Board issued bonds aggregating $488,000 and these bonds were taken up by the Provincial Treasurer at 5 per cent. interest; then Debentures were issued and also taken up by the Treasurer on the same basis—to an aggregate of $988,000 by Oct. 31, 1922.

The long-term loans were issued on 1st mortgage security and with a condition that none could be repaid in less than three years. The objects of the loans were as follows, with the 1922 distribution: Purchase of land 47%, Erection of buildings 14%, Settling estates 8%, discharge of mortgages 25% and drainage 6%. The total amount loaned was $1,594,346 and the difference between this sum and the amount of Debentures issued was due to the listing of loans before the money was paid out; the mortgages held as security against the Debentures totalled $4,693,-604. As to Short-term loans, they were based upon the security of original Farm Loan Associations composed, each, of 30 farmers with a share subscription of $100 and cash payment of $10.00; the total was $163,160 in 1921-22. The total of all loans made from Oct. 1st, 1921, when the Board started operations, to

Dec. 31, 1922, was $2,549,090. During the Session Mr. Doherty caried an amendment to the Farm Loans Act increasing the amount loanable upon short terms from $1,000 to $2,000.

In this connection the Minister had a controversy with the Canadian Bankers' Association—dealt with under Banks—which attracted much attention. Mr. Doherty (Mch. 22) attacked the Association with vigour for a Circular-letter sent to Bank Managers, emphasized the Merchants' Bank collapse and an alleged loss to the public of $12,000,000, warned the Bankers not to come into conflict with the people and described the Government's policy as follows: "We aim to supplement the (banking) facilities, based particularly on agricultural needs and conditions. The extent to which these new facilities are taken advantage of will be the best measure of the need, but my own idea would be that there is plenty of room for both." Co-operation was better than hostility. The most resented clause in the original circular was the charge that his plan was a "political move" and this the Association publicly withdrew.

Another incident was the abolition of the British Cattle embargo and the assertion by Mr. Premier Drury on July 26 that: "I regard the vote in favour of the lifting of the Cattle embargo as the direct result of the campaign of education begun in England by Mr. Doherty in 1920 and carried on in 1921. The course of the Parliamentary debate justifies his action in bringing the matter before the great British people." On Feb. 13 a Delegation representing 10,000 milk producers in Eastern Ontario urged the Minister not to enforce the Dairy Standards Act because of a variety of increased costs said to be involved. A subject in which Mr. Doherty took great interest was the extension of Co-operative effort. In the *Globe* (Mch. 24) he dealt with Farm betterment policies and said: "Foremost among these movements I would place that for wider and better organization to effect co-operative marketing. This involves the organization of farmers on the basis of the commodity which they produce, so that a large proportion of any commodity produced in the Province may be marketed through one small organization."

He had done much in 1921 to organize the Niagara district Fruit interests along these lines and he gave active support to every possible co-operative movement. At a Convention of Fruit Growers in Toronto on Feb. 8, T. J. Mahony, of the Niagara Peninsula Growers. Ltd., described the success of Co-operation there and Mr. Doherty followed with a suggestion that the Government might assist the marketing of Ontario's fruits by giving grants to co-operative Fruit associations for the erection of central packing houses where the fruit could be assembled and graded and thus establish a reputation for high quality. At the annual meeting of the Niagara Peninsula Growers, Ltd., in Grimsby on Feb. 20, Mr. Mahony, as General Manager, reported an enrollment growing from 469 at its inception on May 9, 1921, to 656 at this date, the turnover of 1½ million dollars and opera-

ting expenses of 10 per cent.; their work was described as "honest effort to improve grades, eliminate waste, and arrange for a better system of marketing fruit"; he stated that in 1920, when the greater part of the Niagara fruit crop rotted below the trees, 32 million dollars' worth of American fruit came into Canada.

The Minister of Agriculture was present and spoke on Co-operation in general. Some of the Company's operations during the year were successful—especially in grapes—but an experiment in peaches was unfortunate owing to a sudden fall in prices and poor packing. In the Legislature on Mch. 2nd Mr. Doherty dealt at length with his policy and views in this connection and as to agricultural conditions, Farmers' Loans, speculation in Agricultural products, etc. Upon this latter point he urged a strong co-operative organization, properly financed and sanely managed: "There is no speculation in the fruit of California, where the whole fruit crop is under control of a Co-operative organization. That State has a citrus organization doing business of $100,000,000 a year. They have reduced the cost of doing business from 15 per cent. to 2½ per cent. There is no fluctuation in prices nor speculation in California fruits because this organization sees to it that there is no speculation." In March the Peninsula Growers, Ltd., made Mr. Mahony President and C. W. Baxter of Ottawa General Manager.

Meanwhile a Select Committee appointed by the Legislature in 1921 and composed of Hon. M. W. Doherty, W. Montgomery, G. D. Sewell, G. M. Leeson, C. F. Swayze, J. R. Cooke, W. D. Black, W. J. Bragg and T. Marshall had been studying Provincial Fruit interests and matters relating to production, packing, storage, shipping and export marketing of Ontario fruit and, especially, apples. The chief recommendations were as follows: (1) The practical application of the most approved scientific methods to the cultivation of fruits with a view to securing the most desirable varieties to meet the demands of the markets; (2) the most improved methods in the picking and packing of all perishable products; (3) ample facilities for transportation by land and sea of perishable products to either domestic or foreign markets; (4) arrangements to be made Overseas by which the present adverse conditions in freight and marketing may be overcome."

The Minister had his own plans, however, and during the Legislative Session he carried the incorporation of The Co-operative Dairy Products, Ltd.—a scheme for organization of the dairymen of the Province into a co-operative marketing organization somewhat upon the lines of the California fruit operations. The capital was to be $1,000,000 and the Act provided powers wide enough to cover any branch of the dairying business, from production to the ultimate marketing of the product, in addition to the handling of all sorts of dairy and factory supplies with, also, authority for financing and borrowing money from the Banks. Mr. Doherty addressed a representative meet-

ing of dairymen and others in Toronto on May 19, spoke of the New Zealand system and urged (1) co-operative organization on a commodity basis, (2) prices to be determined at the point of consumption, (3) ownership of local plants to be in the hands of local bodies, (4) central authority as to standards, packing, and methods of sale. The principle of Co-operative marketing of diary products was endorsed by Resolution and it was decided to go ahead with organization.

Another Bill sponsored by this Minister was the Co-operative Credit Societies Act which authorized the formation of Societies for the purpose of receiving moneys on deposit from members and with the power to make loans to members with, or without, security as defined in their incorporation. A vigorous Co-operative campaign followed—especially as to the Cheese industry; Mr. Doherty spoke at various points and at the Ottawa Exhibition on Sept. 14 stated that "the day is at hand when Canada has got to exercise Governmental control, or supervision, of its export trade"—with scientific economic marketing of its farm products; to a Women's Institute Convention in November, the Minister declared the current system of marketing farm products in Canada to be "slovenly, inefficient, wasteful and inviting speculation". The Co-operative method, if applied, would raise the whole standard of living in Canada. Agricultural Societies were aided by the Department with grants during the year for competitions and other purposes and a series of important Bulletins published upon Co-operative Marketing, Silos and Silage, the Cabbage Maggot, Cheese Marketing, Farm Poultry, Farm Management, Flour and Breadmaking, etc. The Presidents of the chief Agricultural Societies in 1922 were as follows:

Name	President	Place
Ontario Seed Growers' Association	R. R. Moore	Norwich
Ontario Corn Growers' Association	Stewart McDonald	Port Lambton
Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association	J. Gardhouse	Weston
Ontario Horse Breeders' Association	J. A. Boag	Queensville
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Association	Adam Thompson	Stratford
Poultry Producers of Ontario	L. N. Clark	Port Hope
Yorkshire Breeders' Club	H. A. Dorrance	Orangeville
Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association	G. H. Mark	Little Britain
Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario	W. J. Bragg	Beamsville
Entomological Society of Ontario	F. J. A. Morris	Peterborough
Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association	E. T. Bainard	Lambeth
Ontario Poultry Association	J. S. Greenshields	Toronto
Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association	Arthur Onslow	Niagara
Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario	J. N. Alleu	Dunnville
Dairymen's Association of Easteru Ontario	M. M. Empy	Napanee
Ontario Experimental Union	J. W. Widdifield, M.L.A.	Uxbridge
Ontario Swine Breeders' Association	M. St. Marie	Leamington
Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association	G. H. Pood	London
Ontario Horticultural Society	W. M. McKay	Weston

Mines and Lands; Other Departments and Commissions. The Hon. Henry Mills, as Minister of Mines, had a most important Northern industry to deal with; on a gross production of $62,000,000 the dividends would total about $8,000,000, the taxes $1,000,000, the expenditure on Supplies $20,000,000; the Power development of the North was increasing yearly for the use of Mines with, in 1922, a total of 106,115 h.-p. of which the Porcupine camp used 22,400 h.-p., Cobalt 24,840 h.-p. and Sudbury 38,200 h.-p.; the situation of the North country and its people depended greatly upon the well-being of the mines and the legislation passed regarding them.

Mr. Mills continued the work of his predecessors in these fields with eight geological parties investigating and studying the mineral values of the North-land; H. O. Ricaby, E. L. Bruce, W. F. Green, R. G. McConnell, A. G. Burrows, E. W. Todd, P. E. Hopkins and C. W. Knight were in charge of these parties. The Minister had to face in some form or other the Power situation under which the Hollinger, Northern Power Co., Abitibi and T. and N. O. Railway interests were all demanding special rights of development and, in this connection, several conferences took place during the year—especially as to the rival interests of the Abitibi and Hollinger in the Storage and flow of the Abitibi River and the rights of the Government itself; there were questions of electrifying and extending the T. and N. O. Railway and giving transportation facilities to new mining areas such as Kirkland; there were the yearly rushes of prospectors to new points of hope or discovery and the ever-changing need of new Regulations.

During the Session the Minister amended the Mining Act tightening up, or improving, the regulations by (1) forbidding any person, mining partnership or Company from prospecting upon, or staking, recording, or acquiring, any unpatented running claim or right upon Crown lands or upon land of which Mining rights were in the Crown, without a miner's license; (2) permitting on such Crown land where the surface rights had been granted, sold, leased or located by the Crown, a mining claim to be staked out only upon discovery by the licensee of valuable mineral in place with compensation provided for; (3) providing that no mining claim should be staked out or recorded on land sold or located under the Public Lands Act in which the mines, minerals, or mining rights had not been reserved, or upon land for which there was a recent and *bona fide* application pending in the Department of Lands and Forests. In October the Minister announced his selection of a Committee to investigate the Commercial possibilities of Iron Ore in Ontario as follows: R. A. Guess, Professor of Metallurgy and H. E. T. Haultain, Professor of Mining, University of Toronto; J. G. Morrow of the Steel Co. of Canada; G. S. Cowie of the Algoma Steel Corporation; Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, (Chairman) and R. J. Hunt of Montreal.

In December the Report of the Joint Dominion and Ontario Peat Committee, appointed in 1915, was issued by the Department; its object had been to experiment with certain Peat machines in order to discover a process that would make practicable a use of the great Ontario peat deposits. The peat bogs at Alfred were chosen as the scene of the experiments; the operations were not wholly successful, however, and it was not until 1922 that a success was achieved which enabled the Committee to report that they had solved the problem which had been submitted to them; the method and system were said to be capable of turning out peat of splendid fuel quality.

In the annual Reports for 1920 and 1921 there was much valuable information as to areas and resources, scientific conditions and practical workings; an important publication by A. G. Burrows dealt with the Gowganda and other Silver areas and Auld and Cane Townships; another monograph dealt with Schrieber and the Duck Lake Area, the Economic Deposits in Thunder Bay District and conditions in the Goudreau Gold area; E. S. Estlin, while Commissioner of Natural Gas, submitted a valuable Report on Natural Gas and Oil Field Operations in Ontario; the Boston-Skead Gold area in Temiskaming was dealt with at length by A. G. Burrows and P. E. Hopkins and the Black River Area (near the Kirkland Lake Gold fields) was reviewed by D. G. H. Wright; a technical study of the Stratigraphy and Palæontology of Toronto and Vicinity by W. A. Parks and W. S. Dyer was also published.

This Minister, also, had charge of the Game and Fisheries Department and his Report for the year of Oct. 31, 1922, showed a revenue of $737,519 and expenditures of $347,352; an aggregate catch in the Fisheries of 38,022,017 lbs. valued at $2,807,525; a stocking of Provincial waters with fry, fingerlings and fish totalling 270,174,812; establishment of new areas as Game Sanctuaries which included that of Miner in Essex County, Pease-

marsh in Grey, Nopiming in Carleton, Eugenia in Grey and Peel in Peel County. Deer and moose licenses sold in 1922 were 23,344; Fur pelts tanned or exported numbered 947,343 and were valued at $4,489,288; Fur-farming permits totalled 141 and the farms were stocked chiefly with Silver, Black, Red and Cross foxes totalling 1,564, Mink 94, Raccoon 50 and Skunk 82. T. W. Gibson was Deputy Minister of Mines and R. McDonald Deputy-Minister of Game and Fisheries.

The Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests reported for 1922 that the revenue of the Province in land transactions and timber operations had been the largest in its history. As Minister of Lands Mr. Bowman had charge of (1) surveys, sales, leases, locations and grants of Agricultural lands, the placing of settlers and the general disposition of all Crown areas for Ranching, Summer Resorts, Fur Farming, Transmission lines, Mill sites, Water lots and numerous other purposes; (2) control of Water Powers and the lease for commercial and industrial purposes at annual rentals based upon horse-power developed and sold; (3) public parks such as Algonquin, Quetico and Rondeau—great Provincial natural recreation grounds and protectors and propagators of wild game and bird life—also conservers of timber; (4) loans and advances to settlers covering seed grain, feed and stock, Experimental Farms, Creameries and Dairy Co-operative Societies; (5) Building of Colonization and Northern Ontario Trunk and side roads to meet needs of settlers. As Minister of Forests he was responsible for (1) cruising, surveying and estimating timber and pulpwood areas; (2) selling and disposing of timber limits; (3) measurement of timber and collection of all charges resulting from the issue of timber licenses and from bush operations; (4) Forest Fire protection and Reforestation.

During the year $189,549 were received from the sale of agricultural lands and townsites with Crown leases; 135,656 acres of Free grants were located and 460 patents covering 64,813 acres issued to settlers; the revenue of the Department from all sources was $4,439,340 or $400,000 more than in 1921 and of this total $4,181,431 came from Woods and Forests; the disbursements of the Department were $2,399,175 and included payment of Land Agents, Crown Timber agents, Homestead Inspectors and Forest Rangers with $151,216 on Reforestation, $648,584 on Fire Ranging, $299,616 on Forest Ranging, $671,184 on Colonization roads, $154,856 on Surveys; the area covered by License on Oct. 31, 1922, was 17,289 square miles subject to a ground rent of $5.00 per sq. mile. The Minister pointed out, in connection with the Timber Investigation of 1921-22, that $122,000 had been collected as trespass and over-run charges, that the Court decision in the Shevlin-Clarke case involved payments to the Government of $170,000 to cover the increased rate on the timber cut with, approximately, $900,000 on the timber still remaining to be cut and $250,000 more under the settlement finally reached. In Northern and North-Western Ontario a sum of $2,010,153 was expended by the Department for development purposes and of this $1,603,148 was spent upon the construction, maintenance and repair of roads and bridges and $407,004 used to advance settlement and colonization, together with loans to settlers through the Settlers' Loan Commissioner.

Much was done in Fire protection and, during the season, a change was made in the field organization of the region south of the French River—known as the Ottawa-Huron district and comprising 10,000,000 acres. It was divided into three districts and placed under Technical forest engineers while the Forestry Branch installed an over-head system of lookout towers and telephone communication with 175 miles of telephone lines and 28 lookout towers; several hundred miles of roads and trails were opened and cleaned out; landing docks made for boats and canoes; camping grounds made in several places and signs put up directing travellers as to good camping sites: through an arrangement with the Air Board, the area was patrolled by seaplanes. The Minister reported that some reasonable solution of the slash disposal problem was one of the most pressing needs in connection with Fire protection: "I believe that the timber operators on the whole

are prepared to co-operate with the Department in any reasonable slash disposal regulations."

Despite all this work 1,021 fires occured during the year with 346,000 acres burned over. As to Reforestation Mr. Bowman had continued the work of the Norfolk station conserves, started in 1908, with plants in 1922 numbering 15,496,000; the distribution of trees during the year was 1,059,-232. At this time, also, the Department eo-operated with that of Mines in sending out surveyors to lay down base and meridian lines and to traverse leading waterways in the North; the Inter-Provineial boundary survey between Ontario and Manitoba, eommeneed in 1921, was continued under direetion of J. W. Pieree while E. T. Wilkie for Ontario and P. E. Mercier for Quebec were appointed to make a joint survey of a portion of the boundary line between those Provinees; on Nov. 1st the Department had a record single day's sale of timber limits in Toronto with 187 sq. miles disposed of.

The Hon. W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labour, in his Report for the year 1922 dealt with the work of the Boiler Inspeetion, Factory Inspection and Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' branehes, Ontario offices of the Employment Serviee of Canada, private employment ageneies, Advisory Committee on Unemployment, Unemployment Relief and Provincial Employment Serviee Counеil. He deseribed the passing during the year of the aeute period of unemployment, the growing improvement in Labour eonditions, the inereased industrial aetivity; the returns from trade unions in Ontario were said to show an average unemployment membership of 6 per cent. during 11 months of 1922 as against 10 per eent. in 1921 and the number of vacant positions reported by employers was 180,967 during 1922 or an inerease of 44,109 over the previous year; in the Factory Inspeetion branch 18,528 inspeetions were made, and the general provisions of the Factory, Shop and Offiee Building Aet relating to health, safety and employment were stated to have been satisfactorily enforced and earried out; the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' branch showed inereased aetivity with 13,912 eertifieates granted, 1,968 candidates examined and 390 power plants registered. During the year a Provineial Employment Serviee Council was established with a view to inereasing the effieieney of the serviee and making recommendations to the Minister for the prevention and alleviation of unemployment. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy-Minister, in reviewing these figures, stated, as to Ontario strikes in 1922, that "settlements were affeeted in the case of 10 and in one of the disputes carried over from the past year while 4 strikes remained unterminated at the end of the year, and in the ease of the other 8, either the strikers were replaeed by other workers, or time loss ceased to be a faetor."

Mr. Rollo earried several Labour measures through the Legislature ineluding (1) an amendment to the Minimum Wage Aet, giving the Board authority to fix the working hours as well as the minimum wage of female employees; (2) an amendment to the Workmen's' Compensation Act deelaring that a railwayman's dependents who, in eonsequence of the workman's duties may have eeased to be residents of Ontario, would nevertheless be entitled, if they later returned to reside in Ontario, to eompensation in respect of an aeeident oeeuring in Ontario and, also, raising the scale of eompensation for ehildren when the dependent, being a widow or an invalid husband, died; (3) amending the Steam Boiler Aet and the Railway Employees' Voters Aet to bring Railway-express clerks, employed by Express eompanies, under its operation; (4) providing in eities and towns of 10,000 or over for 24 eonseeutive hours of rest in every seven days, on a Sunday, if possible, for all workers in hotels, restaurants and cafés with the exeeption of watchmen, janitors, superintendents and foremen, employees of a class where there were not more than two employed, or employees not employed for more than five hours in any one day; (5) giving authority to municipal eouneils to borrow money, without the assent of the eleetors, by the issue of Debentures to meet expenditures on relief work for unemployment not otherwise payable—subjeet to approval by the Railway and Muni-

cipal Board; (6) amending the Children's Protection Act so that no child should engage in any street trade, or occupation, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the forenoon of the following day; (7) amending the Motor Vehicle Act to forbid any person to employ or permit anyone under the age of 16 years to operate a motor vehicle, or over the age of 16 and under the age of 18 years, to drive a motor vehicle unless and until he obtained a license.

Amongst the matters dealt with in a report to the Minister by H. C. Hudson of the Ontario Employment Service—with its 25 offices in the Province—was the plan under which "importation requests" from employers were accepted and filled by immigration in cases where no local help or suitable help from other Canadian centres was available. The cases arranged in 1922 were 199 with 784 workers imported. During the 12 months 192,-266 applications for work were received, 180,967 vacancies reported and 143,011 positions filled. In the Women's Department an improvement was stated in the supply of domestics: "Wages for experienced maids remain about the same with housemaids receiving an average of $30.00 to $35.00 per month; cooks, $35.00 to $45.00, cook-generals, $25.00 to $35.00, and mothers' help from $15.00 to $20.00 per month."

The 1st annual Conference of the Offices in Ontario was held in Toronto on Oct. 7; the first meeting of the Provincial Employment Service Council, appointed by the Minister of Labour, was held on Aug 31 with Prof. G. E. Jackson as Chairman; the number of private employment Agencies, licensed and operating in 1922, were 13 and the number of positions filled by them, 32,286; the Advisory Committee on Unemployment, appointed in 1921 with Hon. E. C. Drury as Chairman prepared and issued 20,000 copies of a valuable pamphlet, inserted 489 advertisements in 53 newspapers and arranged 175 meetings, addressed by 253 speakers; in the general Relief schemes 56 municipalities participated, at a total cost of $740,056, with $233,235 contributed by the Provincial Government and 23,873 married persons in receipt of aid. In other matters the Minister reported 23 industrial disputes during the year and 2,712 employees involved with 423 fatal accidents in industries and a total Immigration of 28,249. To this Minister the Provincial Chief Officer of Health—Dr. J. W. S. McCullough—reported on behalf of his Board (for 1922) a variety of special Regulations affecting different diseases and districts and sanitary conditions; reviewed the work of the 8 Laboratories under control of the Board in the preparation of remedies, examination of specimens, distribution of vaccines, serums, etc., described the work of Divisions touching Sanitary engineering, Child Welfare, Preventible Diseases, Industrial Hygiene, Public Health Education.

The Hon. H. C. Nixon, Provincial Secretary and Registrar-General, administered a number of important interests. The charters, licenses, etc., issued by his Department during 1921-22 totalled 1,601 and the Fees received were $450,710. The Report of Dr. J. W. S. McCullough to this Minister, issued in 1922, showed a total of 74,152 births in 1921, 24,871 marriages and 34,551 deaths; W. W. Dunlop, Inspector, reported 16,800 persons committed to Provincial goals in 1921 and a cost of $318,287 with 4,472 persons committed to the Reformatories during the year—Mr. Dunlop also reported as to Penitentiaries and Hospitals for Feeble Minded; Dr. Alex. McKay, Inspector, dealt with 264 Public and Private Hospitals, refuges, orphanages, etc., with 132,403 patients under Hospital treatment during 1922 and an expenditure (on capital account, revenue and Provincial grant, of $903,848) totalling $9,034,963.

The Report of the Ontario Board of Parole to Mr. Nixon covered the year of Oct. 31, 1922; the members were Judge Emerson Coatsworth, Hamilton Cassels, K.C., T. H. Preston, Col. Noel Marshall, W. A. Evans, Daniel Millar, W. W. Dunlop; Mrs. G. A. Brodie was appointed during the year to help in dealing with women and girls appearing before the Board and Dr. A. E. Lavell was Secretary. Under the Board's system the various Reformatories and Industrial farms sent to its office a Descriptive Record card of each inmate within a week or two, at most, after his reception, and,

except in cases of very short definite sentence, the investigation was then carried on. As a result, in 1922, 440 persons were paroled, looked after and work obtained for them, 20 failures in these cases were reported and 100 cases, additional, were recommended for ticket-of-leave; Dr. Lavell, also, reported as to 276 Extra-Mural permits granted prisoners under sentence and arrangement for employment of a special nature.

The Bureau of Municipal Affairs—J. A. Ellis, Director—reported to Mr. Nixon as to Assessments, Debts, and other statistics and regarding Municipal Water-works and Gas-works. The Rural population for 1921 was estimated at 1,056,238 and the Urban and City total at 1,736,244; the rural Assessment at $747,294,199 and the Urban and City total $1,663,428,854; the Municipal rural taxes totalling $13,646,271, Urban $8,026,514, with $34,092,320 for Cities; the Debenture and School Debts were $16,999,024 Rural, $43,481,113 Urban and $246,627,178 for Cities; the total Debenture Debt was $307,107,315 with Sinking Funds of $53,511,957. Mr. Ellis also submitted a Report of Housing which showed $8,750,000 advanced by the Dominion to the Province for this purpose up to the close of 1922, and $8,283,040 advanced by the Province to various Municipalities with other amounts pledged which would make a further loan of $500,000 from the Dominion necessary; re-payments to date by Municipalities, for principal and interest, were $1,693,616 with only two Municipalities in arrears.

The Minimum Wage Board. The 1st Annual Report of this Board —composed of J. W. MacMillan (Chairman), Mrs. Margaret Stephen, Mrs. L. M. Parsons, H. G. Fester and R. A. Stapells, Vice-President of the Toronto Board of Trade—covered ten months of 1921 and during that period it had held 102 meetings. The Board included an equal number of representatives of employers and employees and the Report claimed that its work rested upon an economic and moral principle, so simple and convincing that all admitted its cogency: "This principle is the right of the worker to live from her work. It asserts the value and dignity of human life within the industrial sphere. It does not fix wages, but sets levels below which wages may not fall. On this account, the Board, though composed of members drawn from widely different classes of the community and possessing greatly divergent interests, has been able to act in constant harmony. During the whole period of its activity, it has not once divided upon any question representing the usual contentions between capital and labour."

During the period dealt with the Board arranged Minimum wage budgets and wages for Laundry workers, Dry cleaning and Dye works in Toronto, and retail store and other saleswomen while a large number of industries were dealt with in groups. As to time conditions, this statement was made: "A serious and increasing difficuty arises from the time periods which are in vogue in the several establishments. The custom throughout the Province is that the work period per week is less than the maximum allowed by law. Only a very few establishments have been found which kept their female employees at work a full 60 hours per week. The 48-hour week is quite common, and many factories and stores work even a shorter period. The Board has followed the practice of accepting the work week in vogue in any plant as a standard upon which calculation of wages may be based." Early in 1922 orders were issued by the Board dealing with female employees in cities of over 50,000 population—excepting Toronto—with, as an illustration, the following schedule of Minimum wages: Experienced workers at $11.50 per week, inexperienced adults to start at $9.50 and after 6 months to get $10.50; young girls to start at $8, after 6 months to get $9, after 12 months $10 and after 18 months $11.

Regulations followed (1) as to places of over 5,000 and less than 10,000 and (2) as to all places except those of more than 5,000. The chief publicly expressed opposition to these rates and rules came from the Retail Merchants' Association of Eastern Ontario where, without reference to details, members at its annual meeting (Kingston, Jan. 18th) declared that the Act was "fad legislation" and referred to it as meddlesome and paternal; a Res-

olution was passed providing for careful study of the Act and its requirements by the Executive, and, if found of no value, or an injustice to the retail trade, that the Government be asked to omit the retail trade from its operations. The rural merchants were strong in their criticisms.

The Workmen's Compensation Board with Samuel Price as Chairman, and H. J. Halford and G. A. Kingston as Commissioners reported to Mr. Rollo as Minister of Labour that the total benefits awarded during 1922 were $5,692,896 compared with $6,189,263 in 1921; that, during the 8 years of operation, the benefits paid under the Act were $33,640,550; that the number of accidents in the year were 50,411 compared with 45,191 during 1921 and the fatal accidents 418 and 386 respectively; that the amount paid for medical aid, including doctor, hospital and skilled nursing bills, during 1922 was $692,819 as against $662,793 during 1921; that the total assessments and other incomes for 1922 amounted to $4,139,858, the compensation and other expenditures amounted to $4,483,535, the net balance from prior years $1,221,204 while the provisional balance at the end of the year was $877,527. The Assets on Dec. 31, 1922, totalled $15,870,977 and the Liabilities included a Pension liability of $9,986,980 and Employers' deposits of $2,952,210 for Pensions and interest earned. The Report made this claim:

"Though the Ontario Act is now providing, it is believed, the most liberal benefits of any Compensation law upon the continent, it is very far from being the most expensive upon employers. This is largely because very little of what the employers pay goes for administration or other expenses, and because the immense over-head and profit loading, which are inevitable in ordinary insurance, are absent. Apart from the cost of accident prevention or safety associations, nearly $98 out of every $100 which employers pay goes directly for the benefit of injured workmen or their dependents. And there is no litigation and a minimum of trouble and expense for both workmen and employers. By contrast compare, for instance, the State of Pennsylvania, where it cost the employers $80,290,028 in premiums to provide $35,506,041 benefits. These are the official figures for the 5 years ending with 1920 (U.S. Government *Labour Review*, April, 1922). In Great Britain statistics show that for the year 1920 it cost £8,851,607 in insurance premiums to pay benefits amounting to £2,980,755".

The Mothers' Allowance Board was composed of the Rev. Peter Bryce (Chairman) Mrs. W. F. Singer, Mrs. Adam Shortt, M.D., A. J. Reynolds and Major F. J. Murchy, K.C., and was appointed in 1920. It reported to this Minister that the number of Beneficiaries had grown from 2,660 on Oct. 31, 1921, to 3,559, a year later, with a payment of $1,382,138 in 1922 and that in the homes of these beneficiaries there were 10,922 children under 16 years of age; that the amended Act of 1921 extended the scope of the Commission's power to serve the children of the Province and, under the foster-mother clause, 66 foster-mothers had been appointed as beneficiaries on behalf of 208 children; that the Local Boards, 96 in number, and serving gratuitously, had rendered magnificent service throughout the year; that many members of the Board, to attend the meetings, had to travel long distances, involving, frequently, absence for a day from business or home. It was stated that all beneficiaries in centres of populaton, 10,000 and over, were granted allowances on the basis of the city rate, which was $40 monthly for two children, increasing $5 monthly for each additional child under 16 years of age with an intermediate rate of $5 per month less than the city rate—established for beneficiaries in centres of population from 5,000 to 10,000; that the country rate be paid to all other beneficiaries—$30 monthly for two children, with an additional $5 monthly for each child under 16 years of age. The administrative expenses for the year were $17,988. The reported results of the two years' work showed much good done, improvement in health, housing and home conditions for both mothers and children, the re-union of families, better standards of life, with careful management and economy shown by beneficiaries. In September J. M. McCullough was appointed Secretary to the Commission.

The T. and N. O. Railway and Other Commissions. The latest published Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board in the year 1922 was for 1920 and was submitted to the Attorney-General by H. C. Small, Secretary—the members being D. M. McIntyre, (Chairman), A. B. Ingram and J. A. Ellis. It showed 767 formal applications and a number of appeals and decisions as to Municipal annexations of territory, validation of Debentures, Municipal Assessment appeals, Railway returns and Accident conditions, Sub-division plans, extensions of Public Utilities, Telephone systems and services. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission—G. W. Lee, North Bay, (Chairman), Colonel J. I. McLaren, Hamilton, and Lieut.Col. L. T. Martin, Ottawa, Commissioners—reported as to this Provincial Railway undertaking a very satisfactory year's operation (1922) with a gross Revenue of $4,361,651, total Expenditures of $3,649,146 and a net Revenue of $712,505. The operating expenditures were 79·4 per cent. of gross operating earnings compared with 89 per cent. in 1921; the Fire Insurance carried by the Commission was $2,541,595; the mileage was 252 on the main line, 76 on the Charlton, Porcupine and Elk Lake Branches, 122 on yards and sidings and 13 leased to Nipissing Central —a total of 469·20 miles.

, The Government decided during the year to extend the Railway north to Moose Factory or some other Port on James Bay with a country thus rendered accessible, of 2,000 miles in length of shore line alone, with a wide pre-Cambrian area of mineral territory and rich resources in timber, pulp and fisheries. In their Report the Commissioners urged the importance of Electric water-power development to the North country and their hope of applying electricity to the T. and N. O. Railway. On Jan. 10th it was announced that a contract had been awarded for construction of the extension of the T. and N.O. from Cochrane, 70 miles northward to Tin Can Portage, at an estimated cost, with bridges, of $3,500,000. Construction was rushed and by Oct. 1st steel was laid to the Abitibi River, 12 miles from Cochrane with a concrete and steel bridge nearing completion. On Nov. 30 it was stated that the Government had decided to postpone electrification of the T. and N. O. and to push construction work continuously until a port upon James Bay was reached; the electrification, when carried out, was estimated to cost $11,000,000.

The Public Service Superannuation Board, administering the Ontario Act in this connection and appointed on Oct. 25, 1920, issued its 1st annual Report for Oct. 31, 1921, and its 2nd for 1922; Hon. E. C. Drury, Prime Minister, was chairman with J. M. McCutcheon, Civil Service Commissioner, M. MacVicar, M.L.A., Belmont, F. H. Greenlaw, M.L.A., St. Catharines, and L. Homfray, Irving, S. L. Squire and Edmund Harley of Toronto as members. The 1922 statement showed 3,462 contributors to the Superannuation Fund—38·8 per cent. of the employees giving 5 per cent. of their salaries, and 40 per cent. 3½ per cent., or less, with an average of 4 per cent.; the amount at credit on Oct. 31, 1921, was $268,702 and on Oct. 31, 1922, $563,718 with total payments to the latter date of $109,808 and a Government contribution of $209,885. The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commissioners in 1922 were P. W. Ellis (Chairman), Toronto, G. H. Wilkes, Brantford, Col. L. Clarke Raymond, K.C., Welland, W. L. Doran and Dr. H. Y. Grant, Niagara Falls, J. D. Chaplin, M.P., St. Catharines, and Hon. F. C. Biggs, Toronto. The Report for 1921 dealt with the history of certain early developments in electric power at the Falls, current conditions in the Park, Receipts of $392,686 in the year and total expenditures of $375,968 with a value in Lands and Buildings of $1,776,342 and a Debenture Debt of $835,000.

Several Reports of Special Commissions were issued during the year. A Royal Commission of which W. D. Gregory (Chairman), H. L. Brittain, N. Sommerville, Albert Helyer and E. A. Pocock were members published Interim Reports as to (1) Extension of Land Titles in Northern Ontario, (2) Toronto and York Registry Offices, (3) Osgoode Hall. As to the second it was recommended that the four Registry Offices of East Toronto, West Toronto, York County and North York be united under one Registrar and

that the Registry Office at Newmarket be continued for the district now served by it with a Deputy Registrar in charge. As to Osgoode Hall the enquiry had been prolonged and a general re-organization was recommended with the appointment of two officers, members of the legal profession and not on the present Osgoode Hall staff, one of whom should be the head of a Judicial branch and the other of an Administrative branch of the Osgoode Hall service—with liberal salaries provided; (2) the appointment of a Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and as many assistant Masters as might be necessary to perform the duties of the office —the former taking over the duties at present performed by six officials; (3) the abolition of the offices of Registrar of the Appellate Division and 10 other positions, and the appointment of one Registrar—with only such other assistance as might be required.

A. H. O'Brien, a special Commissioner, submitted in February, a Report upon the general subject of legislation for the protection of the public against spurious joint stock company flotations, with special reference to existing legislation in Canadian Provinces and American States and the success of such legislation and recommended a draft Bill constituting "a modified form of the existing types of legislation, in part along some lines of the Massachusetts Act; in part the plan of the Illinois Act; and in part provisions from other legislation". The Hotel and Tourist Investigation Committee appointed by the Legislature in 1922 and composed of Edgar Watson (Chairman) Thos. Tooms, M. Laing. Joseph Cridland, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Price, Sam Clarke, and Hon. W. E. Raney, reported a series of recommendations and various facts as to current conditions. The recommendations—specifically omitting the Government or Mr. Raney from responsibility—were, in the main, as follows:

Complete separation of machinery of hotel administration and Ontario Temperance Act enforcement—with an Act to govern Hotels;

Appointment of Hotel Commission of five men, representing interested bodies;

Extension of License system to include all business coming within a definition of "hotel" and the issuing of graded certificates;

License fee increased to 50 cents per room and the use of word "hotel" or "inn" to be limited to licensed houses;

Development of active co-operation between the Commission, hotelmen, commercial travellers, motor leagues, etc.;

Municipal power to grant monopoly and Commission power to exempt from Business Tax;

Arrangement of Educational courses for Hotelmen and appointment of Travelling expert to advise;

Commission to function as Employment bureau for Hotels, Research bureau and Insurance adviser.

Ontario Politics, Legislation and Incidents in 1922.

The Drury Government had unusual difficulties during this year in facing not only the opposition of Conservative and Liberal rivals but criticism and organized opposition from U.F.O. leaders outside the Legislature. The United Farmers' organization was dominated by its Secretary, J. J. Morrison, and his views were strong and vigorously expressed; in part the controversy between him and Mr. Drury has been dealt with elsewhere but the issue was wider than any personal matter. The Premier wanted a Farmers' party but with the support, and help, and membership, of all who held its views—whatever their occupation or position.

Policy and Opinions of J. J. Morrison. Mr. Morrison wanted something quite different. Speaking at Uxbridge on Feb. 17 he

said that the knell of the two-party system had sounded, and that just as soon as the necessary machinery had been devised Group Government would take its place: "There is nothing to broaden out. The U. F. O. is an Agricultural association, and its doors are wide open to any members of the agricultural industry. Doctors, lawyers, manufacturers, etc., have similar associations, but they are not accused of being narrow or class. You cannot broaden out our political association because there is none. All political power is vested in the local ridings' political associations." When faced by Mr. Drury with the statement that Group government was impossible, Mr. Morrison replied that it had never been tried and would not admit that Ontario, Manitoba or Ottawa were illustrations of it in any respect. During July Mr. Morrison made a speaking tour of New Ontario while Mr. Drury, in this month and August, spoke at many points in older Ontario; undoubtedly their opinions were diverse and had a destructive influence upon the U. F. O. organization on one side and the Premier's following on the other. Class consciousness was the motto of the one: class unity of the other. Mr. Morrison put it this way (Aug. 15) in answer to the Premier's letter (quoted elsewhere) urging a re-organized, broadened-out Party:

> The Farmers' political movement was brought into existence not by individuals or by the U. F. O. central organization. It was a spontaneous protest against the shortcomings of the old party system, that came from the rural people, and because it came from the farmers themselves the farmers and the farmers only have a right to direct its future. If the U. F. O. Clubs throughout the Province are content to see the movement they have so successfully fought for disappear, and throw in their lot with a new party or go back to one or other of the old parties it is their affair. The decision rests with them, not with Mr. Drury or myself.

Meanwhile, the U. F. O. membership was declining and the Toronto *Globe* of Oct. 21 quoted J. C. Ross, former Editor of the *Farmers' Sun*, as saying in the *Ontario Reformer* that: "A very few years ago there were over 60,000 members of the U. F. O. in this Province. To-day there is only half that number. Two years ago there were 1,600 active Farmers' Clubs. To-day there is probably not more than a quarter of these in existence, while not 200 are active." The *Farmers Sun* (Oct. 26) declared this attack to be due to the defeat of a scheme by Mr. Ross to obtain control of the paper. At Ingersoll on Nov. 25 Mr. Morrison made this interesting statement: "Let the people have as many parties as they want. I am looking for an increase in the number of groups, and if I don't miss my guess there will be so many parties at the next Election that there won't be one strong enough to form a party!" On another subject the U. F. O. leader was explicit at a Toronto I. O. G. T. meeting on Nov. 5: "We have ceased to teach Temperance, and are trying to do it with a club. I want to tell you it won't work out; not because the O. T. A. is a bad measure, but because no law can function properly without the hearty support of public opinion.". The year closed with the annual U. F. O. Convention (Dec. 14-15) and its

decision by Resolution in favour of Mr. Morrison's view and against the Premier's policy.

The United Farmers of Ontario. This organization, which had been such a powerful influence, politically and economically, during 1918-21, met in 1922 with a succession of adverse influences—some within and some from without. Its attacks on the manufacturing and industrial interests had produced reaction; its opponents in the press conducted an unremitting and undermining eampaign against it; the heavy financial programme of the U. F. O. Government—whether necessary and inevitable or otherwise—naturally aroused internal dissension and discontent. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the year was the disrupting influence of the dispute between Hon. E. C. Drury as Prime Minister with his "broadening out" policy, and the aggressive opposition of J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U. F. O. This controversy culminated at the U. F. O. Convention in Toronto Dec. 12-15, when the organization declared itself distinctly against the policy of the Drury section. In his address, on this occasion, President R. W. E. Burnaby stressed the necessity of unity and stated: "There are some who hope to see this Convention split the farmers. We have been warned of trouble, but if we remain united there will be no cause to worry." J. J. Morrison outlined the alleged unfavourable economic position of the farmers and the urgent necessity for definite, united action on their part and stated that, while strong forces were seeking to destroy the movement, the only effect so far had been to drive the Farmers more elosely together; that, although the membership was smaller than the year before, there had not been, in 1922, the stimulating effect of an election, as in 1921, to incite membership and conditions were encouraging rather than otherwise; that they had a larger surplus. Many Resolutions were passed at the Convention of which the following were the most important:

1. Demanding of the Legislature that the expenditure on roads in any one year be confined to the revenue derived from Motor Licenses.
2. Appointing a Committee from the Convention to make a survey of rural education.
3. Requesting the Live-Stock Branch of the Dominion Government to appoint a standing Committee composed of representatives of producers, packers and the Departmental officials, to cope with the fluctuations of the bacon-hog market.
4. Requesting the Federal Government to repeal the law granting local option on Daylight Saving.
5. Asking for proper supervision of schools and school grounds during the noon hour.
6. Requesting that effective measures be taken by the Federal Government to prevent the circulation or sale of obscene literature in Canada.
7. Urging the Ontario Government to pass legislation, supplemental to Federal legislation for the suppression of illegal traffie in opium and other harmful nareoties.
8. Suggesting that it should be compulsory for all threshing outfits to carry a chemical fire gun.
9. Opposing any system of state-aided immigration of agricultural workers or prospective land owners until economic conditions were changed to ensure the retention on the land of a fair propostion of those born there.
10. Asking amendment of the Act making the father of an illegitimate child responsible for the maintenance of same up to 16 years of age.
11. Protesting to the Dominion Government against the proposed Excise Tax on beet sugar.
12. Urging the Ontario Government to bring in a measure of electoral reform at the next session of the Legislature.
13. Opposing military training in schools.

The officers elected were: President, W. A. Amos, Palmerston; Vice-President, Harold Currie, Middlesex; Secretary, J. J. Morrison, Toronto. Ineidents of importance and interest featuring the work of the Farmers

during the year included the tour in March of Aaron Sapiro, the Californian agriculturalist, with Hon. Manning Doherty, through Ontario; the Conference on Country Life in Ontario at Brantford, May 9, with 23 organizations connected with rural life represented; the appointment of John Hamm of the *Mail and Empire* staff to the Editorship of the *Farmers' Sun* on May 12; the publication of U. F. O. literature in the Finnish language during July; the decision of the U. F. O in August to broadcast the *Sun* market reports and other information to farmers by Radio; the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Farmers' Publishing Co., Sept. 5 and re-election of the Board of Directors after heated discussions as to policy and control and the defeat of an effort to change the ownership; the Fire Relief work of the U. F. O. which despatched 6 car-loads of supplies to Northern Ontario on Oct. 30 and, up to Dec. 16, contributed 100 car-loads of supplies, 18,643 in cash, $5,000 for sewing machines, $5,000 for sleighs, $4,600 for other supplies with about $4,000 on hand.

The United Farm Women of Ontario held its annual meeting in Toronto, Dec. 12, and discussed matters of co-operative marketing, Northern Fire Relief, education, labour-saving on the farm, and Immigration as features of their work. Mrs. J. S. Amos was re-elected President and Mrs. Harold Currie of Middlesex as Vice-President. This organization represented over 200 branches and a membership of 6,500. The U. F. Co-operative Co., Ltd., had a stormy year. The 8th annual meeting was held in Toronto on Jan. 10, with the election of R. W. E. Burnaby as President, *pro tem.*, pending a meeting of the U.F.O. Directors, which would decide as to his holding the two positions of President of the U. F. O. and of the Co-operative Company. Col. J. Z. Fraser of Burford was elected Vice-President, R. J. McMillan, Seaforth, as the third member of the Executive and J. J. Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer. The open session was uneventful and the exclusion of the press from subsequent discussions caused adverse comment. In September the Company decided to establish a Farm Lands Department with David M. Currey of Newmarket as Manager and, on Oct. 28, closed its stores in Toronto, Harrowsmith, St. Thomas, Dorchester and Plattsville with a plan to take their place by a mail-order service operated from the head offices of the Company in Toronto. In this connection H. B. Clemes, General Manager of the organization, pointed out that of the 38 retail stores which had been operated by this organization, 8 of them had been closed. The annual Statement published for the year ending Oct. 31, 1921 showed total Assets of $1,282,669 and total losses on operations of $55,894. This matter was discussed at the 9th annual meeting, Toronto, Dec. 12, when the following officers were elected: J. Z. Fraser of Burford, President; A. A. Craise, St. Catharines, Vice-President; Elmer Lick, Oshawa as the third member on the Executive; J. J. Morrison, Sec.-Treasurer. It was decided to go into the matter of re-organizing the Company on different lines and a Committee was authorized to investigate conditions with special reference to a new form of co-operative organization.

Mr. Howard Ferguson and Conservative Policy. The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, K.C., as Leader of the Conservative Opposition, conducted during 1922 a vigorous and fighting line of action against the Government and, when occasion served, against the Liberals. He took some blows but administered more than he received and his boldness was an unquestioned political asset at this juncture. He was actively aided in this campaign by W. F. Nickle, K.C., Dr. Forbes Godfrey, J. R. Cooke, Hon. G. S. Henry, T. Herbert Lennox, Charles McCrea, and others, in both the House and the Province; he shared on various public occasions in the activities of Mr. Meighen as Dominion Conservative leader and spoke frequently with him and for him—notably in Toronto, Kingston and during the Grenville bye-election; he urged a Provincial Election and expressed confidence in the de-

feat of the Drury Government whenever it was called; he handled the Timber investigation, the Commissioners and the prosecution without gloves; at Port Stanley on Aug. 9 he declared that the sale of the English River timber limit to E. W. Backus would cost the Province $30,000,000.

At Hamilton on Feb. 17 Mr. Ferguson stated as to the O. T. A. that: "So far as the Conservative party is concerned, no platform on the question is contemplated. The present law is not training the people to respect law, but to defy it. We have got to find some reasonable means that will allow our people to exercise their God-given freedom under reasonable restrictions." He claimed the Minimum Wage and Mothers' Allowance Acts and the Rural Credits scheme to have been initiated by the Conservative party; denounced the Government for increasing its expenditure from 47 to 83 millions in two years; criticized Highway construction as lacking business efficiency with millions being handed out to Government Commissions and the lawyer class which the U. F. O. had once denounced; stated that Taxes were too numerous and were approximating to direct taxation. As to the rest: "The first opportunity the public of the Province is given it will say we must have no more of this narrow, prejudicial, hypocritical Administration and one or the other of the two old Parties will be in control, and I believe it will be the Conservatives."

Mr. Ferguson was always forceful and, at times, sarcastic in his speech. To a Conservative audience in Toronto (Mch. 30) he declared that: "There are two types of farmer in Ontario—real farmers and the United Farmers—and the former are drawing away from the U. F. O." On May 3rd he said in Toronto, as to the charges of Mr. Lennox against the Raney enforcement of the O. T. A.: "Although I have sat in the Legislature for 18 years I never heard such a serious indictment against any Minister or any official connected with the Government." As to himself, his Temperance policy, when the time came, would "appeal to every broad-minded, reasonable man in the Province of Ontario and meet with the approval of every real temperance man." Speaking at Ottawa on Sept. 9 Mr. Ferguson alleged as to Highways that: "Of the 300 miles supposed to be permanently surfaced, an analysis shows 150 miles are ordinary gravel top-road. There are actually about 86 miles of permanent Provincial highway completed, and the average cost per mile works out at $41,000. To complete the 1,860 miles of Highway will entail an expenditure of $75,000,000." Here, as elsewhere, he dealt at length with the Backus timber limit affair.

The Conservative leader emphasized at many meetings, where he preceded or followed Mr. Drury during the Summer, his view of this question. At a meeting of the Ontario Conservative Association in Toronto on Nov. 24, Mr. Ferguson dealt with the Government's Commissions: "They had a Forestry Commission sitting for 23 months and then they decided that someone

else could do the work better." Altogether there had been 30 Commissions appointed: "We have about one a month. Before Christmas we shall have another. They generally occur about the full moon. Two men got out of prison and so Mr. Raney appointed a Commission to find out how they did it. The public has to pay for these entertainments." As to the Backus matter, he spoke with equal sarcasm: "I don't know how the Premier was mesmerized by Mr. E. W. Backus, but he turned over to this American millionaire an empire of timber, a transaction twice in size that of any other single transaction in the Province. He did this without publicity and surrounded with such limitations that no one but Mr. Backus could buy the rights and at his own price. There are 100 million cords of spruce timber there."

At Peterborough on Nov. 28 he stated that the pay of the Public Service at Toronto had risen from $19,000,000 in 1919 to $30,000,000 in 1921 and, in spite of an avowed intention to eliminate all unnecessary officials the number had risen from 760 in 1919 to 1,100 in 1921. The total budget for all purposes was, in 1919, $47,000,000 and in 1921 it had increased to $120,000,000. At Iroquois on Dec. 15 the Conservative leader allowed the Drury Government, after the coming Election, 15 seats with the Conservatives in control. As to Northern Ontario he charged the Minister of Mines with confiscating a big mine for $8 of taxes; with making mining titles unstable and with frightening capital away from investment in the lumbering section. He said little during these addresses as to the Hydro Power or Radial situation but Sir Adam Beck on Dec. 29 addressed a Conservative meeting in Toronto at length and had an enthusiastic reception.

The Timber Enquiry and Backus Agreement. These two issues were the chief political questions of the year as between the Drury Government and the Opposition—especially that of Mr. Ferguson. They were at the same time associated with Judicial enquiries and this brought the Bench in some measure into the regions of party warfare. The work of the Royal Commission appointed by the Drury Government, on Apr. 22, 1921, to enquire into the administration of Crown Lands under the Hearst Government and the personal administration of Hon. G. H. Ferguson, continued throughout much of 1922. Hon. W. R. Riddell and Hon. F. R. Latchford of the Ontario High Court were the Commissioners. Mr. Ferguson freely charged partisanship in composition of the Board—both Judges had at one time been Liberals—and in the original appointment of the Commission and the term of its instruction; Mr. Drury claimed that various matters of careless administration or worse were being proved and that facts were developed which enabled the new Government to collect considerable sums of money which would otherwise have been lost to the Province. While the Government and its followers denounced Mr. Ferguson, in his alleged record as Minister, the latter, with even greater vigour,

denounced the Government for its policy and alleged recklessness in the Backus Agreement; both leaders appealed to the public as the final judges in the matter.

Meantime, the Commission, beginning its 1922 Sessions at Toronto on Jan. 23, continued its enquiry and Mr. Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, was criticized by Judge Riddell for sending Counsel, Gordon Waldron, K.C., to look after his interests before the Commission; it was declared to be a matter for Cabinet action not for a single Minister. Matters connected with the Marshay Lumber Co., the Spanish River and Abitibi Companies were under investigation; the relations of these and other Lumber concerns to the Department of Lands were the subject of varied and contradictory evidence; Shirley Denison, K.C., Counsel for the Drury Government, stated (Feb. 4) that from 1894 to 1903 all pulp agreements had been ratified by the Legislature but that none of the subsequent agreements appeared to have been so ratified; there were frequent reflections by the Government Counsel, in its interpretation of evidence, upon the legality and ability of the Departmental administration of these Timber limits under Mr. Ferguson. The latter never lost a public opportunity, before the Commission or in his speeches, to deal with these charges; he claimed that the appointment of the Commission and its enquiry was a deliberate effort to drive him out of public life and he fought the alleged issue with courage and force.

On June 27 the final Report of the Riddell-Latchford Commission was made public; there had been 27 months spent in the enquiry, 86 sittings by the Commissions, and three Interim Reports had reviewed dealings with particular Companies as to which Government action was advised. At this juncture, also, four special Reports were handed in to the Government. As to the Marshay Lumber Co., the Commissioners recommended that all necessary proceedings be taken to recover for the Province payments for timber not reported—as shown by the excessive overrun; payment for 80,000 logs bought by Alphonse Ranger; and action in respect to timber cut illegally in the forest Reserves.

An agreement with the New Ontario Colonization Company should, it was stated, be terminated owing to non-fulfilment of conditions; as to the 7,184 sq. miles near Sault Ste. Marie set apart for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., it was said there was nothing in the Statutes authorizing this action and so with certain arrangements as to the Sturgeon Falls and Espanola limits which were said not to be binding. As to the Spanish River Lumber Co., it was reported that in the years 1910-1919 the returns showed 298,000 less logs than were actually sawn and that, during the same years, the Company had an "overrun" of merchantile lumber of 104,203.855 feet—some part, but by no means all of which was legitimate, on account of the Doyle rule used by the cullers.

The main Report dealt with Lumber conditions in general over a period of 10 years or more; found that various Lumber Companies misused their privileges and took advantage of conditions afforded by the Departmental employees in the Forest areas who were not always what they should have been; discovered considerable and undoubted fraud and in these cases recommended prosecution and collection; described these matters as evidence of looseness in the administration of the Department at Toronto and criticized Mr. Ferguson's contention that Timber limits were a subject of Departmental regulation and not of Legislative control—upon this contention turned many of the conclusions reached by the Commission. So far as Mr. Ferguson was concerned, as Minister, it was a matter of policy and, according to the Commission, in 1917 an area of 322 sq. miles, in 1918 of 171 sq. miles and in 1919, 1,065 sq. miles were disposed of without competition. "No officer, Minister or otherwise, should have the power," the Commissioners declared, "to grant rights over large areas of the public domain at will without regard to regulation. That power was never contemplated by the statutes; it does not at present exist, and should not be given to any individual."

In detail the Commission reviewed the position and action of the cullers who had so much to do with the work of the lumbermen and who, in some cases, were unreliable and in others dishonest; urged a careful Government survey of Timber in the north country and recommended advertisement and public sale of Timber limits, which also, should be first cruised and estimated; indicated that the lumbermen had been influenced in some cases by misunderstanding the Doyle rule of measurement. As a whole, the Commissioners recommended radical changes in the administration of Provincial timber resources, criticized and commented upon the existing system in practically every detail, and suggested various curbs and checks on officials of the Department of Lands and Forests from the Minister down. Practically, it urged complete re-organization of the Department and its methods and a change, even, as to the application of the much-discussed Doyle rule.

Meanwhile, the Government had been prosecuting the Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Co. in accordance with the recomendations of the Commission, in a 1921 Interim Report, and the trial took place at Fort Frances before Mr. Justice W. A. Logie with Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., as the chief Crown Counsel; the Crown sought to recover on behalf of the Province, a fair value of the timber on Berths 45 and 49 in Quetico Park, and the defendants agreed to pay a fair value in case the Court found that the Licenses for the Berths were invalid on account of their being granted without competition or advertisement; on behalf of the Attorney-General, it was claimed that 110,000,000 feet of pine timber (Doyle rule) was granted to the defendants by Hon. Howard Ferguson, when Minister of Lands and Forests in 1919,

and that the right to cut this timber was given without advertisement or tenders being called and was, therefore, illegal. The contention for the Crown, also, was that the defendant Company had induced the Government, through its assistant Crown Timber Agent, to put a low price on certain limits in the Quetico Forest Reserve and that certain experiments in burning brush were, in reality, a sale of timber and not properly accounted for as such.

These claims on Jan. 4, were ruled out as not being substantiated. On Jan. 16 Mr. Justice Logie gave his decision in the case and directed that the Company should pay the Province $17.60 per 1,000 feet for the timber on Berths 45 and 49 in the Quetico Park Reserve. Under the Agreement of 1919, the Company, it was stated, would pay only $7 per 1,000 feet For the timber already cut from these berths the Court awarded the Province a large sum above what had been paid: "The provisions of regulations made under the Crown Timber Act, R. S. O., Chapter 29, which, in my opinion, govern this transaction, disclose a policy legislatively declared which should be vigorously enforced by the Courts. The Agreement and license in question were entered into contrary to the express provisions of these regulations in two respects, first, there was no public competition; second, the license was granted in a binding manner for a period of five years, instead of 12 months and therefore cannot stand. Nor do the provisions as to burning brush avail to take the contract out of the statute. x x x I have come to the conclusion that the price paid was low." Mr. Howard Ferguson, in commenting upon the judgment (*Globe*, Jan. 31) declared it was not a condemnation of his administration of the Department and reviewed the findings as follows:

1. That the brush-burning demonstration was not a *camouflage* and the transaction was an honest one. This entirely upholds my position regarding this phase of the matter.

2. That the brush-burning experiment did not take the transaction out of the statute and regulations governing ordinary timber sales, and, therefore, the Department was in error in not having the price fixed by public competition and the term limited to one year. This is entirely a question of interpretation of the law and regulations on which opinions may honestly differ.

3. That the fair value of the timber is much in excess of the price stipulated in the agreement. As to this the *debris* resulting from timber cutting is our greatest enemy. The burning of the slash on the snow, concurrently with the timber operations, is considered the most important and efficient method of fire prevention. After two or three years of enquiry and study of the question, the Department determined to experiment over a period of 5 years, so as to get a fair average of costs under varying conditions, and arranged with the Shevlin-Clarke Company to carry on the work. Three timber berths to be used for the purpose were cruised and valued by officers of the Department, and the price recommended was $6.50 per thousand, *plus* the Crown dues of $2.00 making a total of $8.50 per 1,000 feet. x x x My recollection is that the highest price ever paid, up to that time, was for Berth 51 in the immediate vicinity, about a year and a half previous, by the Shevlin-Clarke Company at a competitive sale, where there were four bids. To ensure the Province

getting all it could possibly get at a sale by public tender, the Department added 50 cents to the price recommended by the officials, so that the cash returned to the Provincial Treasury was $9, which, with $2 cost of brush-burning added, made the price $11 per 1,000 feet. This, I think, is the highest price the Province has ever received for any pine area sold in the Rainy River country.

Mr. Ferguson added the contention that: "If I had no power to sell or fix a price without public tender or for a longer period than one year, the present Government can surely have no more right to enter into this new agreement to sell without tender at a price to be fixed by a Judge." As to the rest: "For two years, I have been subject to every conceivable kind of abuse, slander and suspicion, but not one tittle of evidence has ever been adduced to reflect upon my personal integrity." The Company appealed against the judgment and a little later it was announced that a settlement had been agreed upon by the Company and Government; to this Mr. Ferguson in the Legislature on Mch. 2nd protested vigorously and demanded continued Court enquiry. The terms of settlement were announced on Mch. 8. Under it the Government dropped the other two cases against the Company and the latter dropped its appeal in the one recently tried; the Company agreed to accept the Logie decision involving a payment of $1,250,000 to the Government—subject to an extension of three years beyond the time within which, under its license, it must cut the remaining timber upon berths 45 and 49—and also agreed to pay $250,000, additional, in respect to the other cases involved; all Licenses to the Company were to be confirmed by legislation.

The matter was discussed at length in the Legislature on Mch. 28-29 when Hon. Mr. Raney moved the 2nd reading of a Bill validating the settlement. He declared it to be dictated by a desire not to create further unemployment or to injure the town of Fort Frances by forcing the Company to the wall in further litigation. Mr. Ferguson declared (1) that the Government had coerced the Company into a settlement and acceptance of a judgment that, had it been free to carry its appeal through, could not have been maintained and (2) that the settlement was a surrender of the rights of the Province because it was made upon an estimate of 25,000,000 feet whereas—according to the Attorney-General—there was 76,000,000 feet in the limits—with a loss to the Province of $3,000,000! A feature of the debate was the tribute by members of the Farmer and Liberal groups to the personal integrity of Hon. G. H. Ferguson in connection with this Timber deal. Mr. Wellington Hay, the Liberal leader, said: "From the knowledge I have of the Hon. Member for Granville, I am satisfied that he had no personal interest in it, and that whatever action he took was in the belief that it was in the best interests of the Province and the Department over which he presided."

The Government carried its agreement, however, by 59 to 26, with the Conservatives solidly against it, and the Liberals

divided. Following this J. A. Mathieu, a Conservative member of the Legislature, resigned (Apr. 15) his positon as Vice-President and General Manager of the Shevlin-Clarke Co. with the statement that he could not personally accept a settlement with the Government which was unjust and unfair, and brought about by strangulation methods: "The truth is that the Government has extorted a large sum of money for timber, which was not due it, for political purposes, and every practical lumberman, every politician and every lawyer knows this, and every financier knows how the screws were applied." In September the Company's tender for a large timber tract in the Rainy River District was accepted, the prices varying with the nature of the timber, and being declared by the Government to be highly satisfactory. On Nov. 9 a deputation of 34 representative lumbermen waited upon the Premier and Mr. Bowman, Minister of Lands, to protest against the proposed abolition of the Doyle rule of measurement; Mr. Drury would only say that if this was done it would not be retroactive.

Meantime, the Drury Government had been under continuous attack—with equally vigorous defence by Mr. Drury and Mr. Raney—over the so-called Backus deal. E. W. Backus, himself, was an able American financial magnate controlling paper mills at International Falls, Minnesota, as well as at Fort Frances and Kenora and great timber interests in the United States as well as the new ones which, in 1920-21, gave him a commanding position in the Lake of the Woods country and the English River basin. According to the Toronto *Globe* of Oct. 23, 1920, the limit involved in the Government grant and succeeding controversy was examined in 1900 by Exploration party No. 10, sent out by the Ontario Government and of which John Nash was the land and timber estimator. Mr. Nash estimated that there were in this region 600 sq. miles of agricultural land, 1,500 sq. miles of pulpwood land yielding 4,000,000 cords of spruce and 9,000,000 cords of poplar, and another 1,500 sq. miles yielding 3,000,000 cords of poplar, or a total of 6,000,000 cords of spruce and 12,000,000 cords of poplar." It was stated that no great forest fires had since occurred in the area. Following the concession as to the English River limits and pulp-wood, and water-powers of the White Dog Rapids, Mr. Backus, early in 1922, applied for other water power facilities—according to a statement in the House (Mch. 1st) by the Minister of Lands; on Apr. 17 the Government submitted its correspondence with Mr. Backus to the House in a return called for by Mr. Ferguson.

During the year E. W. Backus was involved in all kinds of controversies with the Toronto *Telegram* vigorous in its unceasing attack and criticism. Beginning early in the year this journal had a series of sensational articles as to the death of Capt. Orville Huston, a returned military man, in the woods near Fort Frances and the alleged association of this death with Mr. Backus and his interests. On Apr. 27 A. C. Lewis (Cons.)

made a speech in the Legislature as to the death of Capt. Huston on Dec. 16, 1921, and the question which had arisen as to whether it was a case of suicide or murder; he charged the Deputy Attorney-General and other officials with "undue delay, negligence or incompetency" in dealing with the matter. Mr. Lewis stated that the revolver found near the body of Capt. Huston had four chambers discharged and only one bullet was found in the body while the left coat sleeve was torn and the buttons were torn from his coat, the flesh and skin of his left wrist lacerated and papers taken from his pocket were scattered along the path in the direction he was going and against the direction in which the wind was blowing.

He claimed that there was a contract between the Backus Milling interests and Huston as to certain pulpwood and stated that "the man who had broken the contract and was interested in securing the documents was E. W. Backus;" he asserted that J. G. Jeffrey of the Provincial Police, who was sent up by the Attorney-General's Department to investigate the case, had been in communication with R. T. Harding, a Backus lawyer, and had stated, before commencing the enquiry at Fort Frances, that it was a case of suicide; Mr. Lewis also claimed that Jeffrey had since left the country and that no reward was offered in the matter until February. Mr. Raney at once promised an investigation and read a Report by the Deputy Attorney-General dated Feb. 22 which told of the finding of Huston's body, said there was no sign of any struggle, told of Huston's having boasted possession of a large sum of money while in Fort Frances, and of the finding of 7 cents on the body, and stated that Provincial Constable Campbell had been on the job at once; Inspector Jeffrey had been sent up on Dec. 28 and his report was one of suicide with the statement that Capt. Huston was in debt and had lost his position.

J. A. Macintosh, K.C., was appointed Commissioner to enquire into the matter and held sittings at Toronto, Fort Frances and Winnipeg from May 5 to June 5. Mr. Backus was represented by I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., and other counsel, and the Government by Gordon Waldron, K.C. Mr. Backus testified in Toronto on May 6 and declared that innuendos pointing in his direction were disgraceful and scandalous. There had never been anything in his relations with the late Capt. Huston to give any person reason to believe that he (Backus) would be interested in securing papers or documents which the Captain was supposed to be carrying at the time of his death, and he stated that words could not fully define his feelings in the matter. During the enquiry *The Telegram* had long and sensational reports on the case. R. T. Harding, K.C., and Major A. C. Lewis and others were heard. In his Report, dated June 12, Mr. Macintosh summed up a mass of evidence and data with the conclusion that: "From the time of Huston's death, all the officials of the Attorney-General's Department, including the Attor-

ney-General himself and including those at Fort Frances, were all in their respective capacities constantly, honestly, zealously and efficiently engaged in endeavouring to solve the true cause of Huston's death. I cannot find any evidence of culpable negligence or indeed negligence of any kind." He would express no opinion as to the cause of death.

Meanwhile, Mr. Drury in the Legislature had presented a Bill as to control of the Lake of the Woods waters which had been withdrawn at the 1921 Session owing to varied difficulties—one of which was the opposition of E. W. Backus. The measure, which passed in due course, provided for appointment of a joint Dominion and Ontario Board to secure the most dependable flow and best use of the waters of the Winnipeg and English Rivers and to regulate and control other waters of the Watershed concerned. The Dominion Government undertook to repeal the Act of the 1921 Session under which it assumed full control of these waters; this was done in a Bill which passed the Commons but was defeated in the Senate. The Ontario Act, therefore, did not come into force.

During the Legislative debate on its terms, Mr. Ferguson vigorously criticized the Bill as failing to protect Provincial rights and interests; he claimed that this was because of the attitude of E. W. Backus and declared if the House wished to "save something for Ontario it must amend the Bill so that the waters of the English River and Lac-Seul—solely within Ontario—were kept under control of the Ontario section of this Board." The measure, however, passed unchanged. Mr. Drury, in succeeding speeches denounced the Senate for retaining a law which, it was claimed, smashed Provincial control of its own waters; Mr. Ferguson denounced the Drury Government for local legislation which was said to voluntarily put some of these waterways under partial Dominion control.

On Nov. 28 hearing was begun by Mr. Justice J. F. Orde of the High Court in a suit brought by Mr. Backus against the Toronto *Telegram* for $100,000 alleged libel in certain statements made as to his English River and other interests. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., acted for Mr. Drury and D. L. McCarthy, K.C., for the defendants. Amongst the witnesses were Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands, J. B. Challies of the Dominion Water-Powers Branch, E. W. Backus, Mr. Premier Drury, Hon. W. E. Raney, Peter Heenan, M.L.A., Mayor George Toole of Kenora, with various officials and others. On Dec. 20 the Jury disagreed and no decision in the case was reached. As to the political issue, Mr. Howard Ferguson continued his vehement campaign. At Brighton on Sept. 4 he declared that: "I am prepared to resign my seat in the House, if I cannot convince the people of Ontario that the Premier is responsible for the greatest piece of extravagant waste ever perpetrated in Ontario. Deliberately, designedly and secretly, by private agreement, he gave away 3,600 sq. miles of the best timber land in the Province

without any competition." At Ottawa on Sept. 8 he emphasized his position:

> Why were all the negotiations carried on and the transactions completed by the Prime Minister and not by the Minister who is head of the Department? Does not the agreement restore to Backus the Lake of the Woods pulp limit which was liable to forfeiture for default? Does not that agreement give to Mr. Backus control of the White Dog Rapids Water Power on the Winnipeg River? The White Dog Rapids are capable of developing about 60,000 h.-p., and are the largest water power capable of being developed in the northwestern part of the Province. Did not the Government in that agreement offer for sale the English River under conditions that precluded successful bidding against Backus? Were the other three bidders not business associates of Mr. Backus? How was the Government in a position to know it was getting value for the limit? The Government gave assurance that a careful survey had been made. Yet this summer, Premier Drury was forced to say that the Government had not even taken the trouble to have an estimate made of the standing timber before accepting $51,000 for 3,000 miles of a vast empire of forests.

Mr. Wellington Hay and the Liberal Opposition. The Liberal party in the Legislature during 1922 was more discriminating than aggressive in its opposition to the Government. F. Wellington Hay, the Leader in the House, was new in experience and stood for co-operation in all policies of a Liberal trend; H. H. Dewart, though no longer leader, was a fighting force so far as the Government was concerned. In January, re-organization of the party was under way, and, following a meeting of the Ontario Liberal Executive and the Liberal members of the Legislature, a call was issued for a Party convention to be held in Toronto on Mch. 1st; the circular calling the Convention was signed by Senator A. C. Hardy, President of the Executive. The object was set forth as follows: "(1) to deal with the question of party organization in Ontario; (2) to select a Provincial Leader for the Party in Ontario." Various names were canvassed, in the latter connection, including those of Mr. Hay, the acting Leader, Major J. C. Tolmie, F. F. Pardee, K.C., ex-M.P., Thomas Marshall, M.L.A., W. E. N. Sinclair, M.L.A., R. J. Fleming, W. N. Tilley, K.C., and George Wilkie—the three latter, of Toronto, and not in active politics.

Speaking as acting Leader to a Toronto meeting on Feb. 23, Mr. Hay said: "I am strongly of the opinion that we, as a Liberal party in the Federal House, must get co-operation from the Progressives. x x x Here we are, in the Province, a leaderless party; if, to carry on in Ottawa, we are expected to get helpful co-operation from the Progressives, what position ought we, as Liberals, to take in this Province toward the present Drury Administration? That is the thought that will probably have to be worked out." The speaker believed that no good Liberal in the Province desired to co-operate with the Conservatives for the purpose of overthrowing the Drury Government. This speech and other matters brought up the subject of Coalition which the *Globe* of Mch. 1st vigorously attacked in a reference to the U. F O. Group idea: "Liberalism in

Ontario would commit suicide by merging its identity in that of an Agrarian party which clings to the notion that a Parliament, so constituted, could or would represent the electorate as a whole. x x x There can be neither strength nor security in a temporary alliance with an ephemeral class movement."

The Convention at its meeting on Mch. 1st elected Mrs. H. H. Carpenter of Hamilton as temporary Chairman and permanent Vice-President; many women were present and 400 delegates altogether; W. T. R. Preston was chosen permanent Chairman and there were many references to Coalition—chiefly critical. J. Walter Curry, M.L.A., was given a hostile reception because of his support to the Conservatives in 1917 on Conscription; the main motion as to Liberal unity and permanence was moved by W. T. R. Preston and George Wilkie, K.C., while W. K. Murphy and G. D. Conant proferred the motion for a re-organization of the Federated Liberal Clubs. The nominations for Leader on the second day were numerous and included Wellington Hay, W. E. N. Sinclair, Mrs. H. H. Carpenter, J. C. Tolmie, Lieut.-Col. E. D. O'Flynn, Belleville, W. K. Murphy, Jr., and A. J. Young of Toronto, W. A. Lewis, Brockville, H. A. L. Fisher, Ottawa. Mrs. Carpenter and Messrs. O'Flynn, Murphy, Lewis, Fisher and Young retired; Mr. Hay had already addressed the Convention and told it in jocular terms that there was no serious flirtation between him and the U. F. O.—"there is no marriage, there is not even a proposal of marriage, between the Liberal party and any other party;" later he was followed by Hon. T. A. Low, Hon. W. C. Kennedy and Hon. James Murdock of the Ottawa Government. Finally, as between Messrs. Hay, Sinclair and Tolmie, the first-named was elected leader and briefly expressed his thanks. Mr. Hay had been Member for North Perth since 1914, Mayor of Listowel in 1903-5 and was in his 58th year. The chief Resolutions passed were as follows:

1. Declaring (1) its adhesion to the principles of Liberalism, under which the vast natural resources of the Province were conserved, developed and administered solely in the public interest, and during which period legislation was proposed and enacted in the common interest of all classes, and (2) its unswerving loyalty to the identity, solidarity and permanence of the Liberal party in the pending contest.

2. Re-affirming unswerving loyalty and attachment to the principles of true democracy whereby Liberalism may preserve inviolate the responsibility of the Executive to Parliament and through Parliament to the people in full accordance with the underlying principle of representative responsible government.

3. Adopting as to Hydro-Radial Railways (1) the principle that municipalities should be enabled on their own responsibility, but with the approval and consent of the electors as required under the Municipal Act upon money bylaws, to undertake their construction and operation, and that (2) in view of the large amount of power the Chippawa scheme was likely to develop over and above the requirements for rural and other extentions, and of the advantages and economies which may be effected by the electrification of steam railways, the Province should do everything within its constitutional powers to encourage and co-operate with the owners of the same, having in view their electrification wherever practic-

able and the creation of markets for such surplus power as may be available.

4. Referring to the alleged extravagance of the U. F. O. Government and pledging the Liberal party to at once cut out all unnecessary expense and initiate and carry into effect a policy of the most rigid economy in finance consistent with efficiency in the public service.

5. Recognizing the importance of a healthy and prosperous Agricultural interest and pledging the Liberal party to use every honest endeavour to so re-adjust present economic conditions as to place agriculture and its claims in the very forefront of national thought, realizing that when conditions shall have been readjusted there will be no more hastening from the farms, but rather a revolt against the thought that wealth otherwise obtained than through labour and sacrifice and, in agriculture, can endure.

6. Urging that the interests of Canada and Canadians can best be served by the recognition of "Canadian" as a distinct nationality—in addition to any other required information—in all matters of registration as to births, marriages and deaths.

7. Approving the project for the construction of a deep waterway to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence River—and the production of electric energy incidental thereto.

8. Requesting the Dominion Government to use every effort at their command to further the interests and rehabilitation of the returned soldiers of this country in the cities and rural districts alike.

9. Favouring a Provincial policy of efficient and sustained reforestation and urging that all necessary enactments be passed and regulations made, and strictly and intelligently enforced, with the object of preventing forest fires.

10. Urging as to Northern Ontario (1) a policy of settlement without hampering restrictions; (2) assistance to settlers in places unsuitable for agriculture and their removal to better locations; (3) a comprehensive survey of unsettled Crown Lands with all lands unsuited for settlement to be reserved for timber and mineral values; (4) an honest and efficient system for the sale and disposal of timber lands with full provision for closer co-operation between the timber licensee and the Government; (5) a better system of forest fire protection, development of Northern water-powers to keep pace with modern requirements, and construction of a chain of Fish hatcheries; (6) encouragement of Mining by providing adequate transportation facilities, the testing of new areas by diamond drilling, promotion of prospecting by facilitating the proving up of discoveries, with better regulations.

11. Providing of suitable homes and segregation for mentally-deficient persons.

12. Demanding a replacement of the present "dull mechanical and spiritless system of Education" by one calculated to aid in up-building character and develop mental power.

The women took an active part in the Convention, claimed that they represented 52 per cent. of the electorate and demanded full place on Committees, etc., H. H. Dewart, the late leader of the Party, was given a great reception when he spoke for the Ontario Liberal Association; the election of an Executive caused prolonged discussion but eventually Senator A. C. Hardy of Brockville was unanimously chosen President; the Vice-Presidents were E. S. Little, London, W. H. S. Cane, Newmarket, Mrs. H. H. Carpenter, Hamilton, J. H. Spencer, Toronto, with George Wilkie, K.C., as Treasurer. The comment of the Toronto *Star*—despite contrary expressions at the Convention—was (Mch. 3rd) that: "It is evident Mr. Hay, by adopting sunny ways in the Legislature with the Farmer Government, has fol-

lowed a policy that has met with the general approval of the party." A little later the Liberals of Eastern Ontario met at Ottawa and elected Gordon C. Edwards, President; Alex. Smith, K.C., legal adviser; and W. Lyle Reid, Hon. Sec.-Treasurer. At a Toronto banquet to Mackenzie King on Aug. 30, Mr. Hay declared that the Chippawa Canal would work out to the profit of Ontario and the good of the farmer but that, meanwhile, the Provincial Debt had leaped up from $2.60 in 1914 to $69.50 in 1922; the Liberal party was not opposed to Hydro-radials and he hoped that within the present generation conditions would be such that Railway branch lines could be run by electric energy. As to the rest: "It is a time to get together as business people for the purpose of conserving Provincial assets and for a business administration and to bring back responsible government."

The Ontario Legislature in 1922: Bye-Elections of the Year.

The 3rd Session of the 15th Legislature of Ontario was opened by His Honour Henry Cockshutt, Lieut.-Governor, on Feb. 14, 1922, with a Speech from the Throne which began by expressing regret at the death of the late L. H. Clarke, Lieut.-Governor of the Province, and a hearty welcome to Lord Byng of Vimy as the new Governor-General and to his wife; referred to the deflation in farm product prices and declared that his Ministers believed that the future of agriculture required the development of further plans for the marketing of farm products while noting that organizations for selling fruit were meeting with success; stated that the Rural Credit system created by the Legislature at its last Session gave promise of beneficial results while good service had been rendered through extended local classes for agricultural instruction; dealt with the Government's efforts to relieve unemployment, the undertaking to contribute to the extra cost of works initiated by the municipalities for relief purposes and to contribute to the cost of supplying food and materials urgently required.

His Honour referred to the 3rd International Labour Conference and promised to improve and develop existing legislation along lines already undertaken; dealt with the completion of the first unit of the Chippawa Canal and its commercial operation and stated that further development was under way with an extension of transmission lines to rural districts—meantime, as to Radial railways, that his Ministers had found it advisable to avoid stated commitments until the House should decide as to the policy to be pursued in the future; stated that a contract had been entered into by the T. and N. O. Commission for construction of the first section of the proposed extension to James Bay, as authorized two years before; declared that substantial progress was being made in educational matters throughout the Province and that School Boards had taken steps

to provide for an increased number of pupils resulting from the law requiring attendance up to the age of 16 years, with the work of erecting new buildings and enlarging others advocated; stated that the improvement of the highways had been carried on energetically with substantial progress made in preparatory work and the foundations for the Provincial System of roads established on a permanent basis; referred to a comprehensive Survey of Forest resources as under way, with reforestation and protective measures being developed and large areas being set aside for this purpose under technically-trained officers, with a planting programme under development.

There were in the House 27 Liberals, 25 Conservatives, 44 U. F. O. supporters, 11 Labour and 2 Independents. The Address in reply was moved by C. F. Swayze (Lab.) and R. M. Warren (U. F. O.), and, after a week's debate, passed without division on Mch. 2nd. Incidents of the Session included the presentation by Hon. W. E. Raney of the Report of the 1921 Select Committee on the proposed revision and consolidation of Ontario Insurance laws (Feb. 21) and its embodiment of various recommendations in six Bills covering various kinds of Insurance; the statement by Mr. Bowman, Minister of Lands, that extension of the Lake of the Woods pulp limit concession held a clause providing that the Company must reserve a certain proportion of paper for consumption in Canada and that the same clause was inserted in the English River pulp agreement and in other agreements.

On Mch. 22 Mr. Raney, Attorney-General, stated that the 1921 Hydro Radial Commission had cost the Province $473,570 and on the 24th the Premier announced that permanent members of the Inside Civil Service on Oct. 31, 1919, were 790, in 1920, 960 and in 1921, 1,088, with temporary totals of 442,377 and 438 respectively. In answer to a question Mr. Carmichael advised that Sir Adam Beck was being paid $12,000 a year as Chairman of the Power Commission and $6,000 a year as President of the Ontario Power Co.; on June 7 a Special Committee of the House was appointed composed of Hon. F. C. Biggs, J. W. Freeborn, M. MacVicar, J. B. Johnson, Karl Homuth, A. M. Rankin, Hon. G. S. Henry, J. W. McLeod, M. M. MacBride and R. L. Brackin to enquire into the laws respecting Motor vehicles and embody their recommendations in a Bill for enactment; a Resolution moved by Mr. MacBride asking appointment of a Committee to secure information and advice as to the re-population of rural Ontario was negatived on June 9; a Committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the administration of the University of Toronto composed of Hon. E. C. Drury, Hon. M. W. Doherty, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, H. H. Dewart, K.C., Charles McCrea, T. Marshall, Edgar Watson, C. F. Swayze and F. H. Greenlaw and another Committee to make a survey of Hotel conditions in the Province.

The debates during the Session were numerous and some of them stormy with Howard Ferguson for the Conservatives, H. H. Dewart for the Liberals and W. E. Raney for the Government as the fighting, aggressive elements. In the debate on the Address Wellington Hay, Liberal leader, (Feb. 16) advocated (1) a public grain storage plant for the farmer, (2) urged establishment in Ontario, and Canada, of a system of farmer's Banks locally managed, (3) criticized the Chippawa expenditures and the Government's Hydro methods and suggested a House Committee of investigation. Mr. Ferguson's speech on Feb. 22 was a biting arraignment of the Government. He charged it with attempted destruction of the Hydro movement; the political assassination of Sir Adam Beck without courage to dismiss him; demolition of the reputations of the Commission's staff of engineers. He referred to its record as one of extravagance, broken pledges, want of law enforcement and declared that its few claims to competency were built upon already prepared legislation inherited from the late Conservative Government. Mr. Drury in his reply dealt chiefly with the Chippawa issue and over expenditures. The chief debates of the ensuing Session were as follows:*

Date		Subject	Initiated By
Feb.	22	Labour Attack on Government	G. G. Halcrow
	23	Beer and Wine License	Joseph McNamara
	24	Attack on Government re Hydro Policy	M. M. MacBride
	27	Lower Freight Rates	Hon. M. W. Doherty
	28	Proposed Minister of Power	J. G. Lethbridge
Mch.	7	Shevlin-Clark Settlement	Hon. W. E. Raney
		"Last Night" Investigation	Hon. Thomas Crawford
	9	"Last Night" Investigation	Hon. W. E. Raney
	16	The Budget	Hon. Peter Smith
	23	Rural Distribution of Hydro Power	W. H. Casselman
	27	Attack on Government	W. F. Nickle, K.C.
	28	Shevlin-Clarke Settlement	Hon. G. H. Ferguson
	30	Government Dairy Standards Act	W. H. Casselman
	31	Government Responsibility for Bills	Hon. G. H. Ferguson
Apr.	3	Chippawa Canal Costs	Hon. G. H. Ferguson
	4	Government Insurance Bill	H. H. Dewart, K.C.
	5	Chippawa Canal—Proposed Enquiry	Hon. G. H. Ferguson
	6	Liquor Law Enforcement	Lt.-Col. Herbert Lennox
	11	Chippawa Canal Enquiry Debate	Hon. E. C. Drury
	12	University Affairs	Hon. M. W. Doherty W. F. Nickle, K.C. Thomas Marshall
	12	Liquor Law Enforcement	Hon. W. E. Raney
		Liquor Law Enforcement	Lt.-Col. Herbert Lennox
	18	Liquor Law Enforcement	Hon. W. E. Raney
		Government Hydro and Liquor Policies	H. H. Dewart
	19	Northern Ontario Conditions	Malcolm Lang
	20	Senator Blondin and the Law Society	H. P. Hill
	24	Educational Conditions and Policy	Hon. R. H. Grant
	25	Capt. Huston's Death	A. C. Lewis
May	2	Budget and Finance	Hon. E. C. Drury
	9	Motor Vehicles and Roads	Hon. F. C. Biggs
	11	Motor License Fees	Hon. F. C. Biggs
	22	Tax on Race-Meet Wagers	Hon. W. E. Raney

Other incidents of the Session included the re-introduction by Mr. Raney, Attorney-General, of his Bill to restrict appeals to the Privy Council, the protests of Barristers and the Ontario Law Society represented by a Deputation, on Mch. 8, headed by Sir Allen Aylesworth, and the withdrawal, once more, of a

*Note.—Details can be obtained in the Toronto press of the day following the dates given.

measure which had proven, obviously, unpopular; the unanimous passage on Feb. 27 of a Resolution presented by Mr. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, declaring the continuance of existing high freight rates a "real burden on the agricultural and industrial life" of the Province and urging the Dominion Railway Board to effect substantial reductions; the effort by H. P. Hill (Cons.) to carry a Bill allowing Hon. P. E. Blondin, ex-Postmaster-General, the right to practice law in Ontario—after passing the necessary examinations, the refusal of the Private Bills Committee to report the Bill and the refusal of the House (57 to 21,) after a bitter debate on Apr. 20, to set aside this ruling; the defeat on May 2nd, by 42 to 29, of H. H. Dewart's amendment in the Budget debate censuring the Government for alleged use of monies raised by loans under the Hydro Act for other than Hydro purposes; the keen opposition of the regular tariff Insurance Companies to the Reciprocal Insurance Act of this Session—chiefly in the matter of deposit requirements; the unprecedented action of H. H. Dewart on May 18 in protesting against the passage of the Act imposing a 5 per cent. tax on Racing bets at the time when the Lieut.-Governor was giving the Royal assent to this and other Bills.

In the closing days of the Session the Government carried a measure granting a bonus of $600 to each member of the House in addition to his Sessional Allowance of $1,400; it was in the form of a vote of $67,000 in the Supplementary estimates and the chief opposition was from W. F. Nickle who, on May 30, moved that the item be struck out. Mr. Nickle declared himself opposed to all such bonuses (1) because the members were elected at a renumeration which they presumably considered satisfactory, (2) because financial conditions did not warrant it and (3) because it would be better to appoint a Committee to deal with the matter for the next Legislature. All the leaders opposed this and accepted the Government policy; John Joynt, D. M. Ross, J. C. Brown, and J. G. Lethbridge supported Mr. Nickle but the motion was defeated by a very large majority. The divisions of the Session, apart from those elsewhere dealt with, included the vote on the Dairy Standards Act (Mch. 30) with a vote of 60 against Mr. Casselman's motion to defer its operation and 14 in favour and the vote (May 31) on an amendment to the London Street Railway Act favouring a municipal election as to the acquisition of the Line, which was defeated by 50 to 24. The House was prorogued by the Lieut.-Governor, on June 13, after a Speech reviewing the legislation of the Session.

This legislation included a very large number of Bills submitted with, in most cases, the Government measures carried and 154 altogether passed. Amongst them were amendments to the Ontario Farm Loans Act and the Agricultural Development Act intended to widen their scope and make them more useful and the Municipal Drainage Act and Community Halls Act intended to make them of greater value in the rural community;

the Ontario Co-operative Dairy Products Ltd. was incorporated to stabilize and extend the dairying industry in the Province. Legislation was adopted under which the Government guarantee for Radial Railways was withdrawn—except in respect to commitments already made; municipalities were authorized to undertake Electric railways on their own behalf and provision was made for financing such undertakings on a basis which, it was hoped, would keep them under the control of the Municipalities directly concerned.

Provision was also made for carrying on the Queenston-Chippawa Development and other projects of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Another measure provided financial support for Provincial Highways with funds obtained by capitalizing a portion of the income to be derived from the automobile licenses. The Blue Sky Bill respecting the sale of securities was referred to a Special Committee of the Legislature to report at the next Session. The O. T. A. was amended as elsewhere stated and important legislation passed amending the Ontario Insurance Act with many of the recommendations of the Insurance Commissioner and of a Select Committee of the House adopted. This legislation dealt with valuation of Life Insurance contracts, records of Fire premiums and losses, the holding of real estate by Insurance Companies and prohibited the use of Fire insurance policies as collateral security by Mortgagees. Measures relating to Hydro-Electric matters, Highways, Labour, Education, Prohibition and Agriculture are, more or less, dealt with under specific headings.

A Bill, introduced by Hon. W. R. Rollo, amended the Public Health Act and established the authority of Municipal Councils or local Boards of Health to appoint public health nurses and physicians in clinics, and to engage any necessary help. Hon. H. C. Nixon amended the Children's Act so that no child under 16 years of age could be employed on the streets between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., with provision for Municipal aid to the Children's Aid Society under certain conditions. The provisions of the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act were also extended to include deserted children. Hon. W. E. Raney carried measures amending the Surrogate Court Act, the General Sessions Act, the Coroners' Act and the Constables' Act in various details. He also consolidated the Statute law respecting Police Magistrates in Ontario. An important development in Company law was the incorporation of Co-operative Credit Societies by an Act similar to those in some other Provinces.

In additon to the Bill authorizing a loan of $40,000,000 for the retirement of certain Provincial securities and to carry out public works, the Provincial Loans Act was amended to facilitate the exchange of one class of securities for another and the Corporation Tax Act to provide for the imposition of a tax of $15,000 per annum on every Company exporting liquor from

Ontario. The Natural Gas Conservation Act was amended by Hon. H. Mills substituting for the Drainage Referee a Board of three Commissioners. The Disqualification Act was amended to authorize a County Judge to remove certain disqualifications arising out of war conditions; the Voters' List Act consolidated and revised certain statutes to eliminate confusion in the preparation of the Voters' List; the Municipal Franchise Act extended to the wife or husband of the person rated for land, as owner or tenant, the right to vote at municipal elections and the Railway Employees' Voting Act was extended to cover railway mail and express clerks.

Provision was made in the Public Service Superannuation Act to safeguard the retirement of employees on account of ill-health, to reduce the amount of insurance required of married employees from $5,000 to $2,000 and to repeal a section which prevented a widow, or children, who received allowances under this Act from receiving benefits under the Mothers' Allowance Act. Mr. Raney carried an Act whereby the Territorial and Judicial District of Cochrane was created, by uniting certain parts of Temiskaming, Algoma and Thunder Bay with Cochrane as the District town. Mr. Mills brought in a measure amending the Game and Fisheries Act so as to prescribe the open season for big and small game in certain districts, limit the number of partridges and ducks per bag for a day and for the season, prohibiting the use of traps or similar contrivances in hunting game birds and animals and specify limits as to the use of Seine or pound nets for commercial fishing.

The Hon. Beniah Bowman carried a Bill by which the Minister of Lands and Forests was authorized to confirm, vary or cancel any timber-cutting privileges granted on timber areas without public competition, as required by the Crown Timber Regulations. There were numerous amendments to the Municipal Act during the Sessions with provisions made to simplify the procedure required to annex a portion of an adjacent township to a city or town; extending the nomination date of Dec. 21 and election date of Jan. 1st to all cities of over 100,000 inhabitants; further instructing Councils as to local elections and authorizing municipal Councils to decrease the rate of interest provided for in a money by-law, where necessary; giving to cities of 50,000 or over the power to pass by-laws for expropriating land in connection with the deferred widening of a highway. There were other amendments in a Municipal connection dealing with bonuses to manufacturing industries, contributions of Ontario Safety League, licenses to hawkers and prosecution of a candidate for Municipal office for making a false statement.

Besides the more important subjects brought under legislation the following were also dealt with: Control of Billiard Rooms, Property Laws, Regulations for Presqu'lle Park, Beach Protection, Northern and North-Western development, Land

Grants to Veterans, the Soldiers' Aid Commission, Assessments, Local improvements, Suburban development, Line Fences, Houses of Refuge, Municipal Unemployment Relief and Ontario Telephones.

The bye-elections of the year aroused interest as tending to show the way political winds were blowing. In Kingston as a result of the retirement of Brig.-Gen. A. E. Ross, a Bye-election took place on Feb. 6 and W. F. Nickle, K.C., (Cons.) defeated R. F. Elliott (Lib.) by 5,102 to 4,485 votes; in Russell, where the vacancy was caused by the death of Damase Racine (Lib.) on Oct. 23 Alfred Goulet (Lib.) was elected by 1,905 majority with P. Blanchard (U.F.O.), polling 2,123 votes and J. R. Bowen (Ind.) 238; in S. E. Toronto, vacated by the death of John O'Niell (Cons.), Lieut.-Col. John A. Currie was elected by 2,521 majority with John Callahan, a Liberal, endorsed by the Moderation League, receiving 1,123 votes, T. Maguire, Socialist, 506 and Claude Pearse, the official Liberal candidate, 763. In Russell an important issue was the School question and the French-Canadian demand for abolition of Regulation 17 which restricted the teaching of French; in the Toronto seat Col. Currie, as well as Mr. Callahan, was supposed to favour a broadening out of the O. T. A. so that there was no special issue.

Hydro-Electric Commission: Sir Adam Beck's Policy;. The Gregory Commission.

Electrical power development continued, in 1922, to be a vital issue in Ontario and more so than in the other Provinces—though it was everywhere important. Quebec's policy was one of private ownership with marked expansion and an estimated 90,000 horse-power installed during 1921—with a total of 1,100,000; the estimate for Quebec in that year was 174,000 h.-p. with a total of 1,380,000; in Manitoba the installation for the year was a total of 14,000, for Nova Scotia 13,000 and for New Brunswick 9,000 h.-p. during the year 1921. In all Canada the 1922 water-power development was stated in official Dominion figures as over 2,763,000 h.-p. with $530,000,000 of an investment and a product equivalent to 20,000,000 tons of coal a year—equal, also, to 280 h.-p. per 1000 of the population as compared with 93 h.-p. per 1000 in the United States. This was due, largely, to development in Ontario and Quebec. In Ontario the whole matter of Hydro-Electric development was one of large values, great expenditure, heavy liabilities; it was controlled by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of which during 1922 Sir Adam Beck was Chairman, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. D. Carmichael, D.S.O., M.C., M.L.A., and F. R. Miller, Commissioners, W. W. Pope, Secretary, and F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer.

Sir Adam Beck's Report to the Lieut.-Governor for the year of Oct. 31, 1921, dealt with the various operations of the Commission and its 13 main Systems which, in turn, were con-

nected with 233 municipalities, 47 townships and rural districts and 48 commercial institutions. Despite the continued depression of the year, and the high cost of material and labour, the Commission was again able to state that the year's operation was the most successful in its history—this being especially true of the Wasdells, the Muskoka and the Niagara Systems. The Commission reported that the increase in revenue of the municipalities in the Niagara district was such as to confirm its opinion that the revenue from this System would be sufficient to carry the Queenston-Chippawa Development without the necessity of increasing rates to consumers. At the beginning of the year the Commission determined a schedule of rates to cover the estimated cost of service to the municipalities which it served. On all of the Systems the total revenue for 1921 was $5,419,818 while the cost of service, made up of the cost of power, operation, maintenance, administration and interest, was $4,753,445 and the necessary Sinking Fund and reserves, for renewals and contingencies, amounted to $772,727 or a total of $5,526,173. After meeting all obligations, in accordance with Section 23 of the Power Commission Act, the expenditures and reserves, therefore, exceeded the revenue by $106,354.

The Systems included the Severn, supplied from the Severn River with arrangements for auxiliary supply from the Eugenia and Wasdells Systems and the Orillia plant at Ragged Rapids; the Eugenia supplied with power from a generating plant at Eugenia Falls, on the Beaver River, south of Georgian Bay; the Wasdells with generating plant at Wasdells Falls on the Severn River and the Muskoka System supplied from a development at High Falls, on the Muskoka River; the St. Lawrence serving the district immediately to the north of the St. Lawrence, between Brockville and Cornwall, with a supply of power purchased from the Cedar Rapids Transmission Co.; the Rideau serving the district in the vicinity of Smith Falls, Perth and Carleton Place, with power obtained from Hydro-electric development at High Falls, on the Mississippi River; the Thunder Bay located north of Lake Superior and supplying power to Port Arthur through the Commission under a contract with the Kaministikwia Power Co.; the Central Ontario owned by the Province since 1916 and operated by the Commission on behalf of the Government, with power obtained from the Trent River; the Niagara System with power supplied from Niagara Falls through the Ontario, Toronto and Canadian Niagara Power Companies. The payments made by the Commission during the year included $4,551,135 upon Niagara System, $30,715,845 upon the Chippawa project, $2,282,466 upon the Thunder Bay System and $898,642 upon that of Central Ontario. Comprehensive financial statements contained in the Report showed a combined surplus on operation for 215 municipalities of $619,726. The total Assets of these 215 municipal systems was placed at $40,111,979 as compared with total liabilities of $25,-

434,247. The growth of the whole enterprise, as stated by the Commission at the close of 1922, was as follows:

Year	Horse Power	Customers	Municipalities and Townships
1910	750	.....	10
1915	10,400	120,000	130
1921	305,000	265,000	268
1922	544,000	335,000	316

Meanwhile, the total Assets of the Commission and the Municipalities represented in this connection were $11,907,826 in 1913 and $40,111,979 in 1921; the Liabilities had grown from $10,468,351 to $25,434,257 and the Reserves from $478,145 to $6,292,107; the total Surplus was stated in the 1921 Report to have been $961,329 in 1913 and $8,485,613 in 1921 with a percentage of net Debt to total Assets decreasing yearly from 88 per cent. to 63·3%. The total Earnings in 1913 were $2,617,439 and the Expenses $2,041,183 with a Surplus—less Depreciation charge—of $313,580; in 1921 the total Earnings were $10,981,942 and the Expenses $9,317,781 with a Surplus—less Depreciation—of $619,726. According to a statement of the Toronto *Globe* on Nov. 1st, 1922, the total power developed by the Hydro-Electric Commission plants was 173,000 h.-p. from Chippawa, 160,000 from the Ontario Power Co., and 125,000 from the Electrical Development Co., with 60,000 h.-p. still supplied by the privately-owned Niagara Power Co., or a total of 518,000 h.-p. At the beginning of the year construction of rural power lines had commenced in 11 townships. During 1921 Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth of Toronto had audited the accounts of the Commission and reported to the Provincial Treasurer, accordingly, and in most elaborate detail, for the year 1920. A similar Report was submitted for 1921 and, in the following table, are given the Cash advances of the Province to the Commission up to Oct. 31 of that year:

Advances to the Commission for the purposes of the Niagara and other Power Transmission Systems	$39,493,930
Advances to the Commission to permit the making of extensions to the Essex County group of lines and stations which are operated by the Commission at its own risk	22,000
Advances to the Commission for the purposes of the Niagara Power Development (Chippawa) Works	53,040,674
Total	$92,556,604

With this total there were also, at that date, Provincial guarantees for payment of obligations assumed, and securities issued by the Commission, to a total of $23,574,000 or, in all, $116,130,604. The Chippawa Canal project was a constant theme of discussion during the year in the press and in the Legislature and by the public. Leaping up in cost from an original estimate of 10 millions to 70 millions, it was a tremendous enterprise for Ontario to carry. Mr. Premier Drury told the Toronto Canadian Club on Feb. 13 that, when launched in 1915, it was to develop 100,000 horsepower, and the cost was to be $10,500,000; in 1918 the project was to develop 275,000 h.-p. and to cost $25,050,000; in 1919 there was to be 450,000

h.-p. at a cost of $40,000,000. In 1920 an engineer named H. L. Cooper of New York was brought in to report on the project and his Report was unfavourable as to cost; Stuart and Kerbaugh then made a full examination of the work and reported early in 1921 that it would cost $49,500,000 to complete, not the whole nine Units, which were contemplated by the estimates submitted a year before to cost $40,000,000, but for five Units: "The Hydro Commission was on the job. It had its machinery there. It was thought advisable to continue to carry on the work, and, in February 1921, the Commission brought to the House Estimates for the ensuing year totalling $55,000,000 to complete five Units and generate 275,000 h.-p."

Despite these figures and $3,600,000 allowed for unforeseen contingencies, Mr. Drury added that in October, 1921, Col. Carmichael, Member of the Government, and the Commission, reported that five-unit development would require another $10,000,00 or a total of $65,000,000. Hence the Government's anxiety in the matter and its refusal to consider Radial development at this juncture. The Nipigon development was along similar lines of financial expansiveness: "The estimated cost of the initial undertaking of 30,000 horse-power was $4,419,000, the cost of a development of 50,000 h.-p. in the future was estimated at $7,500,000. Up to the present the Nipigon had cost $6,300,000 and there was only available 27,000 h.-p. Again, the estimate was increased by nearly 50 per cent. and the City of Port Arthur, taking the average for the past year, was using over 5,000 h.-p. and paying not $14, $15, and $16, as before this development was undertaken, but $21, per h.-p."

As to the Chippawa project, the Premier, on Feb. 8, wrote Sir Adam Beck reviewing the later estimates of $55,000,000, and quoting figures which made the final expenditure up to and during 1922 as, approximately, $70,000,000. In view of the gravity of this situation, Mr. Drury declared that the whole matter should be taken up by the full Commission and any further requisition be endorsed by it before presentation to the Government. Following this a Treasury Board payment for $3,500,000 was held up for some time. Sir Adam replied on Feb. 10 and gave the following figures: "Expenditures to Oct. 31, 1921 including $4,591,132 of interest, $57,562,742; estimated expenditure to complete the five Units by January, 1923, including $8,000,000 estimated for the current fiscal year of Oct. 31, 1922, $9,302,861; further estimated interest to complete, chargeable to capital cost, $2,000,000; total capital investment to complete, including interest, $68,865,603; less estimated salvage value of construction plants, buildings and stores, costing $18,977,600, to be recovered during the period in question, $3,500,000 or a total of $65,365,603."

At Hamilton (Feb. 13) Mr. Drury addressed the Canadian Club and reviewed the situation in elaborate terms, with stronger

expressions toward the Commission than he had yet used: "The Hydro Commission harps on trusteeship; trusteeship is all right; but irresponsible trusteeship is all wrong, and that is what the municipalities have. x x x If public ownership is to succeed in this country there must be the same efficiency that there is in private enterprise." The Premier dealt with Chippawa Canal costs, denounced Radials as impracticable at present and quoted the Sutherland Report; he declared that the Hydro-Electric Commission was and must be responsible to the Government. In the House on Feb. 21 Mr. Howard Ferguson denounced the Premier as uniformly unfair and unfriendly to the whole enterprise. As for the Chippawa Canal it began in 1915 and was to cost 10½ milions, for the production of 100,000 h.-p.—with the cost up to $65,000,000 and about 600,000 h.-p.—it was in the same proportion as at first: "Even if you make it 70 millions, you are still going to produce Hydro power at a reasonable rate. There is now a demand for over 200,000 h.-p. with a production of only 100,000 so far."

On Mch. 2nd it was announced that Colonel Carmichael had resigned his seat on the Commission, though he, afterwards, resumed the position. To the House he stated, on Mch. 3rd, as to the $55,000,000 estimate of a year before: "I gave those figures in good faith. When it came to my attention, early last Autumn, that these figures were liable, or were sure to be exceeded, I brought it to the attention of the Government, and I told the Prime Minister that my Commission had either been inefficient or dishonest in dealing with the Government in regard to this development". Later he withdrew the word dishonest and substituted the word "misled". He described the total divergence between estimates and expenditures as probably $20,000,000. A few days later (Mch. 10) there was published an elaborate Report by W. S. Murray, a well-known American engineer who had testified as an expert to the Sutherland Radial Commission, and in the Toronto Street Railway arbitration while, also, acting for the U. S. Government in an important Power survey; he was, at this time, under retainer from the National Electric Light Association of America—a privately controlled concern.

In this document Mr. Murray eulogized Sir Adam Beck as a powerful personality with signal honesty of mind and purpose though he criticized the Chippawa project, belittled Public ownership and claimed that Electric Power was supplied to consumers in Quebec and in the United States at lower rates, than by the Hydro in Ontario: "The revenue per k.w.h. generated for the American Niagara power district is 17 per cent. less than that from the operations of the Hydro-electric Power Commission for wholesale power delivered in the Canadian Niagara district. It is about 13 per cent. less than that for all the Electric utilities in that district, whether governmentally or privately

owned." As to Quebec, the Report stated that privately-owned Electric light and power companies served the people at a cost of 32 per cent. or one-third less than the cost of similar service to residents of Ontario. This was controverted by various Canadian observers and authorities. The Chippawa power problem was said to be that of heavy cost makng high rates inevitable; as to Nipigon, there was declared to be no economic ground for the construction of these works.

The whole subject was variously discussed in the Legislature. W. H. Casselman (U. F. O.) attempted, unsuccessfully, to carry a Bill making it possible for Provincial assistance to be given to transmission lines carrying power from private companies other than the Hydro Commission and thus, he claimed, enable certain companies in Eastern Ontario to obtain and supply power at lower rates; the Power Commission Act was amended to allow townships, so closely populated as to be practically urban municipalities, to elect Commissions to manage their own Hydro enterprises and to permit Police trustees to constitute a Commission, in police villages, to handle power matters; the Power Commission's purchase and operation of the Toronto Suburban Railway Co. on behalf of the City of Toronto was formally authorized, but the sale was, afterwards, refused by the Canadian National Railways. In the House, on Apr. 6, Mr. Howard Ferguson moved a Resolution reviewing the recent statement of the Hon. D. Carmichael as to the Hydro Commission and Chippawa and demanding appointment of a Committee of the House to investigate the charges thus made.

A protracted debate ensued, with speeches by Government members which were favourable to a Royal Commission rather than a Committee; Hon. M. W. Doherty moved an amendment expressing confidence that the Government would take necessary and proper steps to provide for a full, impartial and expert investigation of the estimates and expenditures of the Power Commission. Eventually, this carried by 53 to 33 with six Liberals supporting the Government and one U. F. O. the Opposition. On Mch. 6 Brig.-Gen. D. M. Hogarth (Cons.) dealt with the Nipigon question and as Member for the region concerned, declared that the Drury Government was responsible for the Nipigon conditions through interference with an arrangement made by the Commission with the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Co. under which there would have been profitable local demands for Hydro power. Mr. Drury dealt with the matter on Mch. 8 and announced a new agreement with that Company—without, however, any binding obligation to use Hydro power.

Meantime, Sir Adam Beck had been fighting vigorously for all his policies—denying an allegation at one time, disproving charges at another, defying opponents and critics, urging the greatness and value of the enterprise in all its main points. On

Jan. 20 he addressed a London meeting and said: "You see what the people have done in Hydro in the past 10 years, and that is what we may expect to repeat in the next decade if the King Government gives us a fair show on the development of the St. Lawrence deep waterways and power scheme. With Hydro-radials, backed by motor trucks, which are natural feeders within a radius of 6 miles or so, and with the carriers of ocean traffic coming up our great Mediterranean to Toronto and Port Stanley, we may look forward to the greatest successes we have ever achieved." As to the electrification of Railways one additional generator at Chippawa would enable the Commission to operate the whole Ontario system of the Grand Trunk. At St. Thomas on May 29, Sir Adam declared that the Hydro Commission had made every effort to make life on the farm more desirable, more livable, more accessible for women and, particularly, for those on dairy farms; it had to meet an avalanche of criticism which was largely the result of ignorance.

As to Chippawa, he assured the public (*Globe* report) that it would not add a cent to the cost for any customer in the Niagara district. He feared political interference more than anything else: "The minute it gets hold of the Hydro, it will be best for the municipalities to sell out to the private companies." On Aug. 11, Sir Adam Beck replied to the Murray Report in an official statement. He described this as a refutation of unjust statements which were intended to be a deliberate challenge to Public ownership and accused Mr. Murray of "garbling documentary data and general misrepresentation as to the operations of the Commission;" referred to his "unwarranted statements, his puerile dealings with economic subjects and his unprofessional treatment of important technical data." On every important point Sir Adam took issue with the Report. He emphatically criticized the use of the "Government-owned and controlled" phrase as to the Hydro, because the system was totally different from the American conception of those words; it had no connection with politics nor was there any domination by party officials. He reviewed the whole system as follows:

1. The generation and transmission of power on a wholesale scale is dealt with by the Hydro-electric Power Commission, which, although appointed by the Government, acts independently in the capacity of trustee and agent for the partnership of Municipalities.

2. The local distribution of electrical energy within the borders of a municipality is, in general, under the administration of a local Public Utilities Commission.

3. Capital required for plant for the generation and transmission of power is provided by the Government upon requisition by the Commission. Contracts are entered into between the Commission and the municipalities under the terms of which the muncipalities undertake to repay in 30 years the moneys loaned by the Government.

4. The local Distribution system is financed by the issue of municipal debentures. These are current usually for 20 years.

5. The Trustee Commission supplies power at wholesale rates to the municipalities, charging each municipality at actual cost. To do this an interim charge is made monthly, based on the estimated cost, and at the end of each year the account is adjusted.

Speaking at Hamilton on Oct. 9, Sir Adam told the City Board of Control that within ten years the supply of the Chippawa Canal would be consumed and that, within the next four years, the construction of another Canal, larger than the present Development, would probably be under way at a cost of $100,000,000 and with double the capacity of the Chippawa. His only fear was that the power supply would be consumed too fast. As to this, he told the Toronto press on Nov. 1st, that serious consideration was being given to plans for the construction of a second Canal at Chippawa which would duplicate the power-generating capacity there, and, in order to take care of power demands which would exist by the time the second Chippawa plant was ready for work. At Windsor, on Oct. 15, he told a meeting of Border Councils that the introduction of Niagara power had saved local consumers $2,500,000 in eight years and at Peterborough, about this time, he suggested that 64 municipalities in Central Ontario should form a partnership to take over the assets and assume the liabilities of the Ontario Government in connection with the Central Ontario Power System.

Meanwhile, the fight over the Chippawa Canal costs and the final incidents of construction were proceeding. The first great generating Unit of the Queenston-Chippawa Development had been installed at the end of 1921, the second was placed in operation on Mch. 15 with a capacity of 55,000 to 60,000 h.-p. and a statement issued by the Commission that the enterprise had commenced to earn a considerable part of the revenue needed to pay interest on the investment—although only a 110,000 horse-power load out of an ultimate of over 600,000 h.-p., was being generated. It was stated that the first five Units would more than carry the interest on the money to be spent upon the entire installation of nine Units—four of these to be much the largest in the world and capable of generating 75,000 horse-power each. The ultimate total cost was put at $80,000,000. On July 25 the third of the Commission's 60,000 h.-p. generators at the Chippawa Plant was given its initial run and Sir Adam told the press that the whole of the power from Chippawa would be sold within six to eight years. Work on Units 4 and 5 proceeded during the rest of the year with all possible speed.

On Mch. 16 Mr. Premier Drury told a Toronto audience that exact information as to costs at Chippawa was still lacking, that the Government refused longer to live in a "fools' Paradise" and deprecated too much optimism. On Mch. 21 the Ontario Municipal Electric Association met in Toronto and Sir Adam Beck

declared the Chippawa Power development to be a triumph of Canadian pluck and of the loyalty, persistency and enterprise of Canadian engineers. As to the estimates, censured by Col. Carmichael and the Government, he said that they were checked and approved by a Commission of three Engineers and were submitted to the Government by Messrs. Lucas and Carmichael while he was in England; since then Col. Carmicheal had resigned with the Government allegation that they were inefficient and misleading. A resolution was passed, after the address, in which these representatives of 300 municipalities expressed absolute confidence in Sir Adam and pledged their undivided support to him and the Power Commission.

The demand for an enquiry of some kind into the affairs of the Commission was, of course, based largely upon the attitude and policy of the Government or its U. F. O. supporters; at the same time, there could be no doubt that the 1921 Report of the Radial Commission and the tremendous cost of the Chippawa project had unsettled public opinion to a considerable extent. Hence Mr. Ferguson's motion in the House for a Committee and the eventual appointment of a Royal Commission. On Feb. 17 Sir Adam Beck issued a statement that: "As a servant of the people of Ontario, appointed by the Government, and as a Trustee for the expenditure of moneys which must, ultimately, be charged up against the municipalities as the owners of the Chippawa Development, if the Government think such an investigation is necessary or desirable, I, of course, should be very glad to facilitate it in every way."

After an ensuing discussion in the Legislature and prolonged consideration, the Government appointed a Commission composed of W. D. Gregory (Chairman), M. J. Haney, C.E., fomerly President of the Home Bank, Lloyd Harris, a well-known manufacturer and public man, J. Allan Ross, a Toronto manufacturer and R. A. Ross, an engineer of Montreal. The powers given covered enquiry into and report upon all estimates and financial expenditures, all costs, output, power conditions, construction matters, supervision and management of the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development, and of other Power projects undertaken or administered by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. F. W. Wegenast of Toronto was appointed Secretary and Legal Adviser.

The sittings began in Toronto at once and continued at different points. Amongst those examined were F. L. Stuart of New York, an eminent Consulting Engineer, who had already reported on the Chippawa work and whose testimony (Apr. 26) was that there had been no waste of money in the construction of the project; officials and others at Port Arthur (June 15) as to Nipigon conditions and about 60 members of the Eugenia Hydro Electric Association who complained (Sept. 26) of high rates and power costs in excess of estimates at Eugenia Falls; F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer of the Power Commission, who (Sept.

27) answered these criticisms and reviewed conditions, and Hon. E. C. Drury (Oct. 3rd), who dealt with some passing phases of the subject. At this time the stage was occupied by the Nipigon matter with Sir William Hearst testifying on Oct. 10, when Sir Adam Beck interjected a request for Council representing the Hydro Commission and was refused by the Chairman even when he offered to pay expenses out of his own pocket.

Sir Adam was examined on the 11th and a little later the Central Ontario System came under investigation with indications of a large deficit following that of $328,304 in the operating figures of 1921. An Interim Report as to Nipigon was issued on Nov. 19 which alleged that the present deficit equalled $340,000 annually and was likely to be about $750,000 a year before the tide turned. The Province, it was stated, borrowed the money for the work on behalf of the Commission, the Province signed the bonds and, willingly or unwillingly, it would have to make good the loss. The Report, as a whole, was hostile to the Power Commission, its policy, methods and system in the Thunder Bay district. Many sittings, not mentioned here, were held during the year and many witnesses examined; press comments were very guarded except amongst financial journals opposed to the whole policy.

Radial Railways and the Commission. The Government's attitude toward Sir Adam Beck's Radial projects was clearly defined in 1921* and in 1922 it was based upon reasons already reviewed. Public opinion was divided but the people, as a whole, did not appear to resent Mr. Drury's doubt as to the value of the project, certainty of belief in its financial danger and absolute refusal to support its extension. Yet, judging by the voting of Jan. 1st, 1922, on the By-laws then submitted there still was a good deal of favourable sentiment, even though it was lessening in volume. Toronto voted on a By-law to acquire the Toronto Suburban Railway from the National Railways and turn over the section between that City and Guelph to the Provincial Hydro Commission to operate. Another By-law, to authorize the purchase and completion of the Toronto-Bowmanville Railway in conjunction with other municipalities and without an Ontario Government guarantee, also, was carried. So far as Toronto was affected, the figures of these and preceeding votes indicate a certain change of view:

Year	Particulars	For Radials	Against Radials	Favourable Majority
1916	Western Radial	21,247	5,711	15,536
1920	Bowmanville Radial	21,378	2,356	19,022
1921	Mackenzie Radials	29,081	1,672	27,409
1922	Bowmanville Radial	15,098	14,005	1,792
1922	Toronto Suburban	16,087	13,580	2,507

On Jan. 21 it was announced that the Premier had asked Sir Adam Beck and the Commission for return of the unhypo-

*Note.—See 1921 volume of *The Canadian Annual Review*, Pages 610-615.

thecated portion of $11,160,363 of Government-guaranteed bonds which had been issued two years before in connection with the proposed construction of the Toronto, Niagara and St. Catharines Electric Railway—a remaining value of about $9,000,000. The Government's policy at this time, as discussed at a U. F. O. Caucus on Feb. 1st, was understood to involve a municipally-owned system of interurban railways without Government control or responsibility; this idea Sir Adam Beck at once described as "unworkable and impracticable." Mr. Drury's reply at Hamilton (Feb. 13) was equally explicit; "This storm of pro-radialism may sweep us out of power, but, as long as the Government exists, it has a duty to perform; we do not intend to be stampeded into any action contrary to the welfare of the public." Meanwhile, Sir Adam, on Feb. 10, had replied to the finding of the Sutherland Radial Commission (1921) with a voluminous statement in which he endeavored to controvert its arguments and concluded thus:

> I, for one, regard it (the majority Report) as permeated by misunderstanding or by the misinterpretation of evidence, and by the omission of essential data, to an extent which nullifies its usefulness as a judicial document, and as a criterion by which either to approve or condemn the Hydro Radial project. The experts of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission still believe that the proposed Hydro radial system may successfully be carried forward along the lines originally recommended, and there has been nothing disclosed, either by the Sutherland Commission or through any other source, which has, in any degree, lessened their confidence in the Radial project recommended—a project which can scarcely fail to be of very great social, commercial and financial benefit, not only to the municipalities directly concerned, but also to the Province, and, indeed, to the Dominion as a whole.

At this time a Conference in Toronto of the representatives of 70 Ontario municipalities (Feb.10) heard Sir Adam explain his Radial policy and answer the Sutherland Commission in detail. A Resolution was passed requesting that no changes be made in the Hydro-Electric Railway Act as, under existing statutes, which were quite satisfactory, the rights of municipalities were safe-guarded; and legislation of a contrary nature would be regarded as "an act of confiscation and indefensible in every way." In the Legislature, on May 26, the Government's Bill to amend this Act of 1914 was given its 2nd reading and eventually passed. Its terms included a clause ordering the return of the Government-gauranteed bonds mentioned above; maintained the original Clauses relating to the Sandwich and Windsor, the Windsor and Tecumseh, the Guelph Radial Railways and to those mentioned in the 1921 Toronto Railway Act as well as concerning the acquisition of the Toronto Suburban line; all the rest was repealed and all the Municipalities authorized to elect Associations which might become parties to an agreement for construction of Municipal Electric Railways; the usual financial powers were given and construction could be undertaken either by the

Associations or the Power Commission with management in the hands of the former unless a five-year arrangement for operation by the Commission should be made. The Commission was not given power to issue bonds nor was the Province authorized to guarantee any bonds or debentures in this connection.

The view of the Radial advocates as to this legislation was one of disappointment and anger; President J. W. Lyon, of the Ontario Hydro Radial Association (Mch. 22) declared that the policy would mean the loss of years of work and the scrapping of hundreds of By-laws. Sir Adam Beck, in addressing the Convention, declared that it was "a sentence of death to the whole project." As to the rest: "If radials are doomed to failure, why authorize them to be constructed at all? It is mutual confidence and not legislation that is required." If the Radial scheme in its entirety had gone through, it would not have entailed expenditures of a quarter of the $200,000,000 mentioned by the Premier as involved. They had not contemplated an expenditure of more than $4,000,000 in the next two years and for the work they had in view for the next five years, if carried out to the fullest extent possible, the expense would not exceed $10,000,000. In a press statement of May 2nd Sir Adam stated that: "If all the Radial railways in Ontario that are possible were built, the expenditure would not reach one-half of the $200,000,000 mentioned." Speaking on the Bill in the House (May 16) Mr. Drury stated that he would insert an amendment by which the Government would carry out the original arrangement to gaurantee the bonds for the Toronto-St. Catharines Radial line, providing the municipalities interested voted again in its favour. This was done and the measure passed in due course. Amongst other things it made possible the closing up of the long-disputed Mackenzie Power "Clean-up deal" in Toronto and enabled the Transportation Commission of that City to extend into North Toronto—after the Hydro Commission on July 21st had approved the agreement with the City and the City Council had, on July 27, passed the final ratification with signatures effected on Aug. 15. The amount involved was $32,734,000 and the Companies passing under control of the Power Commission in trust for the City were the Electrical Development Co., the Toronto and Niagara Power, the Toronto Electric Light, the Toronto and York Radial and the Aurora and Schomberg Railway.

Incidental to this wholesale application of public ownership to the Mackenzie interests in Toronto was the matter of a Radial Railway entrance to the City along the Waterfront. Originally, on Jan. 1st, 1916, the City ratepayers had approved by vote a By-law in favour of the construction of an Electric Railway between Toronto and London of which Toronto's share of cost would be $4,240,196 and "to furnish a free right-

of-way for the Railway and for the power lines of the Hydro Commission upon being so requested by the Commission;" the Power Commission, later on, changed its policy so that the Line was to run from Toronto *via* Port Credit to Hamilton and St. Catharines, at an increased general cost, but with the above amount allotted to Toronto as the cost to Port Credit—this change was not submitted to a vote; on July 27, 1922, the City Council unanimously passed a Resolution asking the Commission to proceed with "the construction, equipment and operation of a railway from the City of Toronto to the village of Port Credit" under the terms of which the City Council undertook to furnish a free right-of-way for the railway and the power lines of the Hydro Commission over any property of the City upon being so requested by the Commission; the Power Commission, Sir Adam Beck, the Radial interests of Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines were all vitallly concerned in the issue and in arranging easy and profitable entrance to Toronto. Following this, strong opposition developed and on Sept. 6 a supplementary Agreement was passed by the Council under which the City undertook to provide right-of-way, 105 feet wide, for Hydro radials, along the water front from Humber River to Morley Avenue for a period of 50 years. On the 12th Mr. Premier Drury wrote to Sir Adam Beck embodying these public objections as follows:

1. There appear to be very important differences between the Radial entrance scheme which is now put forward and that which was submitted to the ratepayers of the City of Toronto in 1916. The difference in cost alone will, I am told, involve several millions of dollars.

2. A substantial minority of the Toronto City Council is opposed to the proposed scheme.

3. The three Public Service corporations whose interests are affected, namely, the Toronto Harbour Board, the Toronto Transportation Commission and the Canadian National Exhibition Board are opposed to the scheme.

He went on to say that in the absence of any agreement between the latter corporations and the City or with the Commission, the Government would not be responsible for a Bill validating the Agreement unless submitted to and approved by a majority of the ratepayers of the City. This, the City Council, on Nov. 8, by 16 to 10, refused to do and, on the 10th, Chief Justice R. M. Meredith granted an injunction in the Peckover application restraining the City from giving effect to these agreements unless and until validated by legislation. On Dec. 4, however, the Council changed its policy, authorized a vote at the coming Municipal Election—for or against the Agreement as approved on Sept. 6th. Meantime, and during the Municipal Elections, the fight on this issue was keen and was complicated by an interjection of the popular personality of R. J. Fleming as candidate for Mayor and opposed to what was called "the Waterfront grab" while Mayor C. A. Maguire stood as a can-

didate for Sir Adam Beck, Public ownership and the Agreement. The chief argument against the Agreement was that the Power Commission would obtain practical control of the Waterfront with a right to impose six tracks, 8 miles long, and worth $6,000,000, upon it for 50 years at a nominal rental of $1.00 a year.

R. Home Smith, Chairman of the Board of Harbour Commissioners, was the chief protagonist of this view in vigorous statements published in the press of Aug. 18 and Aug. 23 and in many speeches; D. A. Cameron, President of the Board of Trade, also, was strongly in opposition to the Agreement with the advertised declaration that the Board "believes it to be fundamentally unsound to grant absolute control over any of its streets or property to any outside Commission;" P. W. Ellis, Chairman of the Transportation Commission, expressed his opposition in a letter to the Mayor published on Aug. 29; the Toronto *Star* and *Mail and Empire* opposed the Agreement and the *Globe* and *Telegram* supported it. On Dec. 28 occurred Sir Henry Thornton's interview, given to the *Star* at Ottawa and complementary to his previous telegram to Mayor Maguire as to possible electrification of some C. N. R. lines running out of Toronto: "To be a financial success, it (the Toronto-St. Catharines Radial line) must actively and energetically solicit not only local but through business. In other words, no matter what its present promoters may intend, its very existence would force it into active competition with the Canadian National Railways and there can be no other conceivable result."

With all these obstacles in his way, Sir Adam Beck put up a stirring and strong fight for his Radials and their entrance to Toronto. He attacked Sir H. Thornton and the National Railways without gloves for intervention in this campaign and, in speech after speech, explained the issues to the electorate in Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines; he made the fight on Radials, as such, while his opponents stood for alleged City interests. The result was defeat for the Agreement* and for Radial entrance to the Waterfront by 28,325 to 23,120 while, curiously enough, C. A. Maguire, the Beck candidate, was re-elected Mayor and Mr. Fleming defeated.

Hydro-Electric Incidents in 1922.

June 20. The *Farmers' Sun* stated that not more than 2,000 farmers were using Hydro-electric power.

July 26. The Commissioners of the Toronto Hydro-Electric System reported for 1921 a gross Income of $3,622,605, operating costs of $2,212,373 and a Surplus, after deducting Interest, Depreciation, etc., of $214,353 —with a net Funded Debt of $9,498,309 and an unfunded Debt of $641,920— with, also, Liquid assets of $1,816,655 and "Net Resources of the nature of Surplus" totalling $4,962,908. The Meters in use were 81,923, street lights, 46,126 and k.w.h. sold 221,384,558. The Commissioners were P. W. Ellis (Chairman), Mayor Maguire and George Wright.

*Note.—Vote took place on Jan. 2nd 1923.

July 26. Following the power shortage in Central Ontario and differences with the Federal Government as to matters at Ranney's Falls on the Trent, it was announced on this date that Sir Adam Beck had arranged with Ottawa for the water rights at Ranney's Falls, at a flat price of $24,000 per annum, and had succeeded in eliminating the demand for a $7 per horsepower rental fee for consumption exceeding 6,000 h.-p. Originally, the Federal proposition was for $3.50 per h.-p. up to 6,000 h.-p. The maximum under the new agreement was 12,000 h.-p.

July 28. Important changes in the rates for power in Ontario were announced by Sir Adam Beck and the Provincial Power Commission, in connection with an equalization policy rate. Reductions were given 67 municipalities, while increases were made in 48 cases. The new rates, according to Sir Adam Beck, were based upon new conditions brought about by the Mackenzie "clean-up" deal, and took into consideration the cost of the Chippawa Development. The changes affected 22 cities and 76 towns.

July 28. In the presence of a distinguished company of guests, including Hydro Municipal leaders from Toronto to Windsor and Niagara Falls to Fergus, Sir Adam Beck officially opened Galt's new Public Utilities Commission building—the finest Hydro office building on the Niagara system with an important distribution station.

Aug. 2. The municipalities immediately east of Toronto presented a new scheme for a Radial, involving partial electrification of the old C. N. R. line between Port Hope and Toronto, to Mr. Drury and received his assurance of support with the Minister of Railways at Ottawa.

Aug. 10. The findings of Henry Holgate, C.E., of Montreal, appointed by the Federal Government to investigate the Trent shortage of power and the Ranney's Falls matter, stated that "the cause of complaint was due to the Power Commission using at their Healey Falls Development a quantity of water in excess of the inflow to the reach between Hastings and Healey Falls."

Aug. 23. One of the two units of Ranney's Falls Development on the Trent Valley System of the Power Commission was unofficially opened when 4,000 h.-p. was fed into the System.

Sept. 26. The coming coal shortage evoked the statement from Ottawa that the existing water-power installation of over 2,700,000 h.-p. in Canada saved 27,000,000 tons of coal annually which would have had to be used to produce the same amount of energy.

Ontario Mining in 1922; Progress of the Porcupine Gold Camp

The development of Electric power facilities and improved roads aided greatly in the Mining progress of New Ontario and its gold and silver camps during 1922. The Kirkland Lake area came before the public as a possible gold field of importance with the Lake Shore Co., the Wright-Hargreaves Mine, the Teck-Hughes, the Tough Oakes and Burnside properties—merged into the Kirkland Lake Proprietary, Ltd.—all improving in production or possibilities and at least 15 other properties in a promising stage of development; the Montreal Ontario Mines, Ltd., was created by the amalgamation of the Montreal-Kirkland and the Ontario-Kirkland. Various changes took place in the Porcupine area with the Hollinger Consolidated purchasing the Schumacher Mine, which adjoined it on the east, for $1,650,000 and the Dome Mines acquiring the Dome Extension; the West Dome Consolidated and Dome Lake were amalgamated as the Consolidated

West Dome Mines with a capital of $5,000,000. In the Cobalt silver area the Coniagas secured a long-term lease on the Badger, Prince-Davis, and the Beaver Mines; the Mining Corporation of Canada leased the Peterson Lake Mine and operated the Frontier in South Lorrain where sensationally rich silver ore had been found in December, 1921, while adjoining claims, including the Crompton, were secured. The total production of the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake in 1922 was 1,000,198,788 fine ounces valued at $20,760,942 and the detailed production of the chief mines was as follows:

Source	Ore Milled Tons	Total Value Gold and Silver
PORCUPINE		
Clifton Porcupine	.....	$ 1,664.25
Dome	368,400	4,178,936.20
Hollinger Consolidated	1,491,381	12,274,114 00
McIntyre	217,208	2,137,372.69
Total	2,076,989	$18,592,087.14
KIRKLAND LAKE		
Kirkland Lake	37,489	$ 224,396 11
Kirkland Lake Proprietary	16,108	97,481.02
Lake Shore	24,247	471,340.55
Ontario-Kirkland	6,496	10,032.04
Teck-Hughes	41,194	596,495.13
Wright-Hargreaves	56,181	762,752.84
Total	191,715	$2,162,547.69

Other facts were reported by the Mines Department. Mills were under erection at Night Hawk-Peninsular and Argonaut mines while certain mines that had a production before high operating costs forced a closing-down during the War, were again being actively developed. Encouraging results were obtained by the Crown Reserve and Associated Goldfields at Larder Lake and on the Murphy claim at Goudreau and the Longworth property at Schreiber; in north-western Ontario plans were under way to re-open the St. Anthony at Sturgeon Lake, the Foley at Mine Centre, and the Mikado in the Lake of the Woods area. Deep mining by the Dome and McIntyre revealed high-grade ore and late in the year a high-grade vein was found on the latter property at a vertical depth of 2,125 feet, and a single ore chute, 1,200 feet long, was proven on the 1,875 foot level. The McKinley-Darragh-Savage, which shut down in 1920 owing to power shortage and the low price of silver, re-opened in May, 1922, and had a creditable production. Attention during 1922 was focused on South Lorrain, where the Keeley and Frontier mines encountered exceedingly rich ore and made large shipments. The ore at the Frontier mine had a high cobalt content, averaging about 12 per cent. The Miller-Lake O'Brien and Castle-Trethewey mines were operated at Gowganda.

Silver Shipments for 1922	Fine Ounces	Value
Cobalt and other Silver areas	9,007,653	$6,408,867
Gold mines	164,641	86,634
Canadian Nickel-Copper refineries	12,212	8,016
Total	9,184,506	$6,503,517

The Ontario Mining Companies incorporated in 1922 were 91 in number with $181,040,000 nominal capital; 6 extra-Provincial Companies were licensed with $830,500 capital for use in Ontario It was stated, in connection with British investment in Northern Ontario, that the Porcupine Mines were nearly all Canadian and American in their capital with only 2½ per cent. British and that the Silver Mines of Cobalt showed 59 per cent. Canadian holdings, 15 per cent. British and 24 per cent. American capital. Dividends and Bonuses paid by gold mines (chiefly in Porcupine) to the end of 1922 totalled $26,846,075 and by silver mines in Cobalt $94,083,595. Of the gold mines, Hollinger Consolidated, with a capital of $24,600,000 paid dividends of $19,756,000—of which $3,198,000 was the 1922 total; it was said by its General Manager before the Ontario Mining Association during this year to have an estimated valuation, to a depth of 3,000 feet, totalling $450,000,000; its production to the close of 1922 was $60,727,850, the net profit in that year was $5,146,690, the average value of ore treated $8.53 per ton and the Ore reserves $43,269,827.

Dome Mines, Ltd., paid in dividends to the end of 1922 a total of $3,110,834 and McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Ltd., $3,086,-741; the Wright-Hargreaves, Ltd., paid its first dividend of $412,500 in this year and the Lake Shore Mines Ltd. $80,000 with a total to date of $480,000. Of the older and bigger Silver mines at Cobalt, Coniagas showed $11,140,000 as total dividends to the end of 1922, Kerr Lake $10,195,500, La Rose $7,655,410 and Nipissing $25.413,297; the capital of these four Companies was only $5,790,000. The total Ontario production of Silver to the end of 1922 was $220,800,000, of Nickel $176,700,000, of Gold $108,-300,000, of Pig-iron $84,800,000, of Copper $60,800,000, according to figures compiled by T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines in Ontario. The figures of total production for 1921 were $48,-128,387 and in 1922. $62,202,160 with details of the latter as follows:

Metallic	Value	Non-Metallic	Value
Gold	$20,674,109	Arsenic, white	$ 299,940
Silver	6,491,971	Gypsum, crushed, grouud and calcined	621,668
Copper	515,093	Natural gas	3,902,800
Nickel, metallic	3,171,434	Petroleum, crude	439,286
Nickel, oxide	391,119	Salt	1,537,512
Cobalt, metallic	282,602	Construction Materials	11,527,529
Cobalt, oxide	798,271	Clay Products	5,103,618
Copper in matte exported	1,554,731	Sundries	579,105
Nickel in matte exported	3,475,649		
Lead, pig	173,642		
Iron, pig	340,730	Total, Non-Metallic	24,011,458
Sundries	321,360	Add Metallic	38,190,711
Total Metallic	$38,190,711	Grand Total	$ 62,202,169

Ontario Incidents of the Year.

Jan. 1. The announcement is made of 59 new King's Counsel being appointed upon recommendation of a Committee composed of Judges, a Law Society representative, and the Attorney-General.

Feb. 7. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Council, declared at Ottawa that he was not satisfied with the recent interview of his Labour delegation with the Drury Government and that "the predominant idea in the minds of the majority of the Ontario Cabinet seems to be that city conditions must be brought to the level of labour conditions on the back-lot farms in order to prevent an exodus from what are, in many instances, unsatisfactory conditions on the farms".

Feb. 9. 10 members of the Labour group in the Legislature issued a statement of dissatisfaction with the leadership of G. G. Halcrow of Hamilton and declined to follow him further; a Whip was said to be sufficient for the party and on Feb. 15th C. F. Swayze, who held that post, stated in the House that the Farmer and Labour members were solidly united behind Mr. Drury. Mr. Halcrow joined M. M. MacBride and Jos. McNamara on the cross-benches.

Mch. 6. The Toronto City Council decided to grant Colonel George Taylor Denison—the veteran Police Magistrate and well-known in the public life of Canada—a retiring allowance of $3,000 a year after 44 years' of splendid service.

Mch. 15. The Report of the Committee on Law Reform at the Ontario Bar Association meeting protested against the appointment of Mrs. Margaret Patterson as a Magistrate of the City because of the absence of Legal training and knowledge of the rules of evidence; R. J. MacLennan, K.C., pointed out that there were 200 Police Magistrates in Ontario without legal training.

Mch. 16. The Ontario Bar Association met in its 16th annual Session at Toronto and celebrated the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the Law Society of Upper Canada. Francis King, K.C., of Kingston, was elected President.

Apr. 5. W. D. Gregory, appointed a Commissioner to enquire into Police conditions at Brantford, reported that Charles Slemin was not the right man for the post of Chief Constable and criticized seriously the open nature of boot-legging and gambling operations in the city.

Apr. 16. The Independent Labour Party of Ontario met at Hamilton with J. W. Buckley, President, in the chair, and discussed the question of union with the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Labour Party; it was decided to submit the matter to a Referendum and A. C. Stewart, Port Dover, was elected President.

Sept. 9. The closing of the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto—of which John G. Kent was, in 1922, Managing Director and Robert Fleming President—was marked by a record attendance of 1,372,500 compared with 1,242,000 in 1921. The receipts in 1921 were $840,000 and in 1922, $958,000; the value of the Exhibition grounds was stated as $5,000,000 and of the buildings and plant as $6,000,000.

Sept. 21. In the Report of the Public Service (Gregory) Commission as to Osgoode Hall matters, it was stated of the Master-in-Chambers, J. A. C. Cameron, K.C., whose salary was $4,600 a year—"a man of marked executive ability,"—that Mr. Cameron's income, "from salary and fees in one year nearly reached, and may have exceeded, $20,000. He, himself, admits having received in five years, over and above his salary, fees amounting to $36,352".

Oct. 4. The most serious forest fire which ever swept the partially settled regions of the North occurred on this date, the towns or villages of Haileybury, North Cobalt, Thornloe, Uno Park, Heaslip, South Englehart, New Liskeard and Charlton being wholly or partially destroyed, about 100 farmers burned out, and a loss of life totalling 44. A subsequent Report by Fire Marshal E. P. Heaton put the financial loss at $6,369,126 with $2,883,832 covered by Insurance. The fire passed over an area which had become a fine farming region and was more than a forest fire; a terrific wind had come up after several days of very dry weather and hun-

dreds of small fires—many of them clearing fires—had swept through the region.

A Northern Fire Relief Committee was at once formed in Toronto with A. J. Young as Chairman, and tons of food and clothing forwarded with the Red Cross in active and instant co-operation; Government officials were despatched to the scene for which Mr. Drury had left by the first train after hearing of the disaster; the Government ordered 175,000 feet of lumber to be supplied immediately, sent forward quantities of supplies and gave a grant of $100,000 while the Premier issued a call on Oct. 12 for a Winter Relief Fund to aid the 10,000 homeless people of the North; the T. Eaton Company contributed large and instant supplies for relief and the U.F.O. Clubs organized to help the sufferers; a permanent Relief Committee was appointed by the Government composed of D. A. Cameron, E. Freyseng and Mrs. H. P. Plumptre, Toronto, G. F. Matthews, Brantford, G. C. Coppley, Hamilton, K. W. McKay, St. Thomas, R. W. McInnes, Iroquois Falls, and J. J. Morrison; by Nov. 20 the Committee headed by Mr. Young had spent $360,533 for Relief and handed over to the new Committee a balance of $246,999.

Nov. 22. The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair opened its second annual Show at Toronto with the claim of being the biggest and best of its kind on the continent. The horse show was said to be larger than that of Madison Square, New York, with 160 exhibitors and 1,200 entries; there were 1,000 dairy cattle on view with 496 beef and market cattle; 25 carloads of cattle came from the United States; the sheep exhibit had 706 entries, and there were over 600 entries in the swine section. W. A. Dryden of Brooklin, Ont., was President, and A. P. Westervelt, General Manager.

Nov. 23. The Law Society elected W. F. Nickle, K.C., M.L.A., Kingston, Gideon Grant, K.C., and Dyce W. Saunders, K.C., Toronto, as Benchers.

Dec. 1. An agreement was made between Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer, and the United Press, Ltd., of Toronto, by which the latter was to perform in a proper and workmanlike manner all the ruling, printing and binding, and binding blank books, newspapers and *Gazettes*, and rebinding for libraries in connection with the Government requirements—totalling as a minimum $10,000 a year in value—during a period of 5 years. There were specified exceptions and specific conditions. This arrangement replaced one of 13 years' standing with the Methodist Book Room. The President of United Press, Ltd., was E. Palter and the Sec-Treasurer, C. Garfunkle

Ontario Government Appointments in 1922.

Police Magistrate, County of Lennox and Addington	G. F. Ruttan, K.C.	Napanee
Police Magistrate for District of Algoma	W. W. O'Brien	Sault Ste. Marie
King's Counsel	Alex. J. Anderson	Toronto
	Harry W. Nickle	Toronto
Police Magistrate	Peter J. Morrison	Glencoe
Crown Attorney of Frontenac	Timothy J. Rigney, K.C.	Kingston
Police Magistrate	Charles S. Woodrow	Sarnia
Sheriff for District of Cochrane	John D. McKay	Cochrane
Sheriff of Lennox and Addington	C. W. Vandervoort	Napanee
Registrar of Deeds—Oxford County	Wallace L. MacWhinnie	Woodstock
Sheriff of Prescott and Russell	Samuel W. Wright	L'Original
Police Magistrate	Charles Hopewell	Ottawa
Police Magistrate for Peel	H. P. Moore	Acton
Chief Coroner	Dr. George W. Graham	Toronto
Chief Commissioner of Police for Ontario	Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G.,	Toronto
Assistant Commissioner of Police for Ontario	Alfred Cuddy	Toronto
Registrar of Carleton County	Lieut.-Col. Donald H. McLean	Ottawa
Crown Attorney for Hamilton	George W. Ballard	Hamilton
Police Magistrate for Toronto	Dr. Margaret Patterson	Toronto

Ontario General Statistics

Area of Province (square miles)	1922	407,263
Capital invested in Pulp Interest and Paper Mills	1921	$139,666,276
Production of Lumber	1921	$24,518,164
Apple Production	1921	$6,850,403
Dairy Products	1921	$49,865,759
Telegraph Wire Mileage	1921	88,380
Telegraph Offices	1921	1,280
Telephones (No.)	1921	380,211
Building Construction	1922	$166,628,000
Motor Vehicles (No.)	1922	241,986
Milling Industry Production	1921	$103,779,768
Production of Packing Industries	1921	$94,732,180
Leather Production	1920	18,900,556
Boot and Shoe Production	1920	19,739,326
Hosiery and Knit Goods Production	1920	39,917,878
Capital in Rubber Industry	1920	45,584,328
Value of Rubber Products	1920	61,951,842
Value of Farm Property, Implements and Live-Stock	1921	$1,713,526,512
Chattel Mortgages in the Province	1921	17,339,381
Market Value of Field Crops	1922	223,342,150
Live-Stock sold or Slaughtered	1922	90,475,235
Total Value of Farm Live Stock	1922	218,755,000
Total Industrial Product	1920	2,010,484,334

Field Crops of Ontario in 1922.

Field Crop	Area Acres	Yield per Acre; Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Average Price per Bush.	Total Value
Fall Wheat	813,935	21·90	17,793,000	1·01	$18,031,000
Spring Wheat	124,206	16·90	2,100,000	1·00	2,100,000
Oats	3,034,000	38·20	116,034,000	·40	46,404,000
Barley	433,922	32·20	13,972,000	·57	7,932,000
Rye	152,709	16·40	2,500,000	·76	1,900,000
Peas	105,544	19·70	2,077,000	1·40	2,907,000
Beans	39,999	15·60	623,000	2·48	1,545,000
Buckwheat	197,812	21·60	4,266,000	·70	2,993,000
Mixed Grains	552,399	38·50	21,270,000	·58	12,255,000
Flaxseed	4,556	10·70	48,600	·98	47,700
Corn (Husking)	265,018	46·50 centals	12,306,000 centals	·78 per centals	9,598,700
Potatoes	172,858	70·65	12,210,000	·90	10,989,000
Turnips	105,033	222·60 tons	23,318,000 tons	·38 per ton	8,885,000
Hay and Clover	3,575,662	1·56	5,568,000	12·40	69,049,000
Alfalfa	221,326	2·84	629,100	11·55	7,266,000
Fodder Corn	438,819	10·96	4,413,000	4·35	19,197,000
Sugar Beets	20,725	9·20	190,400	7·88	1,500,000
Total	10,258,613				$222,599,400

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN 1922.

Quebec in 1922; Natural Resources and Industrial Interests.

The position of this Province in 1922 was one of prosperity with abundant revenues and no need to borrow money; with satisfactory field crops, which were excellent in yield and quality, moderate production in minerals and a steadily-improving Pulp and Paper industry; with large increases in the export trade of Montreal, substantial development in building operations and a condition of unique harmony between labour and capital together with marked industrial expansion. The Hon. Frank Carrel, M.L.C., described these conditions in a speech at Montreal on Nov. 20:

> Quebec's surplus of over five million dollars is larger than that of all other Provinces combined; its capitalization of manufactures has increased from $326,946,925 in 1910 to $936,712,125 in 1920; the Debt and taxes of the Province are lower than those of any other in the Dominion, while its Railways show a handsome profit. The Province possesses 6,000,000 Hydro horsepower and 270,000,000 cords of pulpwood, still to be marketed to the richest nation in the world and representing billions of dollars in future revenue. If the last ten years have been Quebec's era of prosperity in the pulp and paper industry, I am convinced that the next ten years will be her electrical era of prosperity, with enormous and almost incalculable possibilities of development. Another asset looming up is the extraordinary growth of tourist travel.

In natural resources this largest amongst the Provinces of Canada had an infinite variety. Its far-stretching acres numbered 450,000,000 with only 15,000,000 acres under cultivation; its forest areas were 130,000,000 acres which were estimated to contain $200,000,000 worth of white and red pine, $250,000,000 of hardwood, $250,000,000 of spruce and balsam, $100,000,000 of pulpwood. No adequate estimate in money value could be made as to Quebec's potential mineral wealth, because only a small fraction of its mineral deposits were at this time prospected. The Province extended north and west to Labrador along the whole length of the eastern shore of Hudson Bay, taking in the greater portion of the famous pre-Cambrian area. During 1921 the laboratory of the Quebec Bureau of Mines analyzed, assayed and tested the following ores, samples and materials, found within its boundaries: Aluminum and ash, barium, cadmium, carbon graphite, carbon fixed, chrome, copper, gold, graphite, iron, lead, lime, magnesia, moisture, molybdenum, nickel, phosphorus, platinum, potash, calorific power, silica, silver, sulphur, tin, tungsten, volatile matter and zinc. All showed possibilities of production. Between 1900 and 1921, inclusive, the Mineral production of Quebec was $216,220,376; in 1921 the figures were $15,522,988 and included Asbestos with a product of $5,199,789 and Building materials $9,828,811—of which Cement stood for $5,410,276;

there also were small products of Chromite, copper, gold, magnesite, silver and zinc.

During 1922 the gold development in Ontario stimulated prospecting in Quebec, with the discovery of promising deposits of gold at various points along the water-routes, notably at Lakes Opastika, Fortune, Montegny, Lemoine, and Chibaugaman and on the Harricanaw River; most of these areas were difficult of access and, on none of them was done the expensive work of detailed exploration necessary to turn a prospect into a mine; in most cases, necessary capital and skilled engineering direction were equally lacking. There was little doubt, however, as to the fact of gold; toward the end of the year discoveries in Rouyn township attracted attention and this area was in a belt, geologically, part of one which, in Northern Ontario, had produced unquestioned results. Alex. Gray, a well-known authority on mining matters, wrote at this time (Montreal *Gazette*, Nov. 18) that: "Prospectors have been busy for two years in north-western Quebec. The result is the preliminary demonstration of a gold field or gold fields of major importance. Beginning at the inter Provincial boundary, extending east toward the Harricanaw River and south from the Height of Land, near what is known as the Opastica section; revolving around Rouyn, Boischatel and adjoining townships, and based upon the Rainboth-Blouin line, enough favourable geological strata have been found to form the necleus of a boom. Thousands of acres have been staked and are to be surveyed." At the close of the year claims totalling about 3,000 acres had been staked in Malmartic and Fournière townships and taken up by responsible mining people; these townships were 60 miles east of the inter-Provincial border and in the same general formation as that of Rouyn; 800 acres in Rouyn township were said to have been staked for the Nipissing Mining Company.

The water-powers of Quebec totalled, according to an estimate of the Department of Lands and Forests, probably 15,000,000 horse-power. Two important dams had already been built, while the Gouin Reservoir on the Upper St. Maurice River constituted one of the largest reservoirs in the world with a capacity for developing, regularly, 1,000,000 units of horse-power. The principal hydraulic plants in Quebec had installed turbines, by 1922, capable of developing 823,274 h.p. and there was a total estimated development in the Province of 900,000 h.-p. These and associated interests were private in control and development—with no municipal bonuses and exemptions to encourage them but with low general taxes and excellent labour conditions. Hence the continuous efforts at development to meet increasing industrial needs had the support of capital and the efforts of such men as E. A. Robert, President of the Montreal Tramways Co., who, on Sept. 4, stated at Quebec City that "one of the greatest forces in the

development of this Province is its Power resources coupled with its ideal labour conditions and sane government." J. E. Aldred, President of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., told a London journal a little earlier (May 3rd) that the combination of spruce timber, developed water-powers and the pulp and paper industry had made the St. Maurice Valley one of the foremost industrial sections of Canada.

At the close of the year the Great Northern Power Co., Ltd., was constructing a Hydro-Electric plant on the Montreal River, within distributing distance of the chief mining districts which were then seriously short of power; the Provincial Government granted a 60-year lease of damming rights on the Rivière des Prairies for the development of 50,000 h.-p. by the Back River Power Co.; an announcement on Dec. 17 stated that a $25,000,000 project was under way, controlled by Sir William Price of Quebec, and sundry American capitalists, for harnessing the water-power of Lake St. John and the Saguenay River and with an eventual total of 1,200,000 h.-p.—with work already started and the Quebec Development Co. awarded the contract for construction of a great dam at the Grand Discharge to cost $12,000,000 and to develop an initial 200,000 h.-p.

Industrial development during the year was marked—more so than in any other Province of Canada—with new factories opening up and branch establishments from the United States or other parts of Canada. There was no Prohibition, Labour was satisfied, there were no strikes, capital was not afraid of Public ownership policies and wages, though still high, were not being forced upon a non-economic basis. The number of Provincial establishments in the Census figures of 1919 were 11,061, the capital investment $936,712,125, the cost of materials $517,586,980, the value of products $988,574,723, the number of employees 205,573 and the salaries and wages paid $190,732,521. The chief Industries of the Province (1919) were Pulp and Paper with a product of $64,060,540; Wood, lath, shingles, etc., $61,493,910; Cottons $57,530,438; Flour Mill products $42,071,066; Leather Shoes $41,842,877; Tobacco $41,819,110; with Butter and Cheese, meat-packing, clothing, Shipbuilding, house-building, rolling mills and steel furnaces ranging from $36,163,011 for the first to $21,653,001 for the last. The distribution of Industries showed a Montreal product of $581,543,595, Quebec $33,126,504, Lachine $15,259,704, Hull $15,181,622, Sherbrooke $19,403,771, Three Rivers $16,854,578 and Valleyfield $11,984,411.

During 1922 building construction contracts awarded in the Province totalled $103,291,800 compared with $61,337,500 in 1921. Pulp and Paper continued to progress, after a depressed period in 1920-1921, with, in the latter year, a capital investment of $171,477,753 or $31,000,000 more than Ontario; with 17 pulp mills, 12 pulp and paper mills and 15 paper mills, or 44 in all, and a total consumption of 2,180,578 cords of wood valued

at $38,283,262; the total selling value of paper produced was $108,676,952 of which newsprint was valued at $78,784,598, book-writing paper at $12,550,520, wrapping paper $6,634,211 and boards at $6,225,948; the value of the exports of Pulp and Paper was $119,565,046 of which pulp exports were $44,133,675 and paper exports $75,431,371. Incidents of the year included the erection of a large plant at St. Johns, by the Franco-American Co., for the dyeing and finishing of textiles; the establishment of the Dominion Silk Dyeing and Finishing Co from Paterson, N. J., at Drummondville and the Premier Silk Mills, capitalized at $250,000 in Cowansville. Meanwhile the sometimes primitive methods of Agriculture continued to produce excellent crops. A Federal estimate of the Agricultural wealth of Quebec in 1921 was $1,288,813,000—inclusive of Land, buildings, implements, Live-stock, poultry, Fur-farms, animals and field crops. The crops in 1922 were good and only 600,000 acres less in area than in 1921 but the low prices made the values of production $54,000,000 less. Live-stock had been steadily declining in numbers and value—from 4,772,820 in 1918 to a total number in 1922 of 3,946,824 and in value from $252,445,000 to $123,087,000. Fruit still remained a successful industry and at the Imperial Fruit Show, in London, England, the Province of Quebec gained the second prize in Class 1, and achieved a notable victory with its celebrated *Fameuse* apple. The Field crops of the year (Federal statistics) were as follows:

Field Crop	Area Acres	Yield per acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Average Price per Bush.	Total Value
Spring Wheat	145,047	15·75	2,286,000	$1.53	$ 3,491,000
Oats	2,252,016	27·75	62,281,000	.62	38,614,000
Barley	155,578	22·75	3,549,000	.92	3,277,000
Rye	18,736	15·50	288,500	1.26	364,400
Peas	64,096	14·25	914,000	2.74	2,506,000
Beans	29,812	17·00	505,500	3 15	1,592,000
Buckwheat	167,185	22·50	3,760,000	.94	3,547,000
Mixed Grains	139,697	26·75	3,744,000	.79	2,957,000
Flaxseed	5,800	10·00	58,200	2.75	160,200
Corn (Husking)	53,379	28·00 centals	1,492,000 centals	1.28 per cental	1,911,000
Potatoes	206,234	82·35	16,983,000	1.08	18,342,000
Turnips, etc.	48,812	158·15 tons	7,719,000 tons	.80 per ton	6,638,000
Hay and Clover	3,998,036	1·35	5,379,000	14.00	75,558,000
Alfalfa	30,200	1·50	45,300	11.50	521,000
Fodder Corn	120,592	7·25	874,000	6.50	5,681,000
Total	7,435,300				$165,159,600

The Taschereau Government in 1922; Political and Other issues of the Year.

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, in his second year of administration, faced some peculiar difficulties and dealt with them in a courageous and effective manner. His pride in his Province, its history and its people, was pronounced and in this year he had the distinction of celebrating the 25th year of Liberal administration—a period, during which, under Messrs. Marchand, Parent, Gouin and himself, Quebec had made notable progress and won reputation for stability in finance, success in industry and equitable treatment of Minorities. On May 7 the Prime Minister issued an

eloquent statement as to this anniversary, in which he said that if the Liberal party was now celebrating its silver jubilee, the Province had during that period passed through its golden age: "Twenty-five years means much in a man's life; it is little in the life of a people. But this short space of time has sufficed to transform the Province and to give it, among its sister Provinces, the place which it deserves, through the common-sense and love of labour in its people, its respect for order, for property and for the conviction of others, its natural resources, the fine confidence which prevails therein and a wise administration. Quebec is Liberal and traditional. It does not bend before all the winds of folly that sweep over the world. It is not inclined to try out, at its own expense, certain systems and certain ideas which style themselves as modern; it leaves the experimenting to others. It knows very well what assured its survival and its development in the midst of the elements which surround it; it wants to keep all this and will continue to guard it jealously." He was proud of the Liberal record of a qaurter-century of unprecedented progress, of the leaders who had preceded him:

> During 25 years we have doubled the territory of the Province of Quebec; increased the revenue from $2,500,000 to $16,000,000, and have given the Province its fine Technical schools and the schools of higher Commercial studies; established Normal schools all over the Province; assured the progress and permanence of our Classical Colleges; given new life to our Universities; given the workmen the Compensation Act; built, at a cost of $35,000,000, the best roads in Canada; abolished the toll-bridges and gates; brought here, thanks to the policy prohibiting exportation of our wood, the large pulp and paper mills which have made of Quebec, in this sphere, the industrial centre of Canada. We have solved the grave problem of alcohol by state control, and the problems of health and charity by public assistance.

Meantime, Mr. Taschereau had been dealing with various issues. Early in February he intimated that the Government was giving serious consideration to the question of an embargo on raw Asbestos going into the United States; in the Legislature on Feb. 13 he dealt with the International Typographical Union which, in a local printers' strike for a 44-hour week and increased wages, had been holding up Government work. The following announcement was made: "We shall begin all over again, if necessary, and we will dispense with the International unions. Our Order paper to-day was printed by men of the National Catholic Union. These men are not on strike, and they are satisfied with the salaries they receive." On the 15th the Premier was even more explicit: "With National Unions the Government is prepared to negotiate and deal at any time. International Unions, on the other hand, should be allowed no power in Canada, and there will be no aid given by the Government to assist Quebec men to achieve their ends if their demands are presented on the instigation of foreigners."

On Mch. 17 the subject was debated in the Legislature and Mr. Taschereau again expressed himself in vigorous terms. He

cited the fact that high railway wages, dictated in the United States, made freight rates so high that wood cut in Quebec could not be moved and business was hampered. He acknowledged the right of workmen to join unions and to strike, but he did not acknowledge their allegiance to a master in Indianapolis: "Are I. T. U. members independent of Indianapolis, Buffalo or other American cities? When the strike was declared here I telegraphed to Tom Moore, of the Dominion Trades Congress. He told me he knew nothing of it. What surprised me was that a man in Indianapolis, whom I do not know, and with whom I did not communicate, sent me a telegram." Mr. Taschereau then quoted a telegram from John McParland, President of the I. T. U. regretting that withdrawal of "our members" had embarrassed the Legislature, but that "we must insist that the wage paid by the employers is inadequate." This, Mr. Taschereau keenly resented: "It is Indianapolis which says that the scale of wages in Quebec is not adequate!"

At a banquet to Mackenzie King, the Federal Premier in Quebec (Feb. 21), Mr. Taschereau, said: "The Province will oppose the scheme for the development of Canadian waterways controlled by an International Waterways Commission and I ask you, Mr. King, to oppose that plan whenever it comes before you. This Province opposes it because it means giving our resources to the Americans. x x x It is to be noted that of the 4,100,000 horse-power under consideration, two-thirds are situated in Quebec, between Lake St. Francis and Montreal. The other third is located between Cornwall and Lake Ontario, in the international zone, and the partition of this portion gives half to Ontario and half to the States. In other words, the Americans have, at the most, about 700,000 h.-p. yet they are seeking to get under the jurisdiction of an International Commission the whole 4,100,000 horse-power which they hope to put to their own uses."

Mr. Taschereau was equally pronounced in his view of American interests and Provincial pulpwood. In a Quebec interview, on Apr. 3rd, he denounced the Fordney tariff and added: "There are exported every year from the Province of Quebec nearly a million cords of pulpwood cut from freehold property, which means that 10,000 acres of forest lands are razed every year for the benefit of American mills; as this has been going on for 20 years, we can estimate that a minimum of 200,000 acres of forest land has thus gone to enrich the United States. I do not include in this estimate the vast areas burned by speculators who set fire to the slash to cover up their illicit operations." At a dinner in Quebec to E. A. Robert, newly-elected President of the Quebec Light, Heat and Power Co., on Apr. 24, the Prime Minister developed his opinions in this respect. There were in the Province, he said, ten million of horse-power capable of development, and only 8 per cent. had yet been developed. After a reference to the

Provincial prohibition of export of pulp wood to the United States from Crown Lands, Mr. Taschereau added: "To-day, instead of exporting lots of our wood we have big industries working in this Province, and they are amongst the most prosperous we have. The question to be considered is, can we get the same result with our Electricity? Don't forget that the day we give the United States our Electric power in the St. Lawrence, that day means the finish of the matter, for once it is given we cannot cut it off and destroy the industries they have built up." If kept in Quebec by an Embargo on exports of power, as some had suggested, it would mean the building up of an enormous industrial development.

On Apr. 27 Mr. Taschereau was in Toronto to address the Empire Club and gave a notable review of French-Canadian progress with special emphasis on the qualities and character of the Habitant—"an honest, sturdy, vigorous, contented son of the soil." Speaking at a banquet to Hon. W. G. Mitchell, M.P., in Montreal, on June 10, the Premier criticized the claim of Mr. Sauvé, Opposition Leader, that the parties in the Province and Dominion should be distinct and said: "Mr. Sauvé is welcome to run his party as he chooses, but for the Liberals there can be only one Liberal party—whether in Federal or Provincial matters." As to Quebec, he thought the revenue might reach $20,000,000 this year and the Government start paying off the Provincial Debt; by next autumn $40,000,000 would have been spent in making and keeping 4,000 miles of goods roads and many municipalities had undertaken, enthusiastically, the maintenance of these roads. To the Retail Merchants of Canada, at Montmorency Falls, (July 31) Mr. Taschereau reiterated his idea of developing water-powers and natural resources until Quebec could say to the United States: "Keep your coal and your railways, we can do without them." He touched upon the Liquor law and stated that in the first year of operation $4,000,000 had been turned over to the Treasurer and $15,000,000 worth of alcohol had been sold to a population of 2,500,000: "This averaged $6.00 per head per year, or 50 cents per month, or, 1½ cents per day. All the alcohol sold did not go to Quebecers. There were Americans who came to see Quebec, and this brought down the average of alcohol in the Province for its citizens to a cent a day per head."

A little later the Premier spoke at Buckingham in aid of D. Lahaie, the Government candidate in Labelle (Aug. 12) and, as to the Liquor question observed that the monetary profit was being used in furtherance of the cause of education, public health, colonization, agriculture and good roads. He pointed out that the Governments of other Provinces were engaged in the same business, only it was necessary to have a doctor's certificate to get even a bottle of wine: "What system is preferable? That of Quebec where a purchase can be made openly or the hypocritical system used elsewhere whereby a person

has to feign illness to get a bottle of wine?" There was, he added, a movement emanating from the United States to induce the Dominion Government to put nation-wide prohibition into effect despite the will of the people of Quebec. This could only come if the Quebec system did not work as smoothly as it was now doing and if its Government could not control it with an iron hand. In the matter of Agrarianism, the Premier was explicit in an interview (Montreal *Star*, Sept. 30): "There has been no growth in the movement. Not only has there been no growth but I am convinced that just the opposite is the case. The Farmers' movement, as it is called, is actually disappearing."

At Quebec, on Dec. 9, in announcing ratification of a contract between the Government and a Company headed by Sir William Price for construction of a great dam at the headwaters of the Saguenay and Lake St. John, the Premier stated that this would ultimately develop a million horse-power, and mark another step towards the realization of his dream that the Province might be lighted and heated electrically. He pointed out that, while in Ontario, it was the Government which made the expenditure in development of water-powers, in Quebec this development had been carried out by private enterprise. In this speech he dealt with another phase of Government policy—the plan to establish a Museum of Natural History. He believed the Legislature would be in accord in voting a sum of $150,000 for that purpose; he mentioned, also, the $37,000 that had been voted for a School of Fine Arts and to the European Scholarships which had been increased from 5 to 15 and expressed the hope that next year they would be further increased to 25; he also touched upon the establishment of Paper-making schools, and intimated that there would be two organized in the Province. The aim of this general policy, he said, was to form "an intellectual *élite* in Quebec" which would do more for the people than money or influence could do.

Other incidents of Government policy during the year included discussion of the question raised by several Municipal delegations to the Premier, and taken up by him with the Ontario Government, as to Ontario municipalities granting tax exemptions and other favours to obtain industries and the injurious effect of this practice when Quebec municipalities were not allowed a similar right of exemption; the Federal transfer of control of Fisheries to the Province in conformity with a decision of the Imperial Privy Council which was regarded as a satisfactory settlement of a dispute standing ever since Confederation; the re-organizatin under the Premier's auspices of the undermanned and somewhat handicapped Provincial Police Force with two divisions—one in Quebec and one in Montreal; the statement by Mr. Taschereau as Attorney-General, on May 15, that "only Judges in future will be per-

mitted to grant bail, and anyone else in the Police Court, who may be a Justice of the Peace, and therefore, have the power to hear bail applications, will be required to refer the applicants to one of the Judges;" the favourable reception given by the Premier and Mr. David, Provincial Secretary, to a Deputation (Sept. 24) which urged larger grants for education of the Blind and the Order-in-Council of Oct. 11 providing an estimated $25,000 for immediate relief for the inhabitants of the fire-destroyed villages of Nedelec and North Temiskamingue; the decision of the Cabinet to fix the salaries of Deputy-Ministers of the different Departments at a maximum of $6,000 per year in place of $4,000; the undertaking by Quebec to obtain a new Census of certain localities and centres which the Government claimed to have been greatly under-estimated in the Federal Census.

On Nov. 2nd the Government received a large Municipal delegation at Montreal which urged repatriation of French-Canadians, nomination of an Industrial Commission, promotion of re-forestation, prevention of and protection against Fires, improvement of the drinking-water supplies of the Province, innoculation of cows aginst Tuberculosis, free vaccine, obligatory registration in municipal matters, planting trees along the National roads, instruction in schools as to Municipal accounting and administration and in the manufacture of pulp and paper, a campaign in the schools against Tuberculosis. As to purely municipal matters they asked for diminution in the percentages required for votes on By-laws for borrowing, abolition of the obligation for payment of taxes before voting, consolidation of Sinking funds, water-mains paid for by the bordering proprietors in certain cases, signs to indicate the limits of municipalities and towns, collection of school taxes by the rural municipalities, power to acquire property sold for taxes, power for medical inspection of schools at the expense of the municipality. Shortly before the Legislature opened on Oct. 23, a Delegation from the National Catholic Unions submitted to the Premier a series of proposals in respect to the coming Session while another Delegation from the Quebec Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress did the same:

(1). Proposals of the National and Catholic Unions.

Compulsory diplomas for barbers and plumbers; installation of first-aid apparatus in industrial establishments; indemnities for certain diseases contracted while employed on certain work; amendments to the Galipeault Arbitration law to oblige parties to abide by decisions rendered; appointment of special officers to prepare a scale of fair wages; creation of scholarships for Technical schools; interdiction of admission of children under 18 years of age to moving pictures; general authorization for municipalities to pass By-laws closing stores at 6 p.m.; to forbid the holding of Circuses and Midways at agricultural exhibitions; creation of Co-operative societies and Housekeeping courses; appointment of more inspectors to report on the competency of stationary engineers and to oblige stationary engineers to have certificates of com-

petency; to set fifty hours per week as the number of hours of work for women and children employed in the textile industry; to encourage sanitary plumbing and to compel all plumbers to hold a certificate of competency; regulations regarding sanitary plumbing.

(2). Proposals of the Trades and Labour Congress

Health regulations regarding the removal of old wall-paper, the denaturing of wood alcohol used in paint and varnish, and the abolition of paint spraying machines; regulation of barber shops and compulsory examination of barbers; insertion of a fair wage clause in all Government contracts and in contracts subsidized by the Government; legislation to give effect to Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference respecting 8-hour day and employment of women and children; establishment of Minimum wages for women and Mothers' allowances; advance polls in elections for railwaymen and travellers; amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, based on State Insurance, with a Commissioner to administer the Act; establishment of the double platoon system for firemen; making election days legal holidays and the adoption of Proportional Representation in Provincial elections.

There were many changes in the Quebec Judiciary during the year with Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice and lately Prime Minister of Quebec, as the chief Federal influence in the appointments. Acting Chief Justice J. S. Archibald retired after 30 years' service and Eugene Lafleur, K.C., and A. R. McMaster, K.C., M.P., were understood to have refused the appointment which, on Nov. 7, went to Hon. John Edward Martin, of the Court of King's Bench; the Hon. Séverin Létourneau, M.L.C., and Chief Liberal Organizer for the Province was appointed to the Court of Appeals, Charles A. Stein, K.C., M.P., to the Superior Court, Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret and Joseph Demers to the Superior Court; Hon. Eugene Lafontaine, the well-known advocate of Prohibition, was appointed (Dec. 21) Chief Justice of the Superior Court and C. A. Wilson, K.C., Montreal, took his place; in November, retiring pensions were granted Judges H. Lanctot, Adolphe Basin, F. X. Choquet and Seth P. Leet, of the Sessions of Peace, for the District of Montreal and to Judge Phileas Corriveau, District Magistrate of Quebec. According to a judgment rendered by Hon. F. S. Maclennan, in the Superior Court on Sept. 11, in the case of Wilfrid David and his wife, and so far as its legal effects were concerned, a decree of divorce granted by the Federal Parliament was declared binding in Quebec and not affected by the terms of the Quebec Civil Code governing marriage. In May, Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C., M.L.A. was chosen Batonnier of the Montreal Bar.

Administration of the Government Departments. The policy of Quebec as to its Highways was one of the two or three chief developments of the year. The Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C., as Minister of Roads had taken over, in 1921, the work initiated by Hon. J. A. Tessier, and he developed the policy of Highway extension and improvement to large proportions. It was based, originally, upon the desire to provide good roads for the farmer

as well as for the city people, for Agricultural transport as well as for Automobile facilities; it became, in later years, a financial necessity to cultivate the enormous tourist traffic which was helping to make the Province rich. According to G. A. McNamee, Secretary of the Automobile Club of Canada, at Montreal (Aug. 19), the Summer expenditures in that City by United States tourists was about $35,000 a day, or an estimated $6,000,000 in the period of May-October, with about $9,000,000 more for the rest of the Province: "The curiosity of the American travelling public has changed and, from San Francisco to New York the influx of tourists continues by auto and rail."

The growth of the tourist business in Quebec had been very great from 1915 onward, and, official figures issued at Ottawa showed the number of cars entering the Province from the States as follows: 1915, 3,430; 1916, 7,581; 1917, 9,427; 1918, 9,177; 1919, 18,105; 1920, 31,918; 1921, 41,957. Meantime, the number of automobiles within Quebec had been increasing with equal speed from 1,878 in 1911 to 54,670 in 1921 and, as later records showed, to 60,701 in 1922; of the latter total 45,516 were touring cars, 4,445 runabouts and roadsters, 6,731 trucks and 1,892 motor-cycles. In Mr. Perron's Report for 1921, as Minister of Highways, he stated that considerable work had been done over the following main communication roads which were likely to be declared Provincial Highways as soon as completed: Légis-St. Lambert, Montreal-Sherbrooke, Caughnawaga-Malone, Richmond-St. Francois du Lac, Laprairie-Lacolle, Lévis-Sherbrooke, Beauceville-Sherbrooke, Lévis-Rimouski, Hull-Aylmer, Montreal-Mont Laurier, and Montreal-Ottawa (*via* Hull). There were 125 miles under construction and 30 miles of road had been rebuilt during the year. A three-year record of construction showed the continuity of this policy—451 miles in 1919, 452 in 1920, 416 in 1921.

On May 20 Mr. Perron announced that, during 1922, the Province would spend $7,500,000 on new roads and thus celebrate the 10th anniversary of the inauguration of a Good Roads policy in Quebec and the money would be apportioned as follows: Regional roads, $3,450,000; Municipal work $2,100,000; Re-building and up-keep $1,450,000; Special works and administration $500,000. The general plan involved was that, taking Montreal as the centre, the highways of the Province should stretch out to Hull, to Mont Laurier, to Lacolle, to Malone, to Sherbrooke, to Quebec; and with Lévis as another centre, to Jackman, in Maine, and to Sherbrooke and then to Derby Kine, in Vermont; below Quebec was the long road to Rimouski and the road from Rivière du Loup to Edmundston, N. B. At this time, also, the Department issued the first general map of the roads in the Province with classification as highways or ordinary roads, with different signs indicating roads which were completed, others with work going on, and those which were just ordinary roads without any improvements.

In June the Minister attended the Victoria, B.C., Convention of the Canadian Good roads Association and was elected President. In his address on the 13th he stated that by August there would not be a mile of official roadway in the Province that was not in first class condition and that about $8,500,000 would be expended on roads in the current fiscal year compared with $1,000,000 spent in 1912. Mr. Perron defined his creed at Calgary on June 21 as follows: "Build roads. Spend on them what the traffic justifies and what is justified by the means of the people that have to pay for them. Maintain your roads when you have them." In July the Minister accompanied the Montreal Automobile Club in a special tour of the Laurentians to ascertain road conditions and requirements in that region of beautiful scenery. In Toronto, during November, he stated that the Department had asked for tenders for the Vaudreuil-Ste. Anne Bridge which was the missing link in the Windsor-Montreal highway and in the eventual establishment of a highway from Quebec through to Sarnia, Windsor and Niagara Falls. In the Minister's annual Report for the fiscal year 1921-22 he stated that up to Oct. 1st, the number of miles upon which building, re-building and maintenance work was done, reached a total of 2,530 and that the total mileage of regional and municipal roads, controlled by the Department, was 4,354. The policy was further developed by the Minister and, as announced by the Prime Minister at the close of the year, involved not only more construction but the building and maintenance of the public highways without assessing the Municipalities concerned.

The Hon. J. Edouard Caron, D.SC.A., Minister of Agriculture since 1909, in his Report for 1921-22, reviewed the operations of his Department with a total expenditure of $1,680,025 which included the Federal subsidy of $271,113 and appropriations, in the latter connection, of $75,000 for Macdonald College, the School of Agriculture and Oka Institute, $35,000 for Horticulture, $69,000 for Dairying, $20,000 for Agricultural education of an elementary nature, and $18,000 for Poultry husbandry. During the year County Agricultural Societies received $47,791 as a grant from the Department and were loaned $19,012 for the purchase of high-bred stallions; Exhibitions of Seed grains by these Societies received $5,408 and standing crop competitions $12,361, while Seeding competitions were granted $3,715; the Farmers' Clubs were granted $22,476 with $40,185 given in premiums for breeding animals; there were sheep-feeding competitions, sheep fairs, root crop and stable competitions. In June, 1922, the Province had 649 Butter factories and 751 Cheese factories while Quebec's 55 agriculturist districts had 1,771 lectures from officials and 4,139 demonstrations.

The Department's sheep-breeding propaganda and its campaign for improvement of bacon-hogs for export were reported as successful; the Field Crops service, with encouragement and education given in varied forms and the valuable work of the

new Demonstration Farms, the promotion of horticulture and aid to the Horticultural Societies, the Poultry service and help in fighting diseases and facilitating transportation were dealt with; Apiculture, with its 7,820 apiaries and 86,991 hives, the work of 26 Lecturers in the Short Courses of Agriculture and the teaching of domestic economy and agriculture in 64 Household Science Schools, with six travelling teachers giving instruction throughout the country, and the work of 70 women Farmers' Clubs with 5,000 French-speaking members and 3,000 English-speaking, were carefully reviewed. The Co-operative Agricultural Societies numbered 324 at this time with 172 in active operation and having 27,507 members, a paid-up capital of $350,758, Receipts of $10,117.804 in the year and Expenses of $9,997,869 with a surplus of $119,934 and an excess of $106,296 in Assets over Liabilities. There were 65 school gardens in operation with an area of 552,013 acres and 1,715 pupils cultivating them; 21,988 gardener pupils had an area of gardens for cultivation, apart from the schools, of 7,313,879 acres. There were 14 Demonstration Farms, 709 Farmers' Clubs with 41,885 members and 89 Agricultural Societies with 22,183 members.

As to public matters, Mr. Caron, during the year, dealt freely with the attempt to form a Farmers' party in the Province and such speeches as that of R. H. Halbert, M.P., who told a meeting at Montreal (Feb. 2nd) that 60,000 United Farmers in Ontario urged them to organize politically and economically. Addressing a gathering of Agronomics, or Agricultural graduates of Macdonald College on June 27, the Minister urged them, as farmers, to keep out of politics. They were not a persecuted section of the community, he added: "For instance, out of $14,000,000 revenue collected last year in Quebec, $800,000 was taken from the rural population, which was the great majority of the people. On the other hand, the Government subsidized the farmers to the extent of $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 of public funds for schools, roads, buildings, etc." He agreed, however, that the farmers should be organized and shown how to put their products on the market and how, in the face of competition to utilize the best mehods of production. At Quebec on the 29th Mr. Caron intimated in an interview that: "The farmer movement will not go far here. There is no leader, and the farmers of this Province have too much common sense. They will remain Liberals or Conservatives." In September J. J. Morrison, of Ontario, addressed 4 meetings in Quebec and tried to stir up organization but met with poor success.

Meanwhile, Mr. Caron announced opposition, also, to Rural Credit schemes and any imitation of the Ontario Banking policy. He expressed doubt as to permanent benefit to agriculture through a system of drawing deposits from Chartered Banks, thus forcing curtailment of commercial credits and, also, as to whether deposits received at 4 per cent. and long-term loans issued at 6 per cent. could be made to balance. Incidents in this

general connection included the award to Oscar Lessard, Secretary Council of Agriculture, of the diploma of Very High Merit in Agriculture by the Provincial Government as a recognition of his services to the cause of agriculture; the meeting at Quebec, on Sept. 6, of all the Laureates of this Order—the only institution of its kind in America—and the grant of the year's gold medal to Hildebert Létourneau, with the gold medal of the Juvenile Order of Agricultural Merit to Irénée Provost, aged 12; the Congress of Quebec Women's Clubs (Cercles des fermières) at Quebec on Aug. 30 with 200 delegates in attendance and a programme of lectures, addresses, etc., with Alphonse Désilets in the chair; the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada (May 17) in a case carried up on appeal by the Quebec Minister of Agriculture, which ruled that Provincial Ministers were liable to assessment for Dominion Income tax.

The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, reported for the year of June 30, 1922, that the Provincial area of subdivided lands available for farm lots was 7,978,030 acres and that during the year 221,362 acres had been granted for agricultural and industrial purposes while 107,871 acres of new area had been subdivided and 65,818 acres had reverted to the Crown. The total revenue from Woods and Forests was $3,691,758 of which $2,972,577 was stumpage dues on timber limits; the receipts from the Gouin, Allard and two other River dams were $238,507 and, with other items, made up a record total of $4,004,432 revenue for the Department. G. C. Piché, Head of the Forest Service, reviewed the Quebec system of Forest protection from fire with Associations subsidized by the Department, limit-holders fighting fires entitled to one-half the cost on approved claims, fire-rangers appointed by the Government but chosen and paid by those employing them, Government responsibility for Government lands only with, during this season, 68 Inspectors, 983 rangers and 339 assistants at work.

Mr. Mercier reviewed his general policy before the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at Montreal on Jan. 28: "The time has come to make a good start in the reforestation of our timberlands. We intend to begin this important work very soon, and we expect that the private forest owners will not hesitate to do their share. Next spring, we shall enlarge the Nursery at Berthierville, so as to bring its capacity to at least 10,000,000 trees per annum." From time to time, during the year, the Minister issued urgent appeals for co-operation in saving the Forests from fire and, as a result of the serious disasters of May, an Order-in-Council was passed (June 7) under which the forests of the Province were declared closed and trespassing forbidden. A special permit could be obtained on application to the Forestry Branch.

At the same time, the Minister announced that these fire losses represented $10,000,000 in value and 800,000 acres of timber burned over. He stated that in 1921 there were 1,124

fires and that an exhaustive Departmental enquiry showed 260 caused by Settlers' clearance fires, 199 by railways and 620 by travellers, hunters, campers, etc. At the earlier Session of the year the Legislature passed an Act giving the Minister, amongst other things, the power to offer a reward, in money or land grants, to anyone who planted a thousand trees to the acre on land unfit for cultivation—the area, so planted, to be kept in good order for at least five years. It was also provided that public bodies and municipalities could acquire lands to form private or municipal forests, but must provide for their preservation. Toward the close of the year Mr. Mercier stated that timber cutting would return to its normal average, in the past 10 years, of 1,000,000,000 feet.

The Hon. J. E. Perrault, as Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, covered a wide range in his annual Report for 1921-22. For Colonization the Department had expended $2,000,000 during the year with which 552 miles of winter roads were opened, 712 miles of passable roads completed, 597 miles repaired and 57 miles made with fascines and bridges while bridges and culverts of 32,961 feet in length were constructed. In connection with the $5,000,000 grant of two years before, to assist in Colonization work, the Minister spent in 1920-21 a total of $986,137 and in 1921-22 the sum of $1,550,000 with the further opening of 786 miles of winter roads, completion of 931 miles of passable roads, repair of 283 miles and the building of 55 miles with fascines and bridges while 30,659 feet of bridges and culverts were constructed and assistance given to the construction of 25 schools. In two years the Department had opened or repaired 3,300 miles of roads.

Abbé Ivanhoe Caron's report for the Abitibi region—of which settlement began in 1914—showed 20 parishes and missions connected by good means of communication; in all the regions under Colonization the Minister reported 175 parishes or missions to which settlers were being directed. Propaganda for repatriation was being carried on in the New England States by lectures, interviews, pamphlets and special officials who, in this year, repatriated 626 families of 2,471 persons; 100,000 pamphlets and many thousands of leaflets had been issued in the year. As to Mining, Mr. Perrault could only speak of the depression and the serious drop in production from $28,392,939 in 1920 to $15,522,988 in 1921; during the first half of 1922 T. C. Denis, Superintendent of Mines, reported Asbestos conditions as improving but with Chromite, Copper and Sulphur mines still inactive; there was, however, a marked revival of interest in the gold and silver of the Abitibi and Temiscamingue regions. The revenue from Fisheries was reported as $350,000 but value of production was not given.

The Hon. Antonin Galipeault, K.C., Minister of Public Works and Labour, reported for 1921-22 as to various repairs to public

buildings, receipts of $7,697 and expenditures of $979,747—of which $330,000 had gone to Roads and Bridges; Government insurance covering public buildings, etc, totalling $2,828,400 and statistics of Provincial railways subsidized by the Government in 1867-1921 as totalling 2,018 miles with Subsidies paid of $8,510,824 and 1,443 miles constructed, with balance of subsidies still due $582,602; the total length of all railways in the Province was stated as 5,239 miles. Louis Guyon, Deputy-Minister of Labour, reviewed the policy of his Department as to inspection of public buildings and industrial establishments and stated that 14,600 children of 14 to 16 years of age had registered in the Department; the Provincial Unemployment Bureaux reported 108,911 applicants for employment, 16,744 vacancies referred to the Department and 70,692 positions offered with 59,686 persons placed. Reference was made in the Report to the final completion of the Batiscan Bridge on the Quebec-Montreal Highway—completed during this year with a total length of 1,211 feet and with 25,881 automobiles crossing it in a period of five months.

The Hon. L. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary, won attention during the year by his legislation putting aside $5,000 a year under which the Government could establish annual literary and scientific competitions, determine the conditions and appoint a jury composed of nine members to determine the prize winners; his idea was to encourage *Belles-lettres* and Science in the Province, to facilitate publication of the works of local writers in both languages and promote the development of literary or scientific talents.* On Aug. 23 Mr. David announced that a Provincial Radium Institute, under his Department, would be established in Montreal and that the Government had been able to buy (through tender) $77,000 worth of radium; the cure of Cancer would be a matter of research by the Institute and on Sept. 6 it was formally opened by the Lieut.-Governor, Sir C. Fitzpatrick. Health was a subject under this Minister and he was largely responsible for the establishment, at this time of a Provincial Bureau of Health and Council of Hygiene. Dr. E. M. A. Savard reported for the year of June 30, 1922, that the total number of contagious disease cases in the Province was 11,812 which included 1,002 cases of typhoid fever, 3,193 of scarlet fever, 2,168 of diptheria, 370 of smallpox, 609 of chickenpox, 3,210 of measles, 526 of influenza, 1,250 of Tuberculosis, etc. There was a Venereal branch with Dr. Arthur Simard as Chairman and 8 Dispensaries for treatment; the Vital Statistics Section, under Dr. J. W. Bonner, reported for 1921 a total of 88,749 births or 8,000 more than in 1920—with a ratio of 37·57 per 1,000 of population—18,659 marriages and 33,433 deaths.

Under this Department there was issued a whole series of Reports giving statistics as to a great variety of important Provincial interests. That on Municipal affairs showed for

*Note.—See Literary Section of this volume.

1921 a rural population of 1,198,355 and an urban population of 1,340,561 or a total of 2,538,916 compared with the Federal Census figures of 2,361,199—the most notable differences being 155,398 in Montreal, 15,307 in Quebec and 9,555 in Hull. The value of Real-estate in the Province was put at $1,603,952,784; the assets of the Municpalities totalled $220,802,636 at the close of the year with liabilities of $231,232,276; the Ordinary and Extraordinary receipts were $77,762,064 and expenditures $77,258,899; the Public Service valuation included Water-works and drainage $59,178,354 and gas and lighting $6,375,222.

The Benevolent Institutions of the Province were in Mr. David's jurisdiction and they included 6 Hospitals for Insane with 5,708 patients on Dec. 31, 1921, and total expenses of $1,389,372; 59 institutions variously classified with 3,307 patients at the close of the year and expenses of $3,752,369 against receipts of $3,492,109; 117 Homes, Orphanges, etc., with 13,682 beds for the poor and 18,068 persons relieved during the year with receipts of $3,178,847 and expenses of $3,351,534; outside of these institutions, 84,771 indigent persons were helped during the year. The compiler of these and many other Provincial figures was G. E. Marquis, Head of the Bureau of Statistics and Editor of the valuable *Year-Book of Quebec* which appeared in 1922 for the previous year. Another volume of statistical data covered Judicial matters in the Courts of the Province—cases, crimes, distribution, disposition. Penal Establishments, also, were exhaustively treated with 672 in the prisons on Dec. 31, 1921 and expenses of $417,942; 502 in the 4 Reformatory Schools and 1,890 pupils in the five Industrial Schools.

Mr. Nicol and the Quebec Budget. The Hon. Jacob Nicol, as Provincial Treasurer, had a most satisfactory financial condition to deal with in his financial statements of this period and his Estimates for 1923. On Jan. 24, 1922, he delivered his first Budget speech in the Legislature and, after paying tribute to his immediate predecessors—W. G. Mitchell and Peter Mackenzie—dealt with the serious depression of the year and the spirit of co-operation and restraint which the people of the Province had shown. Despite difficulties, the Ordinary revenue for the year of June 30, 1921, had totalled $15,914,521 compared with Estimates of $11,673,904 while the Expenditures were $14,624,088, or $3,000,000 more than the Estimate, with a Surplus of $1,290,433. The total Receipts from all sources, including revenue, loans and balance of $1,179,063 brought forward, was $32,153,963; the total of all Expenditures, including $5,081,844 under the Good Roads Act, loans of $1,215,500 to Municipalities re Women's dwellings, re-payment of Temporary loans for $5,000,000 and grants to the three Universities of $3,000,000 was $31,221,062, leaving $932,900 on deposit in the Banks on June 30, 1921. The Funded Debt on this date, less Sinking funds, was $49,277,594 and the Unfunded Debt $6,684,322 with Assets of $12,563,964. At the end of this fiscal year the Government

had paid out to the Municipalities, under the Good Roads Act of 1912, a total of $20,137,032.

It may be noted that, in the preceeding year, 1920, Quebec was the only Province in Canada which did not increase its *per capita* expenditure while the total was actually less per head than in any other Province—with Ontario $1.40 higher and the Western Provinces double or more than double. During the ensuing Session, and, in view of conditions in other Provinces which made the restriction appear a hardship to Quebec municipalities, the Treasurer carried an amendment to the existing Act and provided that "any city, town or village municipality could grant a commutation of taxes to any industrial or commercial establishment by By-law, approved by the electors who were proprietors of taxable immovable property, and by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council" with the proviso, however, that such exemptions should be for no longer than 10 years. Mr. Nicol's 2nd Budget, in 1922, as given on Nov. 14, was said to show the most satisfactory situation in the history of the Province and one unequalled in Canadian records. The Estimates of Revenue for June 30, 1922, were $13,010,743 and the actual Ordinary revenue was $21,609,396; the estimated Expenditure was $12,806,787 and the actual total $16,575,976; the estimated Surplus was $203,955 and the actual Surplus $5,033,419. The total Receipts from all sources were $28,902,756 and the total Payments $27,874,966 with a balance in the Banks—inclusive of balance carried forward from 1921—of $2,885,807 on June 30, 1922. From this there had to be paid outstanding warrants of $925,117.

The Funded Debt was $55,604,926, less Sinking funds of $2,879,674, and the unfunded Debt $6,510,135 with Assets of $15,724,644. In the Estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, Mr. Nicol provided for increased Expenditures on Agriculture, Roads, Colonization and Education; in 1921-22 the increased expenditure of $3,769,000 had been chiefly upon these lines of development. The payments to municipalities and on Government roads, under the Good Roads Act, amounted to $32,804,-486 out of the amount of $35,000,000 authorized by the Legislature. As to Education in the current year the Treasurer announced special legislation granting substantial assistance to the Elementary rural schools of the Province, both Catholic and Protestant. Referring to the Liquor law, he stated that the Commission had brought order out of chaos. It had, in the counties where the law applied, opened stores, given licenses where deemed necessary, and, altogether, impressed the general public with its sincerity and its ability to carry on and have the law respected.

The Scott Act was still in force in four counties, Brome, Compton, Missisquoi and Stanstead, and the provisions of the law, Mr. Nicol stated, did not apply therein: "The Scott Act is openly violated and the result is that some towns and many of

the best people are asking its repeal and admitting that the interests of temperance will be better served under the Liquor Law." To the Government and people there was, in this first year of operation, a trading profit and revenue from fines, permits, etc., of over $4,000,000. He added that, notwithstanding the large expenditure, both Ordinary and Capital, which had been made in various public services, there had been no issue of new bonds, but a redemption of bonds and stocks to the amount of $249,687. In detail, the Revenue of 1921-22 included Dominion subsidies, etc., $2,315,081; Lands and Forests, $4,004,432; Mines, Fisheries and Game, $660,304; Justice Administration, including law-stamps, fees, etc., $671,319; Hotel and Shop Licenses $1,502,-736 and Liquor Act (Trade account) $2,860,010; Commercial Corporation Taxes $2,009,673 and Duties on Successions $3,-005,292; Motor Vehicle taxation $1,982,906; Insane Asylums and other Institutions $862,332; Registration Stamps $263,270 and Interest account $631,203.

The chief items of Expenditure were $3,450,066 on Public Debt and $1,520,146 on Legislation and Civil government; $1,-477,324 on Administration of Justice and $1,752,342 on Public Instruction; $1,189,087 on Health and $918,147 on Public Works (Ordinary); $1,351,000 on Agriculture, $1,581,203 on Roads, $716,135 on Lands and Forests, $196,500 on Mines and Fisheries; $581,998 on Colonization, $30,000 on Immigration and $1,419,-829 on Asylums and other Institutions. Mr. Nicol, it may be added, was, also, Minister of Municipal Affairs and, as such, supervised the practice of the municipalities in the establishment of sinking funds and sought to repress reckless expenditures; in this and other directions the Department did good work and won the confidence of handlers of bonds and financial interests in general. His Report for 1921-22 showed 81 Municipal Loan By-laws totalling $16,397,963 approved and 85 By-laws, various kinds, disallowed; 28 Municipalities had adopted a programme for constructing workmen's dwellings to a total of $7,043,000

Mr. Sauvé and the Opposition Policy. The Conservative Party in the Assembly had only five members with two supporters in the Legislative Council. Arthur Sauvé, member since 1908, was the Leader and during this year put up a vigorous fight against the Government and against great odds. Early in the year he announced that, whenever the general elections, which were rumoured at this time, should come, the Party would have candidates in all ridings and, in April, made arrangements for a Provincial Conservative Convention with a view to organization and active political operations. Mr. Sauvé in the Legislature was, of course, a critic and, so far as this was possible, he lost few opportunities. On Feb. 27th he dealt with a variety of subjects such as the Liquor Commission officials—against whom he quoted complaints of fraud, abuse of power and illegalities; criticized the insurance of Civil Service employees,

the administration of Capt. Landriault as Governor of Bordeaux Goal, and the position of Ontario men said to be employed in building a highway in Temiscouta; presented an elaborate Resolution on Mch. 14 making specific charges as to the Lands and Forests Department, which was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

The House, on Mch, 17, refused to appoint a Special Committee which Mr. Sauvé asked for to study the question of Proportional Representation. On Mch. 21 the Opposition leader pressed again, in another form, for a Royal Commission of Judges to investigate alleged misconduct by certain members and others in connection with the Lands and Forests administration during a period of many years back; in a three-hour speech he gave details and specified certain persons by name. The Premier refused to permit Judges to take part in political investigations and declared that Mr. Sauvé had gone back 11 years to find five cases out of 50,000 concessions of Colonization lots to which he took exception. The motion was lost upon division. In a general way, Mr. Sauvé favoured the separation of Provincial and Dominion politics and, on May 14, stated (Montreal *Star*) that: "We will welcome any ex-Unionist, Progressive, Nationalist or Liberal who is dissatisfied with the Taschereau Administration. We may not agree on such Federal issues as the National Railways, women's suffrage, naval and military questions, and school issues, but we can get together on questions of purely Provincial interest."

Against this view there was a strong Conservative group centred in Montreal and led by Hon. E. L. Patenaude, a one-time Federal Minister, who thought it was time for a political shake-up and that the Party had been declining in Quebec for lack of concentration upon specific principles and issues. Hence the interest felt in the Conservative Convention which opened at Montreal on May 15 with 81 electoral Counties represented and 500 delegates present. L. J. Morin, K.C., and E. W. Sayer presided in turns and the Convention tendered a warm greeting to the veteran, Sir Olivier Taillon, one-time Premier of the Province. Mr. Sauvé and Mr. Patenaude addressed the Convention and there was no question of rivalry on the second day, when the former was unanimously re-elected Leader. In a preceding letter to the Chairman, Mr. Sauvé had outlined the conditions under which he would accept the leadership and amongst other things had referred to fighting "all those who appear to me as enemies of my race;" he agreed to amend this by substituting "Province" for "race". Other clauses of this letter, which took the place of the Resolutions usual upon such an occasion, were as follows:

> To separate, unreservedly, Provincial from Federal politics; to remain free to fight against all that, in my convinced opinion, will appear as contrary to the welfare of our Province; to recognize, and appreciate, the merits of all Liberals, Nationalists and Progressives who are willing

to support and accept the programme; to have the absolute liberty of rendering justice to all creeds and races; to be free to pay the closest attention to the interests of the farmers and labourers without doing injustice to other classes or professions; to receive a guarantee that an organization Committee shall be established to share with me the responsibilities of the campaign until after the general election; to retain the privilege of tendering my resignation if the aforesaid conditions are not carried out; to associate, whenever possible, social endeavour with political economy, because sound, social reform is at the base of good administration of public affairs; to be against the all-powerful control by the state of the commerce, initiative and liberties of the people; to give Temperance its true significance and to recognize the freedom of commerce, but, in no sense, to legalize intemperance; to have good hotels, under severe licenses for the sale of liquors and to see that the law is strictly observed with no sale of intoxicating beverages on Sundays.

Speaking at the closing banquet on May 16, Mr. Sauvé was vigorous in dealing with the Liquor law: "I do not want a surplus gained through legalizing social crimes. I do not want educational institutions to share in the proceeds of crimes against our homes. I want this Province to be free at home, but not to violate the laws of other Provinces." In an address at St. Monique (May 25) Mr. Sauvé claimed that there had been waste of money on roads and that of the 36 millions spent, much had been wasted because of incompetence and favouritism; there was, also, he alleged, a lack of classification and method. In Montreal, on the 26th, he said: "I am not forgetful of the duties imposed upon me by my British citizenship and I respect my oath of allegiance. I hate fanaticism in our midst as well as anywhere else. x x x I want always to lend my efforts so that Quebec may become more and more an economic factor of the first order in Confederation." At a Quebec banquet on June 8 he again urged the opening wide of the doors of Conservatism, of the Cartier school of thought, to all who would help them.

He was at Longueil on July 1st, at St. Clet on July 9 and at Lachute on the 16th, at Hull on the 27th and Mont Laurier on the 30th, at Papineauville on Aug. 3rd and many other places during the following months. On Sept. 12 it was announced that Oscar Gagnon, Montreal, would be the Conservative Organizer for the Province; the latter stated that the great need of the party was a Newspaper as there was no journal in the Province entirely devoted to Conservative interests. Speaking at St. Jean (L'Islet) on Oct. 1st, Mr. Sauvé sought the support of the Farmers' party and denounced "big finance" which, he claimed, supported the Government: "The Province does not want class politics, but I affirm that caste politics is still more unjust, more false, more dangerous." In the 2nd Session of the Legislature, Mr. Sauvé continued his attacks upon the Government and was keen in denunciation of the Attorney-General's Department as to the Garneau case. Everywhere, he charged the Government with autocracy in its policy and its dealings with the people. The Government did not take these

or other charges very seriously and the Opposition leader had little numerical support or help, at this time, from the press.

The Government and the Legislature: Two Sessions of 1922. The 3rd Session of the 15th Legislature of Quebec was opened on Jan. 10, by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Governor, with a Speech from the Throne in which he welcomed Lord Byng of Vimy as the new Governor-General and described the policy of co-operation between the Ministers of Colonization and of Lands and Forests for the purpose of grouping settlers in the most suitable areas with a concentration of necessary public works; referred to the establishment and successful operation of four new Experimental Farms and promised an Agricultural School, shortly, for Rimouski; stated that the working of the Public Charities Act was very encouraging with more than 50 public charitable institutions availing themselves of the assistance offered by Government for medical treatment and care of the indigent; declared that the Alcholic Liquor Act had "abundantly realized the hopes founded upon it, that many abuses had already disappeared and that the revenue would enable the Government to afford important aid to public education, colonization, roads and other services". Several items of legislation were promised. The Hon. J. N. Francoeur was Speaker and Dr. Gustave Lemieux was elected Deputy-Speaker early in the Session.

The address was moved in the House by J. H. Fortier and B. A. Conroy and in the Council by Hon. E. Choquette and Hon. F. Carrel and carried without serious opposition after the usual speeches by the Premier and Opposition Leader had followed the opening debate. There was a good deal of legislation passed which included a Bill providing for the Montreal Public Service Corporation an extension of territory to supply with power and to take over the Canada Light and Power Co., the National Hydro-Electric Co., and the Beauharnois Electric Light Co. E. A. Robert was President of the two first concerns and it was expected to develope 200,000 horse-power at the Carillon plant of the National Hydro Co. near Point Fortune. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, carried a Bill providing for the grant of loans up to $70,000 to the Co-operative Agricultural Society for the purchase and sale of seed grain; Mr. David, Provincial Secretary, passed his measure for the establishment of Fine Art Schools in Montreal and Quebec and another authorizing the creation of a Commission of five persons charged with the task of classifying monuments and objects of art whose preservation was in the national interest; Mr Taschereau carried a Bill validating certain registers of civil status and the celebration of certain marriages; Mr. David, also, had a Bill giving an annual grant of $10,000 to each of the 79 Classical Colleges in the Province and an annual grant of $40,000 to the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction—without conditions or specific objects.

Other Government measures increased the borrowing powers of the Polytechnique School to $500,000; reorganized the Provincial Police in two sections—Montreal and Quebec; amended the Electoral Act relative to hours of voting; granted pensions for certain coroners; provided for the creation of Athletic Commissions by municipalities; amended the Code of Civil Procedure relative to negligent bailiffs; amended the Revised Statutes as to Civil Engineers. The Bill to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Commission of the Island of Montreal in dealing with Loans issued, or approved by the Commission, made them subject to sanction by the Minister of Municipal Affairs at Quebec; it also authorized the appointment of an Inspector by the Commission to look after the affairs of any municipality that did not meet its obligations unassisted. Mr. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, carried his legislation placing an additional tax of $30 on each business establishment in the cities of Montreal and Quebec and $15 on each establishment in other municipalities, with provision that if the capital of the Company did not exceed $25,000 the additional tax was cut in half—that is to $15 and $7.50 respectively. The object of the change was stated by Mr. Nicol to be encouragement of small companies and another clause provided for the inclusion of Navigation companies, operating hotels, on the same footing in taxation as Railway companies. The Lieut.-Governor-in-Council was given special powers in applying taxation to extra-Provincial companies. Amendments to the Quebec Election Act provided that no one should be eligible for the Legislative Assembly who held any charge, office or employment of a permanent nature in the internal and external services of the Province; in the prohibitory clauses relating to hiring of vehicles for, or by, a candidate a clause was added to include means of conveyance by land, water or in the air. The Premier carried a Bill reducing the term of service of a Judge of Sessions, or Police, or a District Magistrate from 10 to 8 years before he could qualify for a pension in case of sickness and another revised the law relating to District Magistrates with a view to reducing the cost of small actions.

An important Act respecting Roads was presented by Hon. Mr. Perrault, for the Minister of Roads. Under its term, there was to be a special Bureau for the maintenance and repair of roads, at the head of which would be a General Superintendent, who would carry out, under direction of the Minister, the maintenance or repair of macadamized, gravelled or otherwise improved roads. For this purpose, the Bureau was authorized to acquire machines, implements and tools, procure supplies of materials, engage inspectors, patrolmen and other employees, organize maintenance systems by patrolmen and take any other steps necessary. The roads were divided into four categories by the Act: (1) Provincial highways or roads built by the Government; (2) Regional roads, where the traffic

created communication roads and it was so declared by the Minister and the Municipality concerned; (3) Regional roads that had been gravelled, macadamized or built in a manner considered permanent by the Minister with money supplied wholly or in part, by the Government, and (4) Earth roads. The importance of these distinctions was that the Provincial and Regional roads were to be maintained by the Government with the municipality being called on to contribute only where the Minister deemed proper. All expropriation of land under this Act was to be carried out under the Public Service Commission. Opposition members claimed that the roads ought to be built so as to carry trucks when, and where, necessary.

Mr. Taschereau carried a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure respecting appeals by inserting a clause which provided that where an appeal was to be heard before a Judge of the Court of King's Bench and the appellant could not furnish the security required by law the Judge could allow security only for the costs of appeal.

The Farmers' Club Act was amended to change the system and grant distribution; the Government was authorized to grant the Quebec Seed Growers' Co-operative Association guaranteed Government loans up to $70,000; rural or unorganized municipalities under County Councils were authorized to borrow money for Seed grain purchase; the Quebec Public Health Act was passed to authorize the Government to make regulations as to sanitary conditions of workshops, homes, dairies, factories, stables, etc., to determine the manner of building and keeping slaughter-houses and other places where food products were prepared or stored and to regulate means of securing health in industrial establishments; the Act as to Inspection and Regulation of Mines was amended to forbid employment of any boy under 20 in charge of hoists or windlasses and the employment of any boy under 18 in charge of any kind of mining machinery while transmission of signals and orders, as to putting machinery in motion, was forbidden to persons under 16 years of age.

Another Act gave the Government power by special annual subsidies, and under certain conditions of co-operation, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of professional courses in any school municipality and it also was authorized to grant $100,000 to Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The Liquor Act was amended to prohibit the sale of beer and wine in small restaurants, to provide that beer and wine could only be sold with regular meals in the dining-room of an hotel which, in a city, must have at least 50 bedrooms or if, in the country, at least 25 bedrooms for the accomodation of travellers. Another amendment reduced the strength of beer from 5 per cent. of alcohol, weight measure, to 4 per cent. An additional clause provided that where a County was under the Scott Act,

and by referendum had abolished that law and come under the Quebec Liquor Act, hotel keepers and others who had licenses must report to the Liquor Commission as to stocks in hand. Mr. David carried a measure providing for the establishment of a Provincial Bureau of Health under a Minister who would be the Provincial Secretary, a Director who would receive $5,000 a year and an Inspector-in-Chief and Secretary, each of whom would receive $4,000 a year. There would also be a Board of five members and the headquarters be in Montreal; it would supersede the existing Superior Board of Health. Another Bill authorized the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. to largely increase its capital.

Mr. Mercier carried a Bill in which stringent provision was made against the danger of forest fires, and a new policy of reforestation adopted. In addition to existing safeguards against fires, it was provided that every person who did not take the necessary measure to prevent a fire burning on his land, from spreading to neighbouring lands, would be liable to a fine of from $25 to $2,500 and also that no person should establish a sawmill on Crown lands, or less than a mile from any timber limit, without the written authorization of the Department. Many other clauses of precaution and prevention were included. Amendments to the Montreal Charter included an authorization to borrow 1½ millions to re-build the City Hall and increase the salary of the President of the Executive Committee to $6,000 and of the members to $5,000 a year; allowing the City a supplementary budget in September and, if necessary, to impose a special realty tax not exceeding 15 cents per $100. There were a great many other amendments —too numerous to specify here. The Legislature was prorogued on Mch. 21.

Incidents of importance during the Session included the effort of Brig.-Gen. C. A. Smart (Cons.) to carry (Mch. 16) a Resolution in favour of the compulsory incorporation of trades-unions in the Province and the Premier's statement that International Unions should have no place in Canada while Mr. Galipeault, Minister of Labour, stated that $1,000,000 would be spent, if necessary, to rid the Provincial Unions of this American influence; the defeat, on Mch. 18, of a motion by Mr. Sauvé urging the Government publication of some kind of *Hansard* or accurate resumé of the Legislature's debates in order to keep the public informed as to its proceedings; the failure to pass Henry Miles' Bill giving Provincial franchise to the women in Quebec who already had the Federal franchise, owing to adjournment of the debate on Mch 9; the defeat of a Bill in the Legislative Council to allow a number of citizens in different towns to incorporate themselves as the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec; the proposal of a Resolution by L. Létourneau and its passage, declaring that "in the Province of Quebec the Bankruptcy Act

(Federal) does not meet the hopes of its authors, and has been a serious impediment to commerce and industry and credit."

The 4th Session (and second of this year) was called for Oct. 24 in order, it was announced by the Premier on Sept. 15, to pass certain important legislation. It was opened by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick with a Speech from the Throne which first declared that unemployment was gradually ceasing, confidence becoming re-established, industry reviving in manufacturing centres, building works being actively carried on and workmen no longer regarding the future with apprehension. Agriculture was said to have made good progress during 1922 and a great impetus given to Colonization by the opening up of roads in new districts and by placing at the disposal of settlers lands partly cleared with erection, beforehand, of houses and buildings necessary for settlement; the Alcoholic Act was stated to have fully met the hopes of the Government—from the moral as well as financial points of view—and the Government was said to have devoted special attention to repairing and maintaining the highways in good condition. Important legislation was promised.

The address was moved by J. C. E. Ouellet, Dorchester, and W. R. Oliver, Brome and in the Upper House, by Hon. G. E. Amyot and Hon. W. D. Vilas. It passed on Oct. 30 after the Opposition had presented an Amendment which reviewed the policy and censured the Government upon every subject under current discussion and as to which reference was admissable—including the Liquor Act, the coal crisis and forest fires, alleged discrimination against Overseas men by the Board of Examiners of the Bar Association, Colonization policy, the encouragement of industries and proposed new legislation. This, and ensuing lengthy speeches of the Session had, naturally, some relation to Elections which would occur early in the New Year. In speaking on the Address, Mr. Taschereau reviewed the four years' policy of his Administration and its varied accomplishments; Mr. Sauvé followed and drew attention to five vacancies in the House, urged amendment to the Roads policy so as to lessen the burden on Municipalities, a simplification of the administration of justice and a modification of the Liquor law along the lines of a License system.

Legislation of the Session included a Bill providing for the creation of a Census Board to take a Census of the population in several localities in the Province and in connection with complaints against the accuracy of the Federal Census at Montreal and other points; Mr. Taschereau's measure providing for the imprisonment of John H. Roberts, the Montreal editor, for one year from the passage of the Act—of which the details are treated elsewhere. A Bill carried by Hon. Mr. Galipeault provided for the creation of a Fuel and Food-

stuffs Control Bureau at such time of crisis as might be thought by the Government to warrant it and with power to obtain information and advise the public, to limit and fix the quantities which could be sold to consumers at a given time, to make known to the public by proclamation the cost price of commodities, to compel manufacturers and merchants to furnish, when so required, an inventory of such commodities in store or warehouse. Another Bill validated a By-law of the City of Three Rivers guaranteeing $50,000 of bonds in aid of a local cold-storage plant while Mr. Galipeault carried one which increased to $60,000 the amount available for grants to municipalities providing fire-fighting equipment.

Other Bills were passed to increase the annual grant to the Quebec Academy of Music from $3,000 to $5,000 in order to send musicians to study in Europe; to change the name of the Public Service Corporation to that of the New England Hydro-Electric Corporation—one of the E. A. Robert interests; to incorporate the Quebec Power Co., the Quebec Gas Co., and the Quebec Tramways Co., with authority to take over the the Quebec, Light, Heat and Power Co., and its constituent companies—another Robert concern—with considerable financial and other powers; to change the name of the Island of Montreal Metropolitan Commission—for whose obligations the City of Montreal was largely responsible—to that of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission and to amend its position so that all municipalities under its control be jointly and severally responsible for all loans made by the Commission, without, in any way, modifying the responsibilities of the municipalities as between each other; to amend the Roads Act to provide for carrying out the Bureau arrangements of the preceding session, to provide for classification of Provincial highways, as stated, with power to the Government to allocate the roads as to class and character and giving the Minister authority and control in many specified directions—especially the right to make grants towards the cost of maintenance of improved roads, and for the building, maintaining and repair of earth roads and bridges with, also, power to borrow another $5,000,000 to add to the $35,000,000 already voted for Good Roads.

A Bill was passed to federate the three Co-operative Agricultural organizations of the Province into one body under the name of the Societé Co-operative Federée des Agriculteurs with the President to be approved, also, by the Minister. Mr. David carried a Bill which provided a sum of $150,000 for the establishment of a Natural History Museum in the City of Quebec as a first step, with provision, also, that, later on, Montreal should have a Museum in which to safely keep valuable historical and other records; the Cities and Towns Bill, which remodelled the laws governing all municipalities with special charters and provided a basis for future charters, passed in

due course; a private Bill giving municipalities the right to expropriate land for obtaining gravel, sand, stone or other material for road construction, was passed as was the Quebec Medical Bill and Hon. Mr. Perrault's measure authorizing a Loan of $2,000,000 for Colonization and one to increase from $300,000 to $500,000 the sum for extension of the Quebec Court House. A Bill to exempt the Women's Hospital of Montreal from City school taxes was approved as was a measure of Mr. Galipeault's providing that, in Labour disputes, when a Council of Arbitration or Conciliation was asked for, no party to the dispute should be represented by any paid agent or agents; the decision of the Minister as to authorization or refusal to form a Conciliation Board to be final and without appeal.

Mr. David carried amendments to the Public Health Act providing, among other things, that every By-law relating to the construction of buildings passed by municipalities must be submitted to the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health for approval respecting hygienic conditions, and increasing the powers of the Director of Public Health in cases of contagious disease and sanitation; a measure raising the value of household goods, exempt from seizure for debt, from $50 to $400 was approved as was a Bill to promote instruction in Paper-making and in Forest research. Other legislation included an increase in penalties to motor-car drivers for exceeding legal speed limits, and severe restrictions on chauffeurs—with, also, a regulation that the weight of a truck driven on a public road, including that of the load, should not exceed 500 pounds per inch width of its non-pneumatic tires, and 800 pounds per inch width of its pneumatic tires.

Authorization of a Provincial Commission of five persons to enquire into Labour conditions in the Province and to advise as to the system of compensation for workmen in case of accidents was passed as was a measure prohibiting the sale and use of morphine, heroin, cocaine and other drugs except under very limited and specific conditions, with a penalty of cancellation of licenses for physicians, dentists, pharmacists and surgeons breaking the law. A Bill respecting Habeas Corpus, provided that no issue of a writ be allowed unless a copy of the petition for it was previously served on the Attorney-General, or the Crown Prosecutor, with appeal to lie to the Court of King's Bench; another authorized the Government to make contracts with institutions in Montreal or Quebec, or not more than 25 miles from either city, covering the detention of boy delinquents up to 18 years of age; a Re-distribution measure included the addition of five Provincial Electoral divisions and the fusion of two existing divisions into one so that the next Legislative Assembly would contain 85 members as compared with 81—with Matapedia and Abitibi amongst the new constituencies.

Other Bills provided for Provincial control and development of the Fisheries and organization of a Marine Fisheries Bureau with provision of cold storage facilities and a vote of $40,000 a year for 10 years; changed and reduced various License fees with a new tax on tickets and race-track wages; amended the Liquor Act to permit members of Clubs to keep liquor in their private lockers; increased the salaries of Deputy-Ministers to $5,000 with annual additions up to $6,000; provided for the internment of habitual drunkards and for the education of non-Catholic and non-Protestant children in the City of Montreal; authorized contracts with institutions for the education of the Blind; amended the Montreal Charter in various particulars and included abolition of the Bachelors' Tax as too difficult to collect, authority to spend $200,000 for buying coal to re-sell to citizens without submission of a By-law as to borrowing money with, also, authority to borrow $4,000,000 to be expended in constructing sidewalks, sewers, etc.

Incidents of the Session included a discussion of Rural Credits on Nov. 22, initiated by Mr. Sauvé, with the claim made that the existing and popular Co-operative banks (numbering 125) were sufficient to meet the needs; the statement by Armand Lavergne, K.C., (Nationalist) in a Montreal speech (Nov. 2nd) that "it is easier to arouse English mentality than the dull, obedient, sheeplike mentality of my compatriots;" with an ensuing debate in the House, on Nov. 30, many indignant expressions and the passage of a Resolution of protest and censure despite the Opposition claim that the matter did not concern the House; the defeat by 54 to 5 (Conservatives) on Dec. 5 of a motion censuring the Government for not having tabled certain documents in the Garneau case, which were promised in 1921, until very recently and under Opposition pressure; the carriage of a Resolution declaring that the Bankruptcy Act (Federal) "incites dishonesty and fraud, causes serious trouble to both trade and industry which are of a nature to ruin credit" and requesting repeal of the Act; the unanimous acceptance of a proposal by Nestor Ricard that a prayer which had been prepared by the late Cardinal Taschereau should be used at the daily opening of the House; the many motions of censure, or development of Conservative policy, or charges of mal-administration, presented by Mr. Sauvé and his tiny Opposition with a view to the pending Elections. The Legislature was prorogued by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick on Dec. 30 with an expression in his Speech of sorrow for the destruction of the venerable Quebec Basilica as "one of our most significant monuments."

During the year there were several Bye-elections. In Labelle a vigorous fight took place between Désiré Lahaie, (Lib.) and J. C. Langlois, supported by the Opposition, with the election of the former, on Aug. 17, by a majority of over 600 compared with a 1919 Liberal majority of over 800; in

Sherbrooke, on Sept. 14 Dr. Ludger Forest (Lib.) was elected by acclamation; in St. John's, on Aug. 31, A. J. Benoit, farmer and merchant, defeated S. Poulin, lawyer, by a large majority, with both candidates standing as Liberals. The seat for St. Hyacinthe was vacated by the resignation, on Feb 8, of Armand Boisseau, (Lib.) who was charged with, and afterwards convicted of embezzlement. His seat and three others were still vacant at the close of the year.

The Liquor Act in 1922; The Schools and the Universities; The Garneau Case

Prohibition in Qubec during 1922 was not a practical question though it was, more or less, obtruded upon public attention; the Liquor Act, as a measure of policy, was satisfactory to the great majority of people though details in administration and general application were critized severely by the Conservative Opposition in the Legislature and before the people. These views have been indicated elsewhere, and it remains, chiefly, to consider the policy of the Quebec Liquor Commission and the expressed opinion of the public.

The Quebec Liquor Act and Commission. At the beginning of the year the 1st Report of the Commission, for 8 months of operation, was submitted by the Hon. G. A. Simard, Chairman, and showed the control of 15 warehouses, 59 Liquor stores, and three postal delivery services; sales of $9,325,727 from May 1st, 1921, to Jan. 1st, 1922; 915 employees of the Commission and a monthly pay-roll of $71,000; monthly sales steadily increasing with $280,173 for May, 1921, and $2,470,295 for December. In the House on Jan. 11, Mr. Premier Taschereau stated that the surplus of the Commission, in April, would reach over $4,000,000 out of which it was planned to use $1,000,000 to reduce the Debt yearly, $1,000,000 for maintenance of roads, $1,000,000 for new roads and $1,000,000 for Education. Later on, the figures for the year ending Apr. 30, showed sales totalling $15,212,891 with cost of Liquor $10,-091,545 and net Profits $2,860,010 which, with fines and other returns, produced a net Revenue of $4,000,974. Out of its receipts the Commission had paid $5,166,000 to the Ottawa Government for Customs duties.

In their Report the Commissioners stated that "a review of the operations of our dêpots shows that the citizens of this Province use alcoholic liquor with moderation." Referring to the moral aspect it was declared that: "The best means of reform is not to entirely deprive citizens of such liquors, but by disciplinary measures, exercised in a reasonable manner, to gradually lead them towards the use of less ardent liquors at less cost." Mr. Simard told the press, on Feb. 5, that, in his opinion, the liquor question, in Quebec, had been solved through this new law: "The Commission has had sufficient evidence to show that the vast majority of the people are contented with

the new regulations which permit them to purchase pure alcoholic liquors in reasonable quantities from the stores operated by the Commission. Illicit traffic in whisky has been reduced to a minimum, due to the activities of the preventative officers employed by the Commission." In the Legislature, on Mch. 10, the Premier declared the operation of the law so good that he believed the other Provinces of Canada would, eventually, follow their example.

The Anglican Synod of Montreal heard a Report read, on Apr. 26, which stated that, though "definite pronouncement could not yet be made, your Committee recognizes the good intentions of the Government and the tremendous difficulties which confront its officers in attempting to change a system of such long standing and control, a habit so deeply rooted in the social system of our country." There was no doubt that the abolition of the bar and the public treating system, without Prohibition, was on the way to solution, with beer and light wines purchased through the Commission, as the only liquor saleable at licensed hotels, taverns or cafés. The Commission's power was absolute to grant, refuse or cancel permits for the sale of liquors, and to control the possession, sale and delivery of alcoholic liquor under the Act and the constitutionality of the latter was confirmed by Mr. Justice A. A. Bruneau in the Superior Court on June 30. Meantime, the price was kept on a reasonable basis, and much lower than in British Columbia, with Scotch whiskies running from $4.00 to $4.40 a bottle.

According to a press interview, Julien Giguère, Secretary of the Commission, said on Nov. 11: "Sixty per cent. of the liquor sales are made to visitors from outside Quebec; some of the stores in the interior have receipts as low as $2.50 a day—many of them being run at a loss; the bulk of the sales are in stores adjacent to the boundary and the chief advantage in limiting purchasers to one bottle at a time is that it curbs the export trade. The Board is much more anxious to push the sale of beer and wine than of whisky and is importing French wines in large quantities and selling them at small profit to encourage their consumption." Niagara wine was, he said, becoming quite popular. On Nov. 30 it was officially announced by Mr. Simard, Chairman of the Commission, that there would be, on Dec. 1st, a reduction in the price of wines and liquors running from 5 to 16 per cent. Mr. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, under whose Department the Commission operated, stated, on Nov. 21, that there, then, were 69 liquor stores in control of the Commission and that all wines and liquors were purchased, direct by it, from the manufacturers.

There was, of course, much vehement opposition and criticism of the Liquor Act during the year. Some of it came from the Conservative Opposition, most of it, from the

Prohibition organizations. In January R. L. Werry, Secretary of the Anti-Liquor League of Quebec, addressed an open letter to the Government and Legislature arguing for Prohibition, defending the late attempt in that direction which had, as a whole, failed, alleging illicit sales and bootlegging, declaring the existing law to be "anti-Christian and soul damning," proclaiming alcohol a poison and "every beer, wine and whisky tap a poisoned well." Other arguments of a well-known type were used and much strong language as, for instance, liquor drinkers said to be on "a joy ride to Perdition." The Montreal Presbytery appointed a Committee to investigate conditions and it alleged, in March, an increase of drunkenness in the Province.

A Report of a Montreal Methodist Committee on Temperance re-affirmed, in June, absolute opposition to all traffic in alcoholic liquors and opposed the existing law: "(a) Because of the arbitrary powers vested in the Liquor Commission; (b) because the right of citizens to oppose the establishment of licensed places in certain large towns and cities has been abolished; (c) because there is no limit to the number of licenses or permits that may be granted; (d) because the strength of alcoholic beverages has been increased without the approval of the electors or the citizens in general; (e) because it is made the channel for raising revenue for the public services of the Province; (f) because the sale and consumption of all kinds of intoxicating drinks have increased rather than decreased." Accompanied by Rev B. H. Spence, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the English Prohibitionist, visited Montreal and Quebec in October and told the World League against Alcoholism in Toronto (Nov. 25) that Quebec was "the poison centre of North America!" S. J. Carter, the Montreal Prohibitionist, claimed at the Dominion Alliance Convention, Toronto, on Dec. 21, that his Government was selling $30,000,000 of liquor to collect $4,000,000; allegations, as to violations of the law, were made in the Legislature, on Dec. 28, by Brig.-Gen. C. A. Smart and other Opposition members. On the other hand, Mr. Taschereau, in repeated speeches, expressed himself well pleased with the law and its operation. In the House (Sept. 24) he said:

> Never, has the Province of Quebec been so sober as now. The liquor law has been a success from the moral, as well as from the financial, standpoint. We want real liberty in Quebec, not hypocrisy and disorder of the kind that exists elsewhere. There have been 1,500 fewer cases of drunkenness last year than under the former system of medical certificates. In Quebec City, under the present system, there has been an average of only two arrests for drunkenness per day. We are determined to continue the system—leaving to the municipalities, individually, the liberty to decide whether they will, or will not, have liquor shops.

Incidents of the year included the appointment, in June, of Dr. E. M. Desaulniers, a well-known member of the Legislature, to the Quebec Liquor Commission in place of A. L.

Caron, Montreal, resigned; the regulation, in January, forbidding Clubs to dispense liquor, in any form, with later legislation permitting members to keep it in their lockers; amendment to the Law permitting steamships to sell wines and beer under license and between meals while the vessels were in motion. Though there was no apparent relationship in the matter, it may be added that the sale of narcotics—opium, morphine, cocaine, etc.—increased greatly at this period and, especially, in Montreal; for the Province as a whole, in 1918 the number of convictions for the illegal sale of narcotics was 75, while in 1922 it was 524; in Montreal District the Coroner reported at the close of the year 32 men and women as having died from the use of these drugs; on Aug. 30, the Montreal *Star* reported that 8 persons had died and 30 others been admitted to Montreal hospitals within the past three weeks as a result of poisoning by narcotic drugs. Many arrests were made for selling such drugs and heavy fines or gaol sentences imposed in the Courts, with 240 persons tried in January-October, 1922, and 232 convicted of sale or possession; a "Narcotic Squad" was appointed by the City to deal with the traffic and, at the close of the year, there was a distinct improvement noted with, also, some stringent legislation passed at Quebec.

Educational Affairs in Quebec during 1922. The Report of the Hon. Cyrille F. Delâge, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the Provincial Secretary (Hon. L. A. David) for the year of June 30, showed the opening or organization of three Normal Schools, the progress of revision in Elementary schools throughout the Province along lines of 1921 legislation, the expenditure of $3,102,744 upon the construction or repair of school-houses. Mr. Delâge recommended Consolidation of schools for the English minority and reported satisfactory study of English in the French schools and of French in the English schools. C. J. Magnan, Inspector-General of Catholic Schools, reported that, in 1920-21, there were 1,020 female teachers receiving from $250 to $300 a year and in 1921-22 there were 2,377 while other salaries also increased; he dealt with the 13 Normal Schools (2 for boys, 11 for girls) with 1,212 pupils. J. C. Sutherland, Inspector-General of Protestant Schools, urged Consolidation of schools in his report. On Apr. 20, 1922, Mr. Delâge issued a request that all Catholic schools sing "O Canada" at least once a week.

According to statistics compiled by G. E. Marquis, for the Provincial Secretary, the Municipalities contributed to Schools in 1920-21 a total of $12,009,507, independent subsidized institutions gave $7,762,000 and the Government $2,351,471 or a total, for Educational purposes, of $22,122,978. It may be added that the Government was generous in its appropriations for Higher Education with, if anything, the proportion of payment favourable to the Protestant institutions. When the three

Catholic Universities were granted $1,000,000 each so was McGill; in 1922 when $190,000 was granted toward the cost of administering the Catholic Classical Colleges in the Province $40,000 was granted to the four Protestant Colleges. Incidents of the year included the naming of the Council of Fine Arts, to direct the new Schools at Quebec and Montreal (June 8), with Hon. Adélard Turgeon (Chairman), R. A. Benoit, Quebec, J. O. Marchand, Architect, Rene T. Leclerc, financier, and Maurice C. Cullen, artist, Montreal, as members; the effort of the Government and the Catholic and Protestant Committees of Public Instruction to come to some arrangement as to educating children who were neither Protestant nor Catholic and the passage of an Act dealing with the subject; a Government grant, in November, of $25,000 each to McGill University, L'Université de Montreal, and Laval University, with $2,500 for Bishop's College University at Lennoxville. The following were the School statistics of the Province for the year ending June 30, 1921:

(a) Roman Catholic Schools.

Teaching Institutions	No. of Schools	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Total Pupils	Average Attendance	Ratio of Average Attendance
Elementary Schools	5,686	239	6,967	227,986	168,681	73·99
Model Schools	697	814	2,526	108,125	86,354	79·86
Academies	378	1,400	3,056	110,202	92,798	84·21
Normal Schools	13	46	151	1,215	1,125	92·59
Maternal Schools	22	.....	103	4,799	3,675	76·58
Classical Colleges	21	797	.....	9,033	8,159	90·32
Independent Classical Schools	7	55	.....	469	449	95·74
Universities	2	356	19	2,693	2,429	90·20
Schools for Deaf-Mutes and the Blind	3	49	108	474	439	92·62
Schools of Arts and Trades	16	56	.....	2,907	1,365	46·96
Night Schools	53	132	6	4,953	2,777	56·07
Technical Schools	6	86	.....	2,069	1,493	72·16
Dress-Cutting and Dress-making Schools	26	.....	26	2,347	1,452	61·87
Agricultural Schools	2	72	.....	203	169	83·25
School for Higher Commercial Studies, Montreal	1	42	.....	253	202	79·84
St. Hyacinthe Dairy School	1	20	.....	216	216	100·00
Totals	6,934	4,164	12,962	477,944	371,783	77·79

(b) Protestant Schools.

Elementary Schools	684	45	1,536	49,097	35,893	73·11
Model Schools	52	12	138	4,135	2,936	71·00
Academies	46	121	347	13,106	10,510	80·19
Normal School	1	7	4	161	152	94·41
Universities	2	234	10	2,735	2,409	88·08
Schools for Deaf-Mutes and Blind	2	5	15	105	95	90·48
Night Schools	11	20	.....	839	490	58·40
Agricultural School	1	80	4	129	124	96·12
Totals	799	524	2,054	70,307	52,609	74·83

McGill University in 1922. This important Canadian University, following its Centenary celebrations of 1921, continued its course of expansion under the leadership of Sir Arthur Currie. The academic year ending in May, 1922, had a registration of 2,665 students with 971 also enrolled in Extension Courses; the registration for the Session beginning in 1922 was 2,817 and 1,060 in Extension work. At the Convocation, May 12th, 15 post-graduate and 193 graduate degrees were conferred with 20 candidates, in the School of Graduate Nurses, receiving diplomas.

In connection with the academic work of the University a complete revision of the Arts curriculum was approved by members of the Facul-

ty during the Spring and was brought into effect at the Autumn term. It affected both ordinary and honour course students; reduced, materially, the number of compulsory subjects and increased the number of electives: Courses were placed on the three-hour-a-week basis, instead of four hours, and honour course study was to begin in the second year instead of the third. With the Fall term, the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research opened with Dr. F. D. Adams as Dean and offered students qualifying for higher degrees, work under a special Faculty. On Aug. 22 it was announced that the Social Service course would partially interlock with the Faculty of Arts; that the diploma course would be two years and that the Director would be Prof. C. A. Dawson, B.A., Ph.D.

Extension work increased in scope and attendance and, for the first time, courses were conducted outside of Montreal, at Sherbrooke and in Quebec; a course in Export trade was undertaken with the co-operation of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa and of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Business, Law, Literature and special courses for Teachers were also conducted by this Department. At the meeting of the University Corporation, Oct. 11, Dr. A. W. Thornton, Dean of Faculty of Dentistry, reported that McGill University was losing its dental students to Toronto, as a result of the new matriculation conditions imposed by the College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, and he claimed that the new regulations placed the English-speaking student at a serious disadvantage. The Financial interests of the Univerity included receipts for the College year ending May 31, of $1,698,020 and expenditures $1,749,177; receipts of the Centennial Endowment Fund, by Dec. 31, were $4,520,000 with $1,920,000 to be heard from, the decision of the Board of Governors to erect the Pathological Building at a cost of $340,000 was announced and the opening of the $400,000 Biology Buliding took place on Oct. 5.

Among the incidents of the year were the visits of many notable guests, including Sir Charles Sherrington, of Oxford University, Admiral W. S. Sims and General John J. Pershing who were awarded honourary degrees of LL.D.; the receipt, Mch. 8, of the Royal patent granting a coat-of-arms to McGill University through the Herald's College in London; the gift of a University flag from Prof. Ramsay Traquair, on Apr. 30, and the appointment of Dr. W. W. Francis, a nephew of the late Sir William Osler, as Librarian for the Osler Library; the award, by the French Government, of a scholarship, valued at 6,000 francs, for a McGill student to pursue further studies in France; the institution of two new scholarships, to be known as the Sir William Macdonald Memorial scholarships, for pupils of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, in September; the resignation of Dr. Gordon J. Laing, Dean of Arts, to accept the Deanship of the Faculty of Graduate Studies in the University of Chicago; the appointment of Colonel George E. Armstrong, C.M.G., M.D., D. Sc., LL.D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; the announcement, on Nov. 10, that Prof. Frederick Soddy, former Demonstrator in Chemistry at McGill, and now of Oxford, had been awarded the Chemistry prize for 1921 by the Nobel Committee. In affiliation with McGill, there were four Theological Colleges working co-operatively under a joint Theological Faculty: The Congregational College of Montreal; the Diocesan College of Montreal; the Presbyterian College, with 62 students, and the Wesleyan Colege with a registration of 128.

Les Universités de Montréal et Laval. The University of Montreal opened its academic year 1922-23 with a student body of 5,248 and a faculty of 568. It was, however, very unfortunate in having two disastrous fires during the same term—the first on Nov. 14, doing $300,000 damage to the Main Building, and the second, Nov. 30, destroying the Laval Dental and Veterinary College at a loss of $500,000. The Endowments and value of University property, on June 30, 1922, totalled

$3,460,000; receipts for the year were $315,036 and expenditures $364,-036; the City of Montreal also granted the University a campus of 60 acres on Mount Royal.

In connection with the Faculty and Academic work, there were a number of important changes and events. Bishop Georges Gauthier, who had been appointed Archbishop of Torona and Apostolic Administrator of the Archdiocese of Montreal, also, became Acting-Chancellor and Mgr. A. V. J. Piette, Apostolic Prothonotary, was appointed Rector; two scholarships were granted the University by the University of Lyons (France) and by the University of Toulouse (France) and a third of 6,000 francs by the French Government. The *extra-mural* work included a course on Civics, which was attended by 400 students and the University inaugurated a special course in Hygiene for the students in all the faculties and schools. In addition to these incidents, the University received from the Provincial Government one gramme of radium which had cost $77,000 and, later, established a Radium Institute with Cancer research as one of its objects. Edouard Montpetit, Secretary-General, acted during the year as a Canadian delegate to the Genoa Conference.

Laval University, at Quebec, had 1961 students registered in 1921-22; important changes included the addition of a Faculty of Arts and a School of Music, and extensive plans were under way, at the end of the year, for new buildings.

Bishop's College, Loyola and other Institutions. The University of Bishop's College, with a registration in 1922 of 80, conferred two honourary and 20 other degrees at the Convocation, June 15. The chief items of importance during the year were the grant of $100,000 from the Quebec Government, to be paid in annual installments of $20,000; the installation of Rev. A. H. McGreer, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., formerly Senior Chaplain of the Canadian Corps in France, as Principal of the University; the resignation of J. W. Morgan, head of the Department of Natural Science, and the apointment of Prof. A. G. Hatcher, M.A., of McGill University, to the chair; the appointment, also, of Dr. Albert Ham ofToronto as head of the Department of Music. Macdonald College, the notable Agricultural school at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, had, in 1921-22, a total registration of 762 —including 315 in short courses—and 20 graduates with the degree of B.S.A. The financial statement at the end of June, 1922, showed this College to have receipts, for the year, of $438,133; value of Endowments $4,000,000; value of land, buildings, etc., $3,500,000 and Scientific equipment of $25,000 or a total of $7,750,000.

There were two outstanding schools of Quebec, which at this time, covered work up to University matriculation. Lower Canada College, at Montreal, was conducted in a similar manner to the large boys' schools of Ontario, under Principal C. S. Fosberry, M.A., and the attendance, in 1922, was 200. Loyala College, with Rev. W. H. Hingston, S.J., as Principal, had, in addition to 257 students in high school and 55 in preparatory work, an attendance of 74 taking University work leading to B.A. and B.Sc. degrees and, at the Convocation, June 20, 8 received degrees in Arts and one in Science. A new brick and steel skating rink, donated by Old Boys, was erected during the year but the outstanding event was the Silver Jubilee celebration held in June, which included the unveiling of a bronze tablet to 277 officers and men from the College who served during the Great War.

Other institutions included Stanstead College with an attendance of 160 boys and 180 girls and its 4 subsidiary schools—the Academy, the Bugbee Business College, the Model School and Eastern Townships Academy of Music; Bishop's College School at Lennoxville, with a registration of 140; Mount St. Louis Institute with 600 and the Presbyterian College at Pointe Aux Trembles, with 250 students.

The Garneau Case in Quebec concerned the brutal murder of an unfortunate girl in Quebec City and developed into a subject of Province-wide discussion, a serious political issue, and

the centre of investigations and trials which attracted attention all over the Dominion. On July 22, 1920, Blanche Garneau, a quiet, retiring young woman, left her work in a store at St. Roch's, Quebec, to return to a home which she never reached; six days later her body was found in a bush near the St. Charles River covered with a sheet; the investigation directed by the Attorney-General's Department and the Coroner's inquest, which followed, appeared to indicate that she had been attacked and strangled in Victoria Park, Quebec, on the evening of June 22. Detectives were employed but no clue developed until December when a man named Binet, who had recently been in gaol at Sudbury, Ont., and had said some incriminating things to a fellow-prisoner, confessed that he was present at the murder which had been committed by a man named Palmer; the latter was located in a Western penitentiary and brought to Quebec for trial where both men were charged with the murder.

Binet repudiated his confession and declared that he had perjured himself and the evidence, as a whole, threw some doubt upon his statements regarding the case in general; as against Palmer the charges collapsed and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty; the Government prosecuted Binet for perjury and he was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment while in the Legislature, Mr. Taschereau expressed his belief that Binet and Palmer were guilty. Following this, rumours began to circulate amongst the public that the murderer was known in governing circles but was being shielded on account of his connections and the question was used in a sort of surreptitious way during the Federal Elections of 1921 against City Liberal candidates; Armand Lavergne, K.C., going so far in a political speech as to connect the name of the Premier, who was also Attorney-General, with the matter. Mr. Taschereau promptly brought suit for libel against *Le Devoir* which had printed the allegation, refused to accept a retraction, obtained judgment for $1,000 from the Courts and won, also, the appeal which followed.

This would, probably, have been the end of the matter had not John H. Roberts—a journalist of Montreal, noted for extreme opinions and as a fighting Prohibitionist—offered in the weekly issue of his journal, *The Axe*, for Oct. 27, 1921, a reward of $5,000 for the discovery of the murderer or murderers of Blanche Garneau, at the same time stating that the names of two members of the Legislature, whom he did not specify, and of two other high-placed officials were coupled with the crime by public rumours. Mr. Roberts demanded of the Lieut-Governor that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate the murder, with a view to "ascertaining why the machinery of the law has failed to bring the guilty to justice" and described the matter as the "greatest administrative scandal in Quebec's history". The Taschereau Government took immediate action, on the ground that Roberts had menaced the dignity of the Legislature by his statements; he was arrested on Oct. 31 on a warrant issued by the Speaker and following a motion to that effect by the Prem-

ier and Hon. J. E. Caron, and brought, in custody, to the Bar of the House on Nov. 4.

There, he was asked to give the names of the members who were said to be coupled with the crime. Acting on his counsel's advice, Mr. Roberts refused to answer but agreed to give information before a Royal Commission. Mr. Premier Taschereau followed this up by presenting to the House, and moving, a Bill which amended the statutes to provide for the imprisonment of John H. Roberts, for one year, with a preamble stating that his charges "constituted a violation of the privileges of the Legislature, an odious attack upon its honour and its dignity, and a culumny unprecedented in Parliamentary annals," and that, by refusing to answer the demand for names, he had been guilty of contempt of the order of the Legislature. The Bill was put through initial stages, despite the request of Mr. Sauvé for delay, in order that it might be fully considered, and given third reading on the following day; it passed the Legislative Council promptly but did not receive the Royal assent until the House was prorogued on Dec. 29. Meanwhile, Roberts was held in gaol. On Nov. 14 a Royal Commission was appointed and in its terms, after mentioning the rumors current and popular unrest as to the murder, two retired Judges were named—Hon. J. S. Archibald and Hon. J. E. Robidoux—to make enquiry as follows:

(1) If, following the murder of the said Blanche Garneau, the authorities charged with the administration of Justice for this Province used all efforts and all possible diligence to discover the authors of this murder; (2) if these authorities sought to avoid or did avoid anything whatever to see that justice was done; (3) if the same authorities failed in any manner to follow or verify all clues furnished to them.

Speaking in the Legislature, on the same day, Mr Sauvé Opposition leader, attacked the Commission's powers as insufficient and demanded that the House should not adjourn until the Commission had reported. The Prime Minister did not waste words but declared that the Royal Commission would have all powers necessary and if those granted were not sufficient they would be extended; if John H. Roberts and his Counsel were not satisfied as to the constitutionality of the the Imprisonment Act, the Government would facilitate an appeal to the Privy Council and pay the expenses of Mr. Roberts' Counsel in England. On the same day Mr. Justice L. J. A. Bernier of the King's Bench, Quebec, delivered judgment on a demand from Mr. Roberts' Counsel for the issuance of a writ of Habeas Corpus. This was refused and the Judge stated that "a libellous article directed against the members of a public body without the mention of any names is more serious, and is of a more grievous nature, since each one of the members of that body must jointly and individually bear the charge."

Following this the references in the Legislature were frequent, the insinuations persistent, the Opposition attacks vigorous; in one form or another the subject was kept continually before the public. Armand Lavergne, on Nov. 20, made

a bitter attack upon the Legislature at Montreal which was resented in a Resolution of protest. On Nov. 23 a sensational debate took place on the Roberts' Bill in the Council with the whole Assembly adjourning to hear the discussion and the Speaker Hon. Adélard Turgeon, C.M.G., leaving the Chair to address the House for the first time in 14 years and claiming the action of the Government to be legal, right and honourable; the division showed Hon. Thomas Chapais and Hon. Jean Giroúard, Conservatives, as the only opponents of the Bill. Mr. Roberts, without success, petitioned the Legislature to permit him freedom in order to testify before the Commission and the Lieut.-Governor not to sign the Bill of imprisonment.

Meanwhile, the Royal Commission held its first sitting on Nov. 21 with a great array of Counsel, of whom two acted for the Government and two for the people, and were paid by the Government—while the Commission authorized two Conservative lawyers to engage their own detectives in the case. The enquiry lasted 40 days and amongst the witnesses was Charles Lanctot, K.C., Deputy-Attorney-General, who declared that every clue had been followed up and every effort made by the Department and that he was convinced Binet was present at the murder. Every possible witness was called by the Commission and the widest protection promised as to testimony while the powers of this body were extended on Nov. 27 by Order-in-Council. On Nov. 24 three sworn statements by convicts that Binet, one of the men originally charged with the murder but acquitted, had admitted that he actually committed the crime, were produced before the Commission.

On the 30th, Valade, a special agent, testified as to spending weeks with a man named Henri Duval who had stated that he was with two men called "Bill" and "Arthur" and had, while drunk, seen them commit the crime; Valade declared that Duval had taken him to many places to try and find the men, but, without success; this was the man about the supposed suppression of whose evidence there had been so much scandal and who was, apparently, by prison records, confined in the Citadel on the date of the murder. On Dec. 5th the two young men, whose names had chiefly been mentioned in rumour and who had, also, been referred to by Valade in his evidence, appeared voluntarily before the Commission. One was a son of Martin Madden, M.L.A., and the other of Joseph Paquette, M.L.A. They explained their movements on the night of July 22, 1920, and the days following; produced witnesses to corroborate their evidence to the last detail; drew from Valade the declaration that neither of them, in any way, corresponded to the description given to him by Duval. Meanwhile, proof had clearly indicated that Duval could not possibly have been at the scene of the crime and he, himself, testified that his statement was false.

Many witnesses—detectives, relatives of the murdered girl, police, the Coroner of the inquest proceedings, etc.—were examined and, on Dec. 20, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau

testified, expressed his personal belief that Binet was guilty of the crime and swore that the Department and all concerned with it had done their utmost in the case; J. H. Roberts was called but stated to the Sergeant-at-Arms that he was too ill to appear—though he did not need a Doctor at present. In the Legislature, on Dec. 30, Mr. Premier Taschereau denounced those who had stated, or published, slanders in connection with this case, and especially, a Quebec paper called *L'Homme Libre* which he described as the organ of the Opposition leader and as printed by *L'Action Catholique*. On the 31st the Commission reported as follows:

(1) After having scrupulously weighed all the proof made before the Commission, we can only give one answer to the first question—that the Attorney-General and his officers neglected nothing in the search for the murderers of Blanche Garneau. On the contrary, we are convinced that they did everything possible to discover the murderers; (2) to the second and third questions, in the presence of facts already related, we must reply that the Government did nothing in this matter to protect anyone against prosecution; (3) despite all facilities furnished to the public, invitations made through the newspapers, the large number of witnesses heard, and the statement by the Commission that all witnesses who appeared and asked for the protection of the Court would receive it, no light has been thrown on the mystery of the murder.

The Delorme Murder Case aroused much interest during the year and found a large space in press, public, and private discussions. Raoul Delorme, a young student of means, living with a half brother, Rev. Adélard Delorme, a priest without a parish, who was in charge of a considerable estate left by their late father, was murdered on Jan. 6, and his body found, lying on the snow in a lonely suburb of Montreal, wrapped in a quilt and with every evidence of having been shot to death. The fact of Abbé Delorme's position as a priest, of the family's wealth and the peculiar circumstances of the crime, aroused immense interest. The verdict of the Coroner's jury, on Feb. 14, (6 out of 7) stated that the evidence warranted the arrest and trial of the Rev. A. Delorme on the charge of murder; the case then went before Judge Cusson who, at the end of March, decided to commit the prisoner for trial despite his counsel's claim of mental incapacity and request for an enquiry on that point.

At the succeeding trial before Mr. Justice D. Monet, in June, the Judge stated of the prisoner that: "The religious authorities have dispossessed him of his sacerdotal character and his soutane." Gustave Monette, K.C., Counsel for the prisoner, registered a plea of insanity and there followed an *énquête* upon this point. Dr. Gaston Bellefeuille, Dr. F. E. Devlin and other alienists, all well-known medical men in Montreal, testified their belief that the prisoner was in some degree insane and unfit to stand trial. On June 30, the Judge charged the jury in a speech which indicated doubt as to the insanity plea but the verdict, as rendered, found the prisoner insane and mentally unfit to stand his trial. He was at once committed to Beauport Asylum, near Quebec, but after a month's detention it was understood that Dr. Brochu, Superintendent, would not certify to his insanity; on Oct. 9 a petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus and the release of Delorme was presented to Mr. Justice Dorion in the Superior Court but was refused; on Nov. 16, Mr. Justice Bruneau declared him incapable of administering his estate and appointed a Curator. In December, Father Delorme, through his Counsel, appealed to Sir F. Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, for the right to control his estate, as being sane, and the privilege of standing his trial for the alleged crime. The Chief Justice gave notice that he would hear the case on Jan. 15, 1923.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN 1922

The Murray Government in Nova Scotia; and General Conditions.

The Government of Hon. G. H. Murray, K.C., was in its 26th year of administration in 1922 and the only serious issue of the year was that of the Miners' strike with its effect upon industry, business and Government revenues from coal. On Mch. 22 it was announced that MacCallum Grant, Lieut.-Governor of the Province since 1916, had been re-appointed for a second term—he was notable, amongst other things, for 3 sons in the Army during the War, 2 in the Navy and a daughter in war-work Overseas. From July 7 to Oct. 15, Hon. R. E. Harris, Chief Justice of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, was Adminstrator of the Province in the absence of His Honour. Two measures were disallowed by the Federal Government during the year with, however, the tacit agreement of the Provincial Government—one was the 1922 Act changing the rule of the road, and the other, the 1921 Act vesting ownership of certain Gypsum quarries of Cape Breton in Stanley McNeil, in spite of certain Court decisions.

There were some Government changes during the year. In November, Hon. R. E. Finn, K.C., resigned his place as Minister without Portfolio, and his seat in the Legislature, to contest, with success, a seat for Parliament. The Hon. Harry H. Wickwire, B.A., LL.B., K.C., Minister of Highways since 1918 and a Minister without Porfolio for 13 years before that, died on Nov. 26 and, on Dec. 20, the Hon O. T. Daniels, K.C., resigned the post of Attorney-General which he had held for 11 years. Walter Joseph O'Hearn, K.C., of Halifax, was appointed Attorney-General and stood as a candidate in Halifax for the seat vacated by Mr. Finn; Hon. Wm. Chisholm, B.A., M.L.A., Minister without Portfolio since 1918, was appointed Minister of Highways. The bye-elections were fixed for Jan. 30, 1923.

Departmental Administration in 1922. The administration of the Highways Department had been an important matter for some years. G. E. Graham, General Manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway estimated, in the press, on Dec. 30 1922, that tourists and motorists brought into the Province $4,000,000 every summer while Maine's revenues from this source—without the splendid scenery and tourist resorts of Nova Scotia was, at least, $200,000,000! Moreover, F. A. Gillis, of the N. S. Motor League, reported (Mch. 15) the Provincial investment in motor-cars at $20,000,000. Hence the better roads policy of the Government and its acceptance of the Dominion grant for Highway construction with figures

on Jan. 1st, 1922, showing 168 miles under way at a cost of $1,790,325.

The Provincial Highways Board—composed of A. S. MacMillan (Chairman), W. A. Hendry, C.E., and R. W. McColough, C.E.—in its Report for Dec. 31, 1921, reviewed the reorganization of the Board and stated that the Dominion-aided mileage at the end of that year was 136 completed and 100 miles under way and that the projects of 1922 would be carried out at a much lower cost than in the two preceding years; that the total mileage surveyed, in 1921, was 214 and that the appropriation of the year for primary and secondary Roads was $724,900; that the new Board had found an over-expenditure of $390,000 as to which the Government had taken care of $350,000, that the Government had given a special grant of $1,000,000 with $788,000 of this distributed amongst the Road services, and that the Highway tax of 1921 was $197,500 or, $276 for each property owner concerned. On Mch. 15 the N. S. Good Roads Association sent a Deputation to the Government headed by R. H. Murray K.C., President, which urged (1) assistance in the establishment of a safe and efficient Ferry service at the Strait of Canso; (2) organization of a complete system of patrols for Provincial Highways; (3) the Government to take up the matter of uniform assessment throughout the Province. Mr. Premier Murray stated, in reply, that the Cabinet was in favour of all these suggestions

Speaking in Halifax, on May 5, Mr. Wickwire, as Minister of Highways, claimed that Nova Scotia had the best road law of any Canadian Province and that 3 years before this time it was next to impossible to get out of Halifax in a motor car while, to-day, one could go out in any direction with most beautiful drives available. On Nov. 2nd Mr. MacMillan (Chairman) stated that 75 per cent. of the road construction projects undertaken by the Highway Board for this season were completed. On Dec. 4 the Lieut.-Governor unveiled the first sign-post on the Trans-Canada Highway with "Halfax to Vancouver" set for all to see.

The Report of the Hon E. H. Armstrong, K.C., Minister of Public Works and Mines showed, for the fiscal year of Sept. 30, 1922, a total of 12,210 men employed in the coal mines and working 2,617,000 colliery days as compared with 3,021,120 in 1921; the Coal output was 4,642,196 long tons and the sales 3,962,120 long tons or a decrease in the year's output of 731,034 and, in sales, of 753,877 tons; unsettled conditions as to demand and as to work and wages were the cause of these reductions. The coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year was 1,435,248 tons, or a decrease of 425,423 tons, shipments to the United States were 308,754 tons, or a decrease of 8,444 tons, and to the St. Lawrence markets 1,106,878 tons, or an increase of 203,742 tons. The total mineral production of the Province included 109,480 short tons of pig-iron, 122,880 of steel

ingots, 166,699 of coke, 256,876 of crude gypsum while 136,229 tons of iron-ore were imported; the Provincial revenue from Mines and royalties was $548,318; the timber used in the Coal mines was 26,762,001 lineal feet. Reports were submitted to Mr. Armstrong by the Nova Scotia Sanatorium with 629 patients treated in 1921; the Nova Scotia Hospital with 712 patients treated; the Victoria General Hospital with 2,205 treated in the year.

To Hon. G. H. Murray, who was Provincial Secretary as well as Premier, W. B. MacCoy, K.C., submitted, as Director, the Report of the Department of Industries and Immigration with 1,366 immigrants to the Province in 1921 and 3,158 in 1920. Mr. MacCoy also referred to the Census returns as disappointing with a population of 523,837 as against 492,338 in 1911; he dealt with the vital need for increased Immigration and stated that the Government Employment Offices had placed 1,507 workers during the year; the Fisheries report showed a valuation of product in 1921 totalling $5,405,242 of which $2,363,394 stood for Cod and $1,699,227 for Lobsters. Mr.MacCoy's Report for 1922 showed 1,654 Immigrants, the allocation of money under the N.S. Housing Act $419,000 and the Housing loans to date as $1,-537,460; the placing of nearly 8,000 men and women in positions during the year; a production in the Fisheries, as reported by M H. Nickerson, totalling $6,648,321 of which $2,855,862 was Cod and $1,920,235 Lobsters.

The Department of Public Health was under Mr. Murray and the Report of Dr. W. H. Hattie stated a death-rate in 1920-21 of 12·5 per cent., described the splendid services of Public-Health Nurses and the Red Cross; specified 2,740 consultations at County health clinics and care of 349 patients at V.D. centres and intimated the sanitary inspection of 120 schools. The Premier, as Provincial Secretary, incorporated 150 Companies during 1921-22 with registration of 1,152 and incorporation of 83 farmers' fruit, produce or warehouse Co-operative Societies. Permits were issued for 12,450 passenger automobiles and 175 commercial cars up to the end of 1921 and the total fees and corporation taxes collected in 1921-22 were $1,084,263.

M. Cummings, LL.D., Secretary of Agriculture, reported to Mr. Murray that the aggregate production of field crops for the year 1922 was about 20 per cent. in excess of the preceding year. No section of the Province had harvested less than an average crop and the only crops which fell below the yield of 1921 were potatoes and apples. The shortage in the potato crop was due to the prevalence of blight and subsequent rot which exacted a big toll from the potato yield. The production of apples, while 20 per cent. below that of the preceding year, was very satisfactory and the yield was the third highest in the history of the Province with a quality in respect to size, colour and freedom from spot that had never been surpassed. The estimated crop yield was 4,602,081 bushels of oats, 5,908,210 of potatoes, 6,502,390 of turnips, 971,823 tons of hay and 1,600,000

barrels of apples. He stated the Live-stock of the Province at 325,712. Dr. Cummings referred to the Dominion Agricultural grant of $81,716 and its distribution as including $12,000 to Elementary Agricultural education and $33,000 to the N.S. College of Agriculture. This latter institution reported 27 graduates in 1922 with 79 attending the Short Courses and 3,000 the *Extra-Mural* short courses.

The Hon. O. T. Daniels as Commissioner of Crown Lands, reported receipts for 1922 of $41,341 and expenditures of $7,887 with estimated taxes under the Land Tax Act as $65,000 and the collections $64,584. J. A. Knight, Commissioner of Forests and Game, reported for 1921 a total of 256 forest fires with 77,011 acres burned over and an estimated damage of $120,092. The fur-farming figures for the year included 1,142 foxes and 1,751 muskrats; the Moose killed numbered 1,361 and the total game revenue was $11,153; the fur-skins exported included 4,478 mink, 10,249 weasel, 1,529 fox, 1,558 skunk, 27,505 muskrat. The Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities—John W. Ross, R. T. MacIlreith and P. R. Colpitt—showed 377 utilities reporting to the Board in 1922 as compared with 355 in 1921; upwards of 90 sessions were held during the year, 7 applications for approval of security issues were received and decisions were given in 42 cases with Orders in 58 other cases and various Rate schedules dealt with.

The most important matter was, probably, the enquiry as to the inventory and value of the physical assets of the N.S. Tramways and Power Co. The Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the year of Dec. 31, 1921, showed 5,326 accidents with 4,864 entitled to compensation and receiving $945,689. V. J. Paton, K.C., Chairman of the Board, stated at the close of the year that "there was actually paid out in 1922 to widows, children, dependent mothers and fathers and other relatives of workmen who were killed, and to injured workmen, a sum of over $500,000"; the total compensation cost he placed at $625,000 and the accidents at 5,257. The Halifax Relief Commission (Hon. T. Sherman Rogers, Chairman) reported for the end of 1921 that 900 persons were still drawing pensions and allowances with about $1,000,000 disbursed on this account during the past 4 years. Government appointments of the year were as follows:

County Court Clerk, Inverness	Allan D. MacLennan	Port Hood
Stipendiary Magistrate	Hiram E. Langille	Westville
Stipendiary Magistrate	W. D. Withrow	Wolfville
Stipendiary Magistrate	Donald MacLennan	Port Hood
Library Commissioner	Hon. J. A. Chisholm	Halifax
Member of Provincial Medical Board	Edward V. Hogan, M.D.	Halifax
Member Provincial Dental Board	A. C. Harding	Yarmouth
Member Provincial Dental Board	J. G. McDonald	New Glasgow
Member Provincial Dental Board	W. H. H. Beckwith	Halifax
Member Provincial Dental Board	J. Primrose Parker	Sydney
King's Counsel	Donald MacLennan	Port Hood
King's Counsel	Jacob L. Barnhill	Halifax
King's Counsel	John S. Smiley	Amherst
King's Counsel	Varley B. Fullerton	Parrsboro
King's Counsel	Gerald V. Pelton	Edmonton
King's Counsel	Daniel Owen	Boston
King's Counsel	Reginald V. Harris	Halifax
Chief Health Officer	Arthur C. Jost	Halifax
Registrar of Deeds	Alberta H. Gayton	Yarmouth

Hydro-Electric Power Conditions. Under the operation of Government policy and the Nova Scotia Power Commission—of which in 1922 Hon. E. H. Armstrong was Chairman and K. H. Smith was Chief Engineer—the Province had built up a considerable system with, during the year, 300,000 h.-p. available and 47,000 h.-p. installed. As it was only seven years since the Water-Power Branch at Ottawa and local interests had begun active investigation along these lines, the progress was excellent. The chief development was at St. Margaret's Bay which was able to supply all the requirements of the City of Halifax and had an installed capacity of about 10,000 h.-p. with provision for considerable extension; the Mushamush Development of the Commission supplied the Lunenburg-Riverport district with power and operation began early in 1922.

During the year the Power Commission had under way a development at East River, Sheet Harbour, with an initial capacity of about 6,000 h.-p. and this power, by means of a transmission line some 50 miles in length was intended to supply the industrial centres in Pictou County and, probably, the town of Truro. A number of small developments were also carried on in the Annapolis Valley—the largest of which was that on the Gaspereaux River. These transmission and distribution lines were rapidly extended and, at the close of 1922, supplied the whole Kentville-Wolfville district with extension under way to Windsor. One of the issues of the year in Nova Scotia was the Government action (1920) in arranging that the light and power generated at the St. Margaret's Bay project—which had cost $2,000,000 for 10,000 h.-p.—should be sold to the N.S. Tramways and Power Co., Halifax, at cost price, with the stated idea of supplying the citizens with heat and light and power at 50 per cent. less than the price of coal. Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell of Toronto, Henry Holgate, Montreal and other Engineering experts declared that this, or something like it, could be done; the Power Commission had issued a statement (Jan. 6, 1921) declaring that it would be done.

During 1921 the question of contracts between the Commission and the City and Tramways Company had been a most controversial issue*. On Jan. 9, 1922, the Council of the Board of Trade decided to support a City contract with the Commission; on Jan. 10, by 9 to 8, the City Council voted against a Hydro plebiscite of the ratepayers and against the Power Contract offered by the Commission. Finally, on Feb.2nd, a 30-year contract was signed by the N. S. Power Commission and the N. S. Tramways and Power Co. whereby the Company purchased from the Commission, at cost (the cost price to be adjusted by the Commission) electrical energy and power up to a total of 18,000,000 kilowatt hours per year. The Company was to distribute the current to the consumers of Halifax at the rates ordered by the Board of Public Utilities, as provided by law.

*Note—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, under Nova Scotia, for 1921.

The announcement was made that, as the City of Halifax had failed to make the necessary arrangements to take over delivery of the power or distribute it, it was deemed desirable that this current should be made available at the earliest opportunity to the citizens and the Power Commission, therefore, had agreed to sell the energy to the Company, as already possessed of a distributive system.

The Company agreed to use all diligence to prepare for the receipt and use of this energy at the earliest possible date. The agreement was ratified by the Government on Feb. 7. Those opposed to this policy claimed that a $2,000,000 property had practically been placed in control of the Tramways Company for 30 years without any adequate safeguards as to the promised reduced rates. In April the Public Utilities Commission authorized the Company to issue 30-year General Mortgage bonds of $1,500,000 and to change its routing on the main City lines; in June the Company was re-organized with G. M. Mitchell, H. E. Mahon and W. B. Milner, Halifax, and W. C. Pittfield, Montreal, added to the Board and a record of 6 months of growing receipts and decreasing expenses.

The Prospectus of the Company issued for $1,250,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage, 30-year gold bonds, stated an average net earnings during the 10 years, 1912-21, of $249,816, and an outstanding capitalization of $7,088,800; in accordance with instructions from the Public Utilities Board, Jackson and Moreland, Engineers of Boston, enquired into the value of the Physical assets of the Company, as on Oct. 1st, 1921, and reported the net value under 3 different bases as running from $4,205,200 to $4,874,400 and $6,353,300. In the 2nd annual Report of the N. S. Power Commission for the year of Sept. 30, 1921, it was stated that $1,560,382 had been spent on Hydro Development to date with $1,589, 638 received on Loan account for this purpose. During the year, New Glasgow sought to obtain an agreement with the Power Commission for development of the Malay Falls hydro-electric supply; Pictou County and the Commission finally arranged a contract for the development of 5,600,000 K.W.H. at a cost of $800,000. In reply to various statements as to the Commission's power being sold to a private corporation in Halifax, R. H. McKay, a member of the Commission, explained it as follows:

> The Power plant was started in 1919 and was undertaken by the Government at the request of the City Council of Halifax. Our legal advice was that the official resolution of the City Council asking for the development was sufficient, and that no further contract was necessary so far as making sure they would take the power. Then, when the development was nearing completion in the early part of 1921, a majority of the Council commenced baulking and wanted the power turned over to the Tramways Company. They refused to build a municipal plant and to take the power from us. When they refused to buy we sold to the Company.

Political Issues of 1922; Prohibition Conditions. The Conservative Opposition in the Legislature was, at this time, only

3, and the Farmer-Labour group 10, as against 30 Liberals. Despite this condition and the fact that Nova Scotia was, at the time, entirely Liberal in its Ottawa representation, the Conservatives re-organized during the year and made an active effort to revive their old-time position. At Kentville, on May 3rd, a successful meeting was held and addressed by H. W. Corning, M.L.A., and W. L. Hall, K.C.; a Resolution was passed referring to "general discontent over the incompetency of the Provincial Government." Hants County followed with a meeting at Windsor on the 4th and others were held throughout the Province to appoint Delegates to a Provincial Convention which met at Truro on June 27-29. There were 150 present and Lieut.-Col. E. C. Phinney, Halifax, was elected Chairman. A platform, or declaration, of policy was adopted which pledged the party:

> To make closer examination of Government expenditures; to take all necessary steps to abolish the Legislative Council; to revise the Highways policy in order to conform to the needs of the country; to adopt and carry legislation best calculated to combat disease; to improve the status of the Teaching profession; to standardize text-books and encourage the teaching of practical subjects with especial reference to farming, fishing and mining; to adopt every possible means to reduce taxation; to insist that the Government of Canada carry out the spirit of the Confederation pact respecting the Intercolonial Railway; to "fight for our just rights in regard to Western lands."

It was also charged that, during the term of the existing Government the natural resources of the Province had been depleted, its revenues wasted and its people oppressed by unfair and ever-increasing taxation. The election of Leader lay between H. W. Corning, M.L.A., and Wm. Lorimer Hall, K.C., M.L.A. in 1910-20 and for 3 years Conservative leader in the Legislature. Mr. Hall was chosen and in his address spoke of the revenue and taxation increase from $1,953,000 in 1916 to $4,933,000 in 1921 or 150 per cent.: "To-day, almost everything is taxed. There is a Telephone tax, a tax on the registering of deeds, which has increased costs from $1.00 seven years ago, to $2.75, a tax on the issuing of a writ, a theatre tax. Seven years ago the land and game taxes brought in $2,500 and the present estimate is $100,000; these land and game taxes are serious matters and are resented in rural districts as an infringement on the rights of the people. Seven years ago there was no direct tax on municipalities; this year it is estimated at $500,000; there was no theatre tax then but this year it will amount to $175,000 All this increase of $3,000,000 in taxes has come out of the pockets of the people of this Province." He claimed that the Government of Nova Scotia had "the greatest political machine ever developed in Canada" with an average of 300 people, in each county, on the pay-roll of the Government and working to keep it in power.

The N. S. Liberal-Conservative Association was then reorganized with Earl C. Phinney, Halifax, as President and R.

MacDonald, Whitney, Mrs. John Bell, New Glasgow, R. K. Smith, Amherst and R. S. Kennedy, Hilden, as Vice-Presidents. A large meeting, at Halifax, was held on Nov. 9 and addressed by Mr. Hall and Mrs. Matthew Scanlan; the new Leader favoured doing away with the Department of Highways, taking the Roads out of politics, appointing a Minister of Education and giving Labour direct representation in the Government. Other meetings followed at Bridgetown, Truro, etc. The Liberals did not show any special activity during the year though the Halifax *Chronicle* had an occasional political editorial and, on July 5, pointed out that: "No Government ever evoked popular enthusiasm by raising taxes, still people insist on public improvements and new Provincial services, and elections for the past forty years have indicated that the great majority of the people of this Province felt that they were getting good value for the increased taxes." On July 27, Paul MacNeill, of Sydney was elected President of the Independent Labour Party of Nova Scotia and Forman Way, M.L.A., appointed Party Organizer.

Prohibition was not a vital question and the perennial Bill of Hon. R. E. Finn, Member of the Government without Portfolio, was presented, and spoken to, and rejected by the Legislature, without division, on Apr. 28. It authorized any brewer, registered in Nova Scotia, on payment of a yearly fee of $5,000, to sell to any person resident in the Province, ale or porter, manufactured in Nova Scotia for personal use and to deliver the same at any private dwelling house, the residence of the purchaser. The Board of Vendor Commissioners was to control the administration of the Act and all brewers were to report to it; there was to be a tax of 15 per cent. upon the gross price realized by the sales. Mr. Finn declared there was a profound feeling on the part of the moderate people of the Province that the present law could not continue, because there were conditions of which the Province should be ashamed.

Seizures of liquor in considerable quantities took place from time to time—notably in Halifax on May 29, and Parrsboro on Sept 8; on the other hand, the mining district, where enforcement was lax, became, during the strike of this year, prohibitive by the voluntary action of the miners themselves; enquiries made by the Halifax *Herald*,on Mch. 25, reported the Prohibitory law as strictly enforced in Truro, Pictou, Amherst and Windsor but with much illicit selling in Yarmouth and New Glasgow, a certain number of such sales in nearly all centres and a situation in Sydney and Cape Breton, generally, which was described as serious, with wide open sales in many parts of the City and outside places. Drunkenness in the Province was somewhat less than the average of the past 4 years—2,156 in 1921 compared with a 2,750 average. There

was a considerable propaganda for beer and wine licenses but Mr. Finn's proposal was the only public presentation. In a Report to the Legislature by Mr. Daniels, Attorney-General, on Mch. 24, dealing with Penal institutions, it was stated that the most common offences were assault, debt, drunkenness, house-breaking and entering, burglary, larceny and theft, violation of the N. S. Temperance Act and vagrancy. There was an increase of 87 in the number of prisoners but a decrease in cases of drunkenness.

Finances of the Year; Mr. Tory's Budget Speech. In the Legislature, on Apr. 11, the Hon. James C. Tory, Minister without Portfolio and acting as Provincial Treasurer, presented the Public Accounts for the year of Sept. 30, 1921. In doing so, he reviewed financial conditions generally and then stated, in unusually clear terms, the forms of Provincial finance and the sources of its Revenue. These, he summarized from Confederation in 1867 to 1921, inclusive, under the following general and detailed headings: (1) Federal Subsidy—including Allowances for Government, Population and Debt—$26,721,179 or 41·5 per cent. of the total revenues during 1867-1921; (2) Revenue from Property owned by the Province—Mines, Crown Lands, Interest and Railways—$23,860,418 or 37·1 per cent.; (3) Revenue from Taxation—Succession Duties, Income, Corporations, Municipal Road Tax, Motor-Vehicles, Fees, Theatres, etc.,—$8,085,219 or 12·5 per cent.; (4) Revenue from Public Services—Hospitals, Charities, Education, Agriculture, etc.—$5,317,375 or 8·2 per cent.; (5) Sinking Fund, etc., $470,844 or ·7 per cent.

The total for the whole period was $64,455,035 with the Mines ($18,714,413 as the chief single source of revenue, apart from Federal subsidies. In 1921 there was a considerable change and the proportionate place of Federal payments was only 13·9 per cent. of the revenue while the Property-owned class contributed 18·5 per cent. Of Expenditures in 1867-1921 Education took 23 per cent., Roads and Bridges 16·8 per cent., Interest 15·8 per cent., Public relief institutions 14·1 per cent. and Civil Government 8·1 per cent. In 1921 the Federal subsidy gave $636,666 to the year's revenue; Property owned by the Province $852,425; Taxation $1,898,443 and Public services $728,460; Special Funds or Dominion aid $108,-303. The total for the year's Receipts was $4,586,839 and the total Expenditures were $4,654,031 or a Deficit of $67,191.

The gross Debt of the Province on Sept. 30, 1921, was $22,502,836 of which $20,678,266 was in stock and debentures; the Assets—Debenture and Current—totalled $10,017,173 and included a Provincial Debt account of $1,055,929 a first Mortgage on the Halifax and S. W. Railway $4,447,000 and Sinking Funds $1,244,190; the Public Property Assets were given as $15,197,301 and included $12,149,663 invested in Railways,

Highways and Bridges. In July tenders were invited for a 2-year, 5 per cent. $2,000,000 bond loan and 99·546 was the accepted price with Wood, Gundy and Co., Toronto, and the Guaranty Trust, New York, as the joint successful tenderers. The Public account figures for the year of Sept. 30, 1922, showed a surplus of $23,535 after wiping out the $67,000 deficit of 1921; the Receipts were $4,791,207 and the Expenditures $4,767,672 while the Debt was increased to $25,462,000.

Legislation of Nova Scotia in 1922. The 2nd Session of the 37th General Assembly of the Province was opened at Halifax on Mch. 2nd by MacCallum Grant, Lieut.-Governor, who began his Speech from the Throne with congratulations to the people upon a fair measure of prosperity in the past year and to Lord Byng of Vimy upon his arrival in Canada as Governor-General; reviewed the crop yield as disappointing, mentioned a serious depletion in live-stock and a specially abundant fruit crop at high prices with, also, increased Creamery production; referred to the reduced coal output and adverse fishing conditions and depressed lumber trade; urged conservation of forest resources and stated that, in accordance with legislation, Forests and Game had been placed under direction of a Commissioner; stated that there was no serious unemployment in the Province and that what there was had been greatly relieved by Government Bureaux and expressed a hope of settlement for the difficulties between the Coal Companies and their employees.

His Honour mentioned the completion of the St. Margaret's Bay Power development and its capacity to supply electrical energy to the City of Halifax and the similar development on the Mushamush River, in Lunenburg, as being utilized to supply large sections of that county with hydro-electrical energy with valuable assistance, also, rendered to municipalities in other parts of the Province which should result in further development; referred to the increased Public School attendance, more adequate facilities, increasing number of Educational Conferences, growing teachers' salaries and better care of children's health; mentioned the extension of Technical School activities in Correspondence studies and Short courses and the attendance of engineering students as the largest in the history of the Technical College; referred to the Government's consideration of public health, the Provincial death rate as the lowest in many years and the services of the Red Cross Society as being conspicuous; mentioned, also, the stated extensions in the Victoria Hospital and the N. S. Sanatorium; reported notable progress in the construction of Provincial roads and bridges and culverts; urged the encouragement of Immigration and promised co-operation with the Dominion Government; specified, also, the advantages of lower freight rates and urged their application.

The Address in reply was moved by A. H. Sperry, Lunenburg, and J. A. MacDonald of Kings; on the 3rd D. G. McKenzie spoke for the United Farmers and as Leader of the main Opposition; Mr Premier Murray followed and declared the great advantage of Nova Scotia to be that: "We do not have all our eggs in one basket. In the West they are one-industry Provinces; but in Nova Scotia we have coal and steel industries, farming and fishing and lumbering, our fruit industry and the others, and no matter what each succeeding year brings there is always one or more of these industries that enjoy prosperity." He stated that the hope of the country lay in Immigration. W. Forman Way followed for the Labour Opposition and during his speech, as in the case of the Premier's, there were frequent, and noisy, interruptions from the galleries—unemployed men from Halifax or Sydney. H. W. Corning (Cons.) and other speakers followed and, on Mch. 7, Hon. E. H. Armstrong spoke at length in defence of Government policy while Hon. R. M. MacGregor defended the much-attacked British Empire Steel Corporation as a valuable contributor to Provincial capital, revenue and industry.

An Opposition amendment was moved by Dr. J. A. McDonald (Richmond) to the effect that the municipal tax for Highways be restored as prior to last year's legislation and that towns and cities be allowed to retain a portion of their motor-vehicle and theatre taxation. This was rejected on division and the Address passed on Mch. 10. Legislation of the Session included a Bill to change the rule of the road from left to right, as in all Canadian Provinces except this and British Columbia—New Brunswick having passed a similar Act during the year; the Premier's measure intended to place all Nova Scotia Trust and Loan Companies under Government inspection and another to provide for a Provincial loan to retire certain maturing debentures of $250,000 in amount; an Act to establish uniformity of authority between certain Fire Protection officials; a repeal of the law exempting ship-yards and materials and ships under construction from taxation; the Premier's Bill reducing Sessional indemnities from $1,500 to $1,000 for each member in any Session exceeding 30 days in length. Mr. Wickwire's measure establishing uniformity of Assessment and taxation and a Provincial Tax Commission was a most important Bill but it was killed in Committee. A Bill which passed after much discussion, authorized the registration of graduate nurses, defined their training and qualifications and the conditions attached to using "R. N." after their names; another measure established Technical Schools for Fishermen in a small way and as a beginning. On Apr. 29, after a short Session of 8 weeks, the Legislature was prorogued by the Lieut.-Governor.

Incidents of the Session included the discussion of an academic proposal to abolish the Legislative Council or 2nd

Chamber—which had so often been tried before and promised by many passing politicians. The Council had always declined to be abolished and as the law had to be passed by itself as well as the Assembly the issue was a difficult one. H. L. Taggart, United Farmer, presented a Resolution declaring that (1) no further appointments be made to the Council, (2) that the Council at the close of the current Session "shall cease to exist," (3) that the Sessional indemnity shall continue as a Pension until 1925. The Hon. E. H. Armstrong declared that all parties were in favour of abolition but it could only be done in one of two ways—either by amendment to the B. N. A. Act by the Imperial Parliament, or by Canadian amendment to the Constitution, which could only be affected through the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature. A Committee was finally appointed to study and report in ten days upon the question and Mr. Premier Murray named its members as follows: Hon. E. H. Armstrong, J. J. Kinley, Donald MacLennan, D. G. McKenzie and H. L. Taggart. The Committee reported on the last day of the Session that they were unable to agree and asked for leave to report again at the next Session.

Archibald Terris (Lab.) presented a Resolution demanding a measure of Unemployment Insurance (Apr. 12). The Premier declined the proposal and reviewed, at length, the Labour policy of his Government and the impossibility of such legislation at present: "We gave the workmen of this Province the first Arbitration law on this continent. We gave them Relief societies; we abolished the truck system; we abolished the monthly pay and substituted fortnightly; we gave them a modern Workmen's Compensation Act and we inaugurated the Lien law." The motion was lost on division. The Report of the Agricultural Committee of the House was presented by its Chairman, J. A. McDonald (Queen's) and recommended the re-establishment of a Provincial Annual Exhibition at Halifax; the erection and operation of a Maritime School of Agriculture and the establishment of Abattoir and Stock-yards for the Maritime Provinces. An 8-hour Bill, referred to the Law Amendments Committee, was returned to the House with recommendation that the Government take steps to secure information as to "(1) whether such legislation is desirable and necessary and, (2) if desirable and necessary, the scope thereof with regard to the varied conditions existing in the Province."

The Nova Scotia Coal Strike Conditions. These strikes, or attempted strikes, as they affected International labour conditons, are referred to elsewhere in this volume;* their very important Provincial influence has to be reviewed here. They made Labour in the Province restless and dissatisfied, af-

*Note—See Page 124 of this volume.

fected political conditions somewhat, reduced Provincial revenues, checked industrial activities and unsettled business. The conditions were difficult at the beginning of the year. The mine owners faced reduced markets, trade and prices; the workers were asked to take less wages after being accustomed to those of the war period. The Labour leaders were bitterly antagonistic to the owners and the British Empire Steel Corporation in particular, they were bitten by the Socialist and Soviet fantasy and the men no longer regarded steady work at fair wages as desirable but demanded high wages even if they were only for 6 months of the year—while showing little interest in the productive side of the business.

Early in the year the question of reduced wages and a threatened strike was in the hands of a Concilliation Board of which A. E. Gillen, General Manager of the Toronto Radial Lines (Chairman), Colonel W. E. Thompson, Halifax and Mayor James Ling of New Waterford, and of the United Mine Workers of America, were members. The existing Agreement between the B. E. Steel Corporation and the U. M. W. Executive had expired and the Company had given notice of a general wage reduction. On Jan. 10 the N. S. Supreme Court suspended an injunction against this reduction and the new rates became effective, as from Jan. 2nd, until the Gillen Board gave its decision. The Miners showed intense indignation and J. B. MacLachlan, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W., and leader of the Communist element, made vigorous protests and told the men they were going to receive "less than a convict." The reduction from $3.80 to $2.44 a day meant, he declared, in view of the average of 290 days a year, that the Miners would average $707 a year. D. H. McDougal, Vice-President of the Steel Corporation, issued a statement on Jan. 21 claiming that this reduction was the only solution to post-war conditions in the coal industry and that without it the various Companies in Nova Scotia would not be able to carry on. He summed up the reasons as follows:

1. The fall in commodity prices (or increased purchasing power of money) accompanied by decreased cost of living which required and permitted lower rates of wages.
2. Constant lowering of the selling prices of coal which, being a commodity, must follow the general trend.
3. Increase in the coal production of the world, closing the European market to Nova Scotian coal at present costs of mining.
4. Entire lack of demand for steel goods, reducing, greatly, the proportion of coal used in steel-making.
5. Decreased call for ships' bunkers at Nova Scotian ports and entire cancellation of cargo business at these ports.
6. Increased pressure of United States competition in the whole of Eastern Canada.

During two weeks the Board heard varied witnesses and all sides of the case; on Jan. 22 a mob of 4,000 men overpowered the Police, smashed the plate glass windows of the

Steel Offices carried off goods to the value of $20,000 and did much damage to property before a severe storm came up and dispersed the rioters; on Jan 31 the Board issued a majority and minority Report—the latter signed by the Labour representative. The former recommended a new contract as to wages from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31, 1922, with all contract rates prevailing on Dec. 31, 1921 reduced 14 per cent and a minimum rate of $3.50 per day established for all datal rates other than boys; that all other datal rates be reduced but not, in any case, more than 55 cents per day and that all datal rates paid by the N. S. Steel and Coal Co. be made to conform to the same class of rates as paid by the Dominion and Acadia Coal Companies. It was authoritatively stated that this meant rates of pay from 5 to 10 per cent. higher than the rates which were put into effect on Jan. 1st when the B. E. Steel Corporation made wage reductions ranging from 33 to 37 per cent.

Mr. Ling opposed the decision and stated that: "In my opinion, the wage rates proposed by the majority, if enforced, will condemn thousands of men, women and children to live in a state of semi-starvation." On Feb. 10 the U. M. W. of Cape Breton rejected the Award by 6,054 votes to 224; on the 23rd delegates from practically all the Locals of District 26, U. M. W. of Nova Scotia, met at Truro and finally decided to support new negotiations; President Robert Baxter and the Executive left for Montreal on the 26th to discuss the matter with R M. Wolvin, President of the Steel Corporation, and it was understood that a form of agreement was reached. Mr. Baxter, as President, urged the miners to accept it, J. B. MacLachlan, Secretary, urged them to reject it and the two leaders clashed at a Glace Bay meeting early in March. On the 16th the Miners rejected the Agreement by a large majority and MacLachlan at once issued a Sabotage manifesto to the Locals:

> Brothers: The war is on, a class war. On the one side you have the British Empire Steel Corporation out to invade the homes and living of our people, to pay dividends on stocks, which do not represent one dollar of real money. On the other hand you and your fellows have voted to defend that living wage to the last ditch. The war is on and it is up to the workers in the mines of the Corporation to carry that war into the country of the enemy. There is only one way to fight this corporation and that is to cut production to a point where they cannot, any longer, earn profits. Every man who voted against the acceptance of the wage agreement last Tuesday should, at once, cut down his production to a point where he can get about the same wage as the lowest paid man in the mine and, at the same time, see to it that every datal man takes his full 8 hours each day to land his reduced output on the surface.

Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour, vigorously denounced this action in a telegram to MacLachlan and in succeeding speeches; on Mch. 23rd by a vote of 3 to 2, the District 26 Executive approved the policy of "striking on the job" and practically placed MacLachlan in control of 12,000 N.S. miners; on Mch. 26

a Sydney Mass-meeting demanded Baxter's resignation and another meeting on the 27th urged "the dictatorship of one supreme leader"; on the 29th the Dominion Government declined to grant a Commission of Enquiry into the Coal fields' situation and, on the 30th, it was discussed in the Commons; on Apr 1st D. H. McDougall, General Manager of the Corporation, issued a statement showing that the scale of wages then in effect was virtually the same as in 1918 when the average annual earnings of all mine workers were $1,235 and of skilled miners (in 1921) $1,775; the output of March did not indicate any adoption of MacLachlan's policy and on Apr. 2nd the Dominion Premier announced that the Gillen Board would be re-convened. This was accepted by the moderates with, however, a bitter attack on the Board by MacLachlan on Apr. 10. Messrs. Gillen and Ling resigned and a new Board was constituted on Apr. 30th with D'Arcy Scott of Ottawa representing the Government, John E. Moore, St. John (Lumberman) the Corporation, and I. E. MacDougall, Inverness, the employees.

The Board visited all the Mines and made an exhaustive probe with a majority Award on June 6 as follows: "We are of the opinion that the McKinnon Award rates (a 1920 decision which then was accepted by all parties) with a reduction of 20 per cent. in the wages of all employees, and a minimum of $3.00 per day for datal men over the age of 18 years, should be adopted." Mr. McDougall recommended in the Minority report that present minimum datal rates be increased and demanded that miners' wages be put before Corporation dividends. At the 3rd annual Convention of District 26, held at Truro on June 20-26, the members of Executive who supported the Montreal agreement were censured and bitter discussion took place between the leaders with MacLachlan appointed a Delegate to the Red Internationale at Moscow. On Aug. 15 the election of officers took place and D. Livingstone, a follower of MacLachlan, was elected President by a large vote over Robert Baxter while MacLachlan was re-elected Secretary.

Meanwhile, a strike vote was taken on July 23 with 96 per cent. in favour despite the advice of J. L. Lewis, U.S. President of the U.M.W., to sign a contract; on the 13th a basis of settlement between the Executive and Corporation was apparently reached but on the 15th the miners took action against their own Executive and started a strike which tied up the Coal mines of the Province. The unusual course was followed of refusing to protect the mines and calling out the engineers, pumpmen and firemen while crowds, armed with clubs, undertook to prevent any external action to safeguard the millions invested in these properties. On Aug. 17 water was pouring into the mines and a troop-train filled with Halifax troops, sent forward by the Provincial Government for mine protection purposes, was stoned by a mob at Sydney. The Halifax *Herald* of Aug. 19 declared that: "(1) The people of Nova Scotia face the most menacing

industrial crisis in their history; (2) never before since coal mining began in this Province, has a like mental attitude existed among the workers. x x x The two immediate outstanding needs are (a) authentic information from the Government for the assurance of the people and (b) action on the part of the Government to save the property of the people."

Mr. Premier Murray had, meantime, hastened to Sydney and was in conference with both interests. On Aug. 18 the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council issued a proclamation designating Cape Breton County as a police district under the jurisdiction of the Police Commissioner and approved of the raising of 1,000 special police officers to do duty in and around the towns of the strike area. Colonel Eric MacDonald, D.S.O., was appointed to command the force. At the same time President Lewis, from Indianapolis, urged the U.M.W. to protect property, and an agreement to this effect was announced on the 18th; on the 20th the maintenance employees were again at work with more troops arriving daily. There followed a period of struggle with bitter resentment expressed by the strikers as to the use of military force; a declaration by the N.S. Government, through Mr. Murray, that the mines must be protected; the use by the strikers of semi-military methods in picketting; the demand of the Trades and Labour Congress to the Dominion Government that the troops be withdrawn. A Conference began on Aug. 22nd and, on the 26th, an Agreement was reached upon the basis of a contract to Jan. 15, 1924, and retroactive to July 15, 1922, with an increase in the rates to datal men, the chief feature of the wage dispute, to an average of 40 cents per day; contract rates were to be increased 12½ per cent. or 2½ per cent. above that offered in the Montreal agreement; in the pay of certain classes of datal men, the increase was as much as 80 cents a day. The vote of the Miners (Aug. 31) was three to one in favour of the Agreement, the men returned to work and a little later the troops were withdrawn.

Educational Conditions in Nova Scotia. The annual Report of the Educational Department, submitted by the Superintendent, A. H. MacKay, LL.D., F.R.S.C., showed considerable progress in the school-year ending July 31, 1922. During the year the number of schools increased from 2,898 to 3,014; the enrollment of pupils from 109,483 to 114,229; the number of pupils daily present was 79,410, or a percentage of 69·5, as against 73,238 in the previous year; the total cost of Public Education was $3,646,570 of which $2,527,377 represented School Section assessment, $502,804 Municipal assessment and $616,389 Provincial grants; the annual cost per pupil was $45.92. There was an attendance of 738 at the Inspectorial Training Course for Untrained teachers as against 594 the previous year; the Provincial Normal College graduated 352 trained teachers and the Rural Science School (Elementary Agricultural) Course of four weeks at the Normal College and College of Agriculture, Truro,

graduated 209 compared with 137 in 1921, while at the Technical College, a Correspondence Department was opened During the year a new school, costing $380,000, was opened at Glace Bay; two new Inspectors were appointed in the County of Cape Breton and, for the 14 months ending Dec. 31, 1922, 46,990 pupils were inspected by Public Health nurses.

An old controversy was revived in connection with the educational affairs of the Province when, on Mch 28, 1922, a delegation of Orangemen headed by Rev. F. C. Ward-Whate, the Grand Master for Nova Scotia, waited on the Premier to protest against certain phases of the existing system. The delegation claimed that a bi-lingual school system was detrimental to the unity of the Province and demanded that a Royal Commission be appointed with a *personnel* pro rata to the religious population of the Province in order to investigate the conditions of the Acadian or Bi-lingual schools; that a Minister of Education be appointed who would be directly responsible to the Legislature and the people; that School Boards should be made elective bodies; that the Superintendent of Education then in office, should resign his position. In reply Mr. Premier Murray, stated that he considered the Superintendent one of the best in Canada and saw no cause to change a system which had proven successful for 20 years.

Higher Education in Nova Scotia. Undoubtedly the chief question in this connection was the proposed Union of the Maritime Universities and it was the subject of much thought and organized activity with arrangements nearly concluded at the close of the year.* Acadia University, Wolfville, opened the Autumn term of 1922 with 307 students, and an additional 200 at the Academy and 389 at the Seminary. The previous school-year ended on May 31 with a graduating class of 45 in Arts, 8 in Science and 3 Masterships in Arts; Dr. A. C. Chute, Dean of the Theological Faculty, resigned as did Prof. R. O. Conant, who held the chair of Romance languages; Rev. Dr. G. B. Cutten tendered his resignation from the Presidency to accept a similar position as head of Colgate University, in New York, and, in September, Rev. F. W. Patterson, D.D., General Secretary of the Baptist Union of Western Canada, was appointed in his place. Prof. R. P. Bowen, PH.D., of Syracuse University was appointed head of the French Department.

Dalhousie University, at Halifax, held its 58th annual Convocation on May 11, 1922, and, in his address, the President, Dr. A. S. Mackenzie, stated that the year's attendance of 712 formed a record. A total of 110 degrees were conferred including: B.A. 39; B.Sc. 4; LL. B. 22; D.D.S. 8; Engineering diplomas, 9; Public Health Nursing 8; M.A. 8; Honourary degree of LL.D. 3. There were several- events of importance connected with the progress of Dalhousie and included the laying of the corner-stone of the Medical Science Laboratory Building on Sept. 29 by John Stewart, C.B.E., M.B., C.M., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; the establishment of a lectureship in Commercial Law and the appointment of Hon. W. B. Wallace, Judge of the County Court, to lecture on the subject; the laying of the corner-stone of the Out-patient and Public Health Clinic of the Medical School of the University on Nov. 9, by Hon. G. H. Murray and the appointment of Dr. W. H. Hattie, Provincial Health Officer, as Professor of Public Health and Hygiene.

*Note.—See Pages 337-41 of this volume as to this subject.

The University of King's College, Canada's oldest University, held its 132nd Convocation on May 11. The degrees conferred included 3, honourary D. C. L.; 9, M. A.; 2, B. D.; 16, B. C. L.; 1, B. Sc. and 17, B. A. The Staff underwent several changes and, for the Autumn term, the Professorship in Physics and Chemistry, vacant by resignation of Prof. A. A. Sturley, who went to Yale, was filled by Prof. Walter Clifford, B. Sc.; Prof. E. E. Stone, M.A., M.E., was appointed to the chair of Mathematics and Prof. P. L. Parlee, M.A., as Fellow and Professor of Philosophy. Other institutions of higher education were St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, which had a graduating class of 17 in Arts, 2 in Science and one Master of Arts at the Convocation of May 17, 1922; the Agricultural College at Truro, with an enrollment of 73 and graduating class of 27 for the year 1921-22, an average attendance of 250 at each of the 14 Extension educational courses during the year and a registration of 44 regular students and 250 at short courses for the next Session; Pine Hill College, the Presbyterian institution at Halifax, with 115 students and 8 graduates in Theology and Halifax Ladies College with 250 students.

Natural Resources and Industrial Progress. The business stability of this Province was a great asset in 1922 when general conditions were none of the best. The hard winter of 1921-22 had been severe on live-stock but it was followed by a period of abundance of feed at low prices; the apple crop was excellent in quality and quantity and the fisheries were productive; toward the end of the year there was a marked improvement in the volume of manufacturing after a period of depression. On the other hand, the lumber trade had not yet emerged from its retarded condition; ship-building was carried on only to a very limited extent; mining, of which coal was the chief product, was subjected to severe strike conditions which reduced the total production slightly below that of 1921. On the whole, however, the economic situation was comparatively good and the finances of the Province, stable.

Agriculture, as usual, held an important position and, in 1922, the total acreage of Field crops amounted to 807,858 with products valued at $24,140,000 as follows: Wheat, 293,600 bushels at $470,000; Oats, 4,549,000 bushels at $2,988,000; Potatoes, 3,695,400 centals at $3,752,000; Turnips, etc., 3,484,500 centals at $2,090,000 and Hay and Clover 871,000 tons worth $14,154,000. Sundry Crops totalled $866,400; the Apple crop was 1,891,852 barrels valued at $7,851,186; the total value of farm animals, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was $19,598,000 and the revenue derived from them amounted to $2,089,000. Particularly good was the showing of the Province in apple-growing, in which the production was only 145,003 barrels less than the banner year of 1921; the exhibits of H. L. Morse and Sons, Berwick, captured the 1st prize in both No. 1 and No. 2 Classes at the Imperial Fruit Show for 1922 in London, England. In the Dominion Educational Butter Scoring Contest, Nova Scotia secured first place with 96·6 points, against competition from all the Provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia. At the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, on Nov. 24, entries from Nova Scotia carried off all honours in the Guernsey class against keen competition.

There were a number of Agricultural organizations in the Province and perhaps the chief was the N. S. Farmers' Association, which held its 24th annual Convention at Pictou, Jan. 24-26. Resolutions were passed as follows: (1) Urging the N. S. Government to establish one or more Provincial exhibitions; (2) stating the vital necessity of obtaining immigrants suitable to Provincial needs and requirements; (3) requesting the Federal and local Departments of Agriculture to secure improved abattoirs and stock-yards in the Maritime Provinces; (4) urging an improved system of school inspection and a higher standard of require-

ments for teachers. Walter Churchill, Yarmouth, was elected President. The United Farmers of Nova Scotia held their Convention at Truro, June 27-28, with the President, H. L. Taggart, M.L.A., in the chair. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U. F. O., addressed the Convention on the formation of an Eastern section of the Council of Agriculture and strongly urged its establishment. The Convention endorsed the plan and appointed delegates to attend a proposed meeting in Moncton. At this meeting it was announced that the membership of the Society in Nova Scotia was 254 compared with 2,500 in 1921. Mr. Taggart was re-elected President.

The total production of the Fisheries in 1922, including fish marketed for consumption, fresh, canned, cured or otherwise prepared, was $10,207,444—an increase over the previous year of $428,821; Cod was valued at $3,555,727, lobsters at $2,913,087, mackerel at $1,129,104 and haddock at $934,138 and comprised 83 per cent. of the total. In this industry the amount of capital represented in boats, nets, traps, etc., was $8,763,864 in 1922; the number of men engaged was 19,495 compared with 19,292 in 1921; the capital represented in fish canning and curing establishments was $3,801,714 compared with $3,647,504 and the 1922 employees in the establishments were 4,380. An incident of the year was the record catch of the Lunenburg fleet of 99 vessels which totalled 312,075 quintals.

Mining operations were hampered by Labour conditions but, despite this, an estimated total of 5,564,000 tons was mined, of which 4,784,000 was taken out by the British Empire Steel Corporation, or a total decrease of only 170,829 tons from the 1921 production. Moreover, the resumption of the St. Lawrence shipments totalling about 1,400,000 tons* was a sign of progress. The Steel industry was notably affected and the estimated total production for 1922 was 581,260 tons as compared with 663,936 tons in 1921. The depression, in this respect, reached its depth in Nova Scotia early in the year, when it compelled the temporary suspension of all major steel-making units, but operations were partially resumed early in September and the output steadily increased during the rest of the year. Incidents in the sphere of mining during 1922 included the announcement, on Jan. 27, that the Eastern Gypsum Co., Ltd., owners of the largest gypsum areas of the Maritime Provinces, situated in Victoria County, Cape Breton, had sold their property to a syndicate of American capitalists, who were organizing as the Great Bras D'or Gypsum Co., Ltd.; it was stated that the new Company proposed to expend about $200,000 in early development and W. F. Jennison, M.E., who was selected by the Canadian Government to report on the gypsum deposits of Canada, estimated that this property contained 268,000 tons of gypsum above drainage levels. The

†Estimated Production of Nova Scotia in 1922.

Coal	$30,180,000
Coke and By-Products	2,600,000
Gold and Other Minerals	210,000
Gypsum, Limestone, etc.	2,850,000
Building Materials and Clay Products	1,730,000
Iron and Steel Products	11,000,000
Fisheries	12,720,000
Manufactures, Ships and Freights	55,360,000
Products of the Farm	34,310,500
Products of the Forest	11,180,000
Game and Furs	830,000
Grand Total	$163,012,500

*Note—Estimate of F. W. Gray, M. E., M. I. in Halifax *Chronicle*, Jan. 1, 1923.

†Note—Estimate in Halifax *Chronicle* Jan. 1, 1923.

The Foster Government in New Brunswick: Politics, Legislation and General Conditions.

The Liberal Government of the Hon. W. E. Foster entered its 5th year in 1922 with 27 supporters in the Legislature against 11 Conservatives and 7 United Farmers. There was no outstanding public issue or political controversy during the year. Mr. Foster made few speeches but took pronounced interest in the Power development schemes, the financial condition of the Province, the question of lower freight rates and the future control and management of the Intercolonial Railway; in September he was elected President of the St. John and Quebec Trust Co. which, by Legislative enactment, had been created to act as Trustee for the bondholders of the St. John and Quebec Railway Co., in place of the Prudential Trust Co. of Montreal, which had acted since 1912; on Dec. 5th he declined a proposal presented by the United Farmers to adopt a scheme of Agricultural long-term loans, declared it was too big a thing for the Province to undertake and stated that, in past efforts to encourage sheep-raising by small loans, and, in the same way, for seed purchases, the Government had lost money.

On Sept. 18 the N. B. Social Service Council asked the Government to establish a Prison Farm and to authorize the establishment of an Industrial farm for the feeble-minded on the cottage plan; on Oct. 10 the C. P. R. and C. N. R acceeded to requests of a New Brunswick delegation for reduction in the export rail rates on potatoes which meant a saving of 10 cents a barrel to the farmers of New Brunswick on a crop of, approximately, 3,000,000 barrels; on the same day E. M. Trowern, Secretary of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, told a St. John meeting of its members that "you need some Yankee advertising down here!" On Sept. 3rd the opening of the St. John Exhibition was notable for a strong utterance by Hon. Wm. Pugsley Lieut.-Governor, on the Freight rates question with the final declaration that Parliament should say "whether we are to have an American policy or purely Canadian policy for our Railways."

The Roads question in New Brunswick was an important one—as, indeed, it had become in all the Provinces. The Hon. P. J. Veniot, the energetic Minister of Public Works, who, also, was in charge of Roads, made a strong speech reviewing his general policy in the Legislature on Mch. 9 and in reply to charges of extravagance—with an Opposition motion defeated by 25 to 14. The Minister stated that: "Under the present Administration the Bridges have been looked after and because they are looked after I am denounced for extravagance. Considering the fact that the number of automobiles has grown from 2,148 in 1917 to 14,000 last year, is it any wonder that the Minister of Public Works is called upon to spend more money on bridges? Since 1917 we have repaired and renovated 4,500 bridges; there are, in all, 11,000 in the Province and it is in the

public interests that they be kept in a good state of repair." As to the Dominion grant to Highways, the work under way and partially completed, at this time, comprised 1,200 miles of road, at an estimated cost of $3,085,708 and an average per mile of $2,571.

On May 20 the Department announced an award of Highway construction contracts at prices which were said to be 50 per cent. of those paid in 1920, when costs were at the peak, and 25 per cent. lower than those of 1921. A little later, heavy rains and floods did damage to the highways of the Province estimated at $200,000; in August Gordon Grant, Chief Engineer of the Federal Aid Council, inspected the Provincial roads accompanied by B. M. Hill, Provincial Chief Engineer of Highways. Mr. Veniot, on the 19th, expressed satisfaction with the reports given and added: "We are doing a great deal of Federally aided work this year and some of it is being carried on in every county of the Province. We are making a strong effort to connect all missing links of highway connection between Nova Scotia and the several Provinces and with the State of Maine, so as to accommodate, not only our own population, but tourists, who are visiting New Brunswick in ever increasing numbers. The work, this year, will exceed 100 miles under Federal aid and we are doing a class of work that cannot be excelled." As to motor traffic, the N.B. Automobile Association reported that in 1908 there were only 104 motor vehicles in New Brunswick and in 1922 there were 12,362 automobiles and 897 trucks. The Minister found the change of rule of the road, as approved by legislation in this year, not a difficult matter; it became operative on Dec. 1st, after being well advertised throughout the Province.

The Hon. W F. Roberts, M.D., the Minister of Health, who had made the name of his Department known all over Canada and, who was, in 1922, also President of the Canadian Public Health Association, had a valuable article in the press of Jan. 14 describing the work of his Department since 1918 and the operation of the Provincial Public Health Act in general; the chief matters of administration were: general sanitation, treatment of contagious disease and the safety of the people from epidemic conditions, medical inspection of schools and vital statistics; other subjects of treatment were Baby Clinics and Child welfare, Laboratory development, Venereal diseases and the Public Nursing service. In the Legislature, on Mch. 28, Dr. Roberts spoke at length on this subject and dealt with various health dangers which might be met, modified or partially controlled by administrative action—Tuberculosis and Cancer, mental deficiency, contagious disease, epidemics, etc. A Mental Survey of the Province was being made under instructions from the Department and a Laboratory established and extended; the Minister paid high tribute to the work and co-operation of the Red Cross which, also, had

made a grant of $20,000 to the Department. Dr. Roberts was instrumental in organizing the N.B. Health Bureau. It included complete Medical inspection in the schools, more Public Health nurses, remedial measures for children through travelling clinics—chiefly for nose, throat, eye, ear and teeth. The establishment of a Health Centre for St. John had been an ambition of the Minister and, on Oct. 13, it was inaugurated at Caverhill Hall with Hon. H. A. McKeown as President of the Board of Governors and Judge H.O.M'Inerney asVice-President.

Miss H. T. Meiklejohn, Director of Public Health Nursing Service, reviewed the steps which had brought about this event, and explained that it was hoped to co-ordinate all public health work in St. John under the roof of the Health Centre and make it a great economic benefit. The Tuberculosis Prevention Society and the Victorian Order of Nurses made the Centre their headquarters shortly afterwards. Meanwhile, the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene had reported on their Mental Survey of the Province and recommended: (1) Increased facilities for diagnosis; (2) Establishment of Special Classes for the mentally handicapped in Primary Schools; (3) Institutional provision for Mental Defectives. The 5th Report of the Bureau of Health covered the year of Oct. 31, 1922 and was submitted by G G. Melvin M.D., D.P.H., Chief Medical Health Officer for the Province; the subjects already referred to were dealt with in detail. Notifiable diseases were stated to have decreased from 3,881 in 1920 to 1,478 in 1922; for the year of June, 1922, 13,487 vaccinations were done with a total of 55,000 children in the past five years; vital statistics were reported for 1921 as including 11,-465 Births with a very heavy proportional increase in the French or Acadian Counties, 3,173 marriages and 5,410 deaths —within a population of 387,876.

The Hon D. W. Mersereau, Minister of Agricuture, had a Report for 1922 covering a slight decrease in wheat, an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in oats and a decrease of 4,000,000 bushels of potatoes; Harvey Mitchell, Deputy-Minister, stated that the facilities established in 1920 for the manufacture of Agricultural lime had "proven of inestimable worth to the farmers of the Province." Several thousand acres of almost worn-out soil had been made productive at small cost by the application of pulverized limestone purchased from the Government-owned lime-grinding plant at Brookville—the output for the fiscal year being 5,710½ tons and the total to date, 12,965½ tons: "The extent to which the practice of liming has developed and the wonderful results of specific applications bespeaks a future for the lime-grinding industry and an economical method of soil enrichment to the farmer." The difficulties faced by Dairy farmers in 1922 were reviewed.

The Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, had a revenue for his Department in 1922 totalling $853,551,

compared with $1,166,735 in 1921. There was a falling off in Stumpage, Game licenses, Wild Land Tax and Fishing licenses and a gain in royalties of 11 per cent. Stumpage on lumber was the principal cause of the shortage and was explained by a large proportion being injured by the spruce bud-worm and, consequently, rated at a lower value. The quantity of lumber cut was very close to the estimate of 100 million superficial feet. The Minister, in his annual Report, said: "I refer, particularly, to the calamity that has befallen us during several years in destruction by the spruce bud-worm and, that evil that always confronts us, forest fires. With regard to the bud-worm, the worst of the attack is over although this injurious pest is still with us; clean cutting and burning in attacked areas is the only remedy that is effective. Then, again, when millions of these dead trees fall to the ground it will be seen that an appalling fire hazard is left. The policy of the Department is to encourage the cutting of the dead and dying lumber left in the wake of the bud-worm. It is estimated that in the vicinity of 215 million superficial feet will be cut on the Crown Lands during this present logging season and, of this quantity, probably 60 per cent. will be bud-worm killed."

There were no serious forest fires during this season. The Fire Law, as amended in 1922, was favourably regarded by the public and worked out to the satisfaction of the Department. The Law provided that where fires were burning on private lands the responsibility of suppression lay with the County Councils. The Minister stated that: "The construction of more fire towers was carried on as recommended by the Advisory Board; all towers have telephone connections and cabins for watchmen. These towers are of incalculable value and my recommendation is that more of them be constructed until the whole Province is covered. In my judgment money spent on towers and telephones is giving the best value of any form of expenditure in the suppression of forest fires." During the year, 434,000 acres of Crown Lands were surveyed bringing the total up to 58·7 per cent. of the whole number of 7,500,000 acres; 173 grants of land were issued, totalling 14,902 or 1,026,512 acres since 1907; the number of Big Game killed included 1,028 Moose and 3,267 Deer with 9,273 licenses issued to residents and 474 to non-residents with a revenue of $52,552; Government royalties were collected on 2,531 foxes, 13,328 weasels, 22,292 muskrats, 3,087 minks.

Mining for the year included shipment of 238,878 gross tons of coal from the Minto mines; the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields Ltd., expended $129,126 on its Stoney Creek areas with a total to date of $1,141,224, a production in 1922 valued at $164,503 and a total to date of $1,100,721—with total royalties to the Government of $55,036; the discovery of a great bed of excellent salt at Gautreau village was confirm-

ed and the Albert Manufacturing Co. reported a most satisfactory year in the manufacture of gypsum products with an output of 64,560 tons compared with 43,884 tons in 1921 and shipments from their mills at Hillsborough to many countries including New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Japan. The Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for 1921 showed 24 corporations reporting in the year and receipts of $12,121 with expenses nearly equal; the fixing of rates for the N. B. Telephone Company was the chief matter dealt with.

Provincial Finances and the Budget of 1922. Though Hon. Dr. J. E. Hetherington was Provincial Treasurer, the Budget Speech of 1922, on account of his illness, was delivered on Mch. 14 by Hon. W. E. Foster, the Prime Minister, with an exhaustive analysis of Provincial finances. The Receipts for the year ending Oct. 31, 1921, were $3,105,279, the Estimates for 1922 were $2,916,326; the Expenditures for 1921 were $3,371,072—not including $241,339 of Interest charges re the St. John and Quebec Railway—and the Estimates for 1922 were $2,905,562 which did not include the Railway interest referred to. The deficit, therefore, in 1921 was $507,132 and on Feb. 1st, 1922, inclusive of St. John and Quebec Railway expenditures, was stated at $838,742. Mr. Foster referred to the general post-War conditions and added: "As for myself and the Government, we never faced such a weight of responsibility as we do at the present time. We have in the past depended so much on the revenue from our timber resources, that the depression existing, and which is likely to continue for some time, make for us a matter of deep concern. The public services must be maintained, and the need for economy is great and must be practiced. But it can be practiced just so far as the public will allow it."

He described the Public Debt as becoming an item of considerable importance with $2,891,695 added during the year to the bonded Debt of $20,683,226 on Oct. 31, 1920; stated that this was due, in the main, to $1,000,000 for N.B. Electric Power Commission, $1,150,000 on Roads, $265,000 on Bridges and $502,000 on the St. John and Quebec Railway; described the Debt as the lowest of any Canadian Province. The bonded Debt had increased $7,500,000 in the five years of his administration: "Included in this is the bond issue for the Power Commission of $2,000,000, an expenditure which will not cost the people one dollar, but on the other hand, if not a revenue producer directly, will be an indirect benefit to the people as a whole. Then you have the splendid system of good roads inaugurated and carried out by this Government since it came into power. These expenditures, together with those of our steel bridges, are accountable for the increased amount."

The Premier regretted the past unfortunate system of cash grants, totalling $12,800,000, to Provincial Railways—$7,355,166 to the St. John and Quebec alone: "In the taking over of the Canadian Northern and the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the

Government of Canada, the other Provinces have been relieved of tremendous railway burdens, while we, by reason of our policy of cash bonuses, are left with a heavy amount of Debt upon which we have to pay interest, while at the same time contributing, as a unit of the population of Canada, towards the interest upon the bonds guaranteed by other Provinces and assumed by the Dominion Government." On Mch. 1st, 1922, the Bonded indebtedness was $25,463,932 and against this, the Premier said, were Assets of $60,544,299 in which he included the grants to the St. John Railway and Electric Power plant with an estimated value of $50,000,000 for Crown Lands.

In connection with the estimated Deficit on Feb. 1st, of $838,742 Mr. Foster pointed out that this was an accumulation of deficits in 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1921, less a small surplus in 1920, or a total of $1,584,608; of this $747,556 had been funded. He drew attention to the serious question of Interest, apart from the St. John Railway and largely due to increased rates of refunding obligations—$335,687 in 1915 or 20·54 per cent. of revenue collected and $869,125 in 1921 or 27·99 per cent. of collections. More revenue and new taxation were essential. For the present the situation had been met by (1) strict economy and (2) additional but not burdensome taxes: "An increase of our Road tax, and a tax of $1.25 per gallon on liquors now stored, or which will be stored in warehouses in the Province, for export purposes. This mode of taxation the Prohibitionists won't like, but the temperate people of the Province will." As to this point and the Government possession of whiskey, Mr. Foster made an interesting statement:

> The statute authorized expenditure of $30,000 for the purpose of purchase of liquors. When we took over the wholesale handling of liquor, as suggested to us by the Temperance Alliance, we were also authorized, at that time, to take over the stocks of the wholesale vendors and $30,000 was not sufficient to pay for the stocks so a warrant was issued. The books of the Province show that, at this time, we have about $90,000 of the people's money invested in our stock of liquors for the supplying of retail vendors.

An important point made by the Premier was his detailed statement of Railway Bonds issued by British Columbia for $47,975,000, Alberta $13,315,960, Saskatchewan $28,581,000, Manitoba $26,012,553, Ontario $11,683,250 and Nova Scotia $5,477,080 and taken over by the Dominion Government in its Public ownership policy to a total of $133,044,843. He claimed they were now part of the liabilities of Canada which New Brunswick was helping to bear without any return. C. D. Richards, Leader of the Conservative Opposition, replied to the Premier and claimed that the Government during its term of office had really increased the Debt by $9,624,283 or $1,900,000 a year instead of $1,086,456 a year as Mr. Foster had stated.

Conditions for 1922 showed improvement and the Surplus—not including $260,088 on St. John and Quebec Railway accounts—was $70,576. The Receipts of $3,117,445 included $676,362 of

Dominion Subsidy, $710,065 from Stumpage royalties and licenses, $248,997 from Corporation and Railway taxes, $219,984 from Liquor export, $305,489 from New Brunswick Board of Liquor Commissioners and $261,597 from Succession duties. The Expenditures of $3,046,869 included $44,269 on Administration of Justice, $83,178 on Agriculture, $155,290 on Lands and Mines Department, $622,163 on Public Works (Roads $203,339 and Bridges $277,508), $63,061 on Public Health and $449,222 on Education, $70,646 on Prohibition enforcement, $235,546 on Hospitals, etc. with $252,646 on Motor Vehicle Law, $894,192 on Interest and Public Debt. The Capital liabilities on Oct. 31, 1922 were $30,423,603 including Provincial Bonds of $26,628,432 and the Capital assets included sums of $6,839,752 expended on the St. John and Quebec Railway, $1,246,-431 on the N.B. Coal and Railway, $2,449,049 on the N.B. Electric Power Commission, $7,006,019 on Permanent Bridges and $4,674,-641 on Permanent Roads, $4,623,775 on railways, buildings, wharves etc., $1,525,000 on Housing.

Financing of the year included Bonds of $1,890,000 issued early in January for Hydro-Electric and Highway construction purposes and at 5½ per cent. with a 10-year term and sold to a Montreal firm. In the Legislature, during April, a Bill was passed providing for a refunding of the floating indebtedness of the Province by the issue of serial bonds payable at the rate of $20,000 per annum. The floating debt was $838,741; the Government was also authorized to borrow $800,000 for further Hydro-electric development. During May, New Brunswick bonds to the amount of $2,300,000 were sold to a syndicate in Toronto and New York in two blocks of which $1,000,000 was to refund a 3-year issue falling due in New York on May 15, $500,000 for Permanent Bridges and $800,000 for the retirement of floating indebtedness. One block was awarded at 5½ and the second at 5 per cent.

New Brunswick Legislation in 1922. The 2nd Session of the 8th Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick was opened at Fredericton on Mch. 2nd, 1922, by the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, D.C.L., LL.D., K.C., Lieut.-Governor, with a Speech from the Throne which first referred to the fairly abundant harvest of the past year and the importance of the Washington Disarmament Conference, the retirement of the Duke of Devonshire and the coming of Lord Byng of Vimy; dealt with Agricultural deflation and Lumber depression and promised a Bill to assist in co-operative selling and marketing of farm products and, also, certain alterations in Stumpage regulations and dues; announced an agreement between the Government, the St. St. John and Quebec Railway and the Prudential Trust Co. of Montreal by which the Trusteeship would be located in the Province and a Trust Company incorporated and authorized to act for this purpose; stated that substantial progress had been made in completing the Federal-Provincial Highway programme while construction of secondary trunk roads, out of the proceeds of bonds secured by Automobile taxation funds, was going on but with cost of maintenance as a serious problem; Pension legislation was promised along

lines of agreement between the Teachers and the Government for joint contribution to a Pension Fund.

His Honour also dealt with the Government development of the Water-powers at Musquash and elsewhere, the bringing of electrical energy to Newcastle for industrial and lighting purposes and the proposed extension of Hydro power from St. John toward Moncton; stated that Conferences had been held and co-operation maintained between the Maritime Provinces as to lower freight rates but without settlement as yet. The Address was moved by F. L. Estabrooks, Westmoreland, and Seraphin Leger, Gloucester, and passed on Mch. 9 after an amendment by J. M. Flewelling (Cons.) expressing regret that no reference was made to Government economy and retrenchment had been voted down by 25 to 14. During the debate C. D. Richards, the newly-appointed House Leader of the Conservatives, made his debut in that capacity, A. Chase Fawcett, Leader of the United Farmer group, spoke critically and Hon. C. W. Robinson (Mch. 7) in defence of the Government.

He pointed out that the forest fires in 1921 had been the worst in the history of the Province, or 485 against 312 in 1920, though the losses had been much less—$427,000 compared with $663,000: "Had there been no forest service available in 1921 the damage might have been beyond all comprehension. In fact it was little short of a miracle that we did not have a tremendous conflagration in the Province." In dealing with the Lumber depression the Minister said: "One factor in the situation is mismanagement of railways. When the lumber market was at its peak there were excellent chances to sell in the United States but the railways would not furnish cars. This difficulty was wider than the Province. It concerned rights of the Maritime Provinces which soon must be dealt with. The facts are that cars were not coming from the United States and cars of the Canadian Railways could not be spared for shipments to Maritime points. Stagnation was the result." Referring to the bud-worm and its damage to forests he said that a report on 460 square miles, surveyed in 1921, showed that merchantable green timber was 294,272,000 feet; undersized green timber 536,896,000 feet, and dead, standing timber, down to six inches, 278,537,000.

The Agricultural Committee submitted recommendations to the House: (1) To continue the bonusing and grading of pure-bred rams and bulls, (2) continued aid in marketing the wool-clip, (3) publication of a bulletin in English and French explaining the economic use of lime and fertilizers, (4) an effort to remedy the educational and financial difficulties in rural school sections and (5) continued aid in the co-operative marketing of poultry and eggs. On Apr. 5 a Resolution was passed declaring that the C.N.R. System should encourage the Provincial Coal industry by using Provincial coal in operation of its Railways and another suggesting arrangement of an early Conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada for the purpose of considering unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, 8-hour day and other matters affecting Labour conditions. An important measure of the Session

was that of Hon. J. P. Byrne, K.C., Attorney-General, which provided for the taxation of Liquor exporters by a tax of $1.25 on each gallon of liquor other than malt, and a tax of 20 cents on each gallon of malt liquor held in the Province for export purposes or which might be brought into the Province for that purpose. It was estimated that such a tax would bring in a revenue of from $250,000 to $300,000.

Hon. Mr. Veniot carried a Bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Act so as to give power to incorporated cities and towns to regulate jitneys; and, also, to regulate traffic on the streets with Provincial authority to control the use of jitneys on public highways; Hon. Mr. Foster carried a Bill to provide for the redemption of $1,000,000 of debentures due in May, 1922. A measure to consolidate and amend the School Act was an important one with many changes relative to teachers, pupils, school-boards, taxation, assessments, etc. Mr. Foster had a Bill to provide pensions and disability allowance to public teachers with the latter agreeing to contribute five per cent. of the Government grant which, for 1922, would amount to $12,500. A Bill to provide for the co-operative marketing of farm products, one to authorize the Fraser Companies to erect and maintain booms in the river St. John and one to extend the powers of the Madawaska Log Driving Co. of Maine in Provincial waters about Grand Falls, were, also, passed.

Other measures included a Bill to amend the N.B. Electric Power Act, to facilitate the expropriation of land by the Commission and also to give any municipality or city the right to enter into a contract with the Commission for the purchase of power; an Act to further provide for permanent bridges and works of a permanent nature, including $90,000 for work done between the end of the fiscal year and Mch. 31, $1,000,000 for work undertaken and $300,000 for work contemplated; a Bill to provide for the quicker and better collection of Taxes and one to amend the N. B. Companies Act of 1916 to provide for the incorporation of political bodies such as the United Farmers and enable them to comply with the Federal law as to Election funds. Mr. Byrne amended the Rates and Taxes Act to facilitate the collection of taxes by municipalities, and Hon. Dr. Roberts, the Public Health Act in some important details; the Forest Fires Act was amended to change the liability for fighting fires on granted land; a Bill was passed for the appointment of Provincial Scalers under the Crown Lands Department and one to incorporate the N.B. Association of Graduate Nurses with Provincial registration.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to provide for accident in the case of a workman belonging to the Province who might be temporarily employed on work in adjoining Provinces and to provide in the case of a man leaving children, only, that the male children should have $15 a month up to the age of 16 years and the female children the same amount up to 18 years. These allowances applied in the case of workmen who, at the time of death, were in receipt of sufficient wages to entitle them to 55 per cent. A Bill

amending the Highways Act by increasing the road tax from 25 to 40 cents; one amending the Game Act so as to add a third class of license and permit hunting on Sept. 15 to Oct. 1st, with a license fee for non-residents of $75.00, were approved. Other measures re-organized the Maritime United Farmers Co-operative Co., Ltd., authorized the extension and construction of Hydro-Electric transmission lines from St. John to Moncton and amended the Public Health Act to give Municipal Councils a larger voice in the appointments of Boards of Health.

Legislation was passed making changes in the Municipal Debentures Act to provide sinking funds for bonds issued by school boards; giving increases in teachers' salaries under The School Acts with a minimum of $500 a year and grading upwards, according to the valuation of the districts, to $600 and $700; providing special grants for establishment and maintenance of Manual Training and nature study courses; regulating the use of jitney buses and taxis with new penalties imposed and license required for chauffeurs; incorporating the Provincial Women's Institute for the development of a community spirit, improvement of rural social conditions, and study of Household Science with the holding of lectures, conventions, etc.; granting a Government bond guarantee of $15,000 to the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, Ltd.

Politics, Prohibition and Bye-Elections. There were no serious political issues during the year. In the Conservative group of 11 members Charles Don Richards, a new member in the 1920 Elections, was chosen House leader for this Session while at a Provincial Convention of the Party held at Fredericton on Mch 24, John D. Palmer, a prominent manufacturer of that City was elected Provincial leader over Mr. Richards by a small majority. Mr. Palmer had an aggressive and determined personality and was said to be a good business man and organizer. At the Convention there were 138 delegates, W. S. Sutton, ex-M.L.A. was Chairman and the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., M.P., was one of the speakers. Meanwhile, the United Farmers, with their 7 members, shared in the depression of the party throughout the country. The Maritime Co-operative concern had to be re-organized and a meeting of 300 shareholders, at Fredericton on Feb. 21, so decided; under the new management each United Farmer store was to be a separate corporation, assuming its own liabilities and its share of the liabilities of the head office based on the annual turnover of each store. These changes involved legislation which was afterwards passed. H. A. Bragg, Springhill, N.S., was elected President and Wm. Raymond of Simonde, N.B. Vice-President.

The United Farmers of New Brunswick met at the Capital on Feb. 22nd and received reports of a large drop in membership and a hesitancy amongst members to express their opinions publicly; there was a deficit of $1,438 and the Secretary had only received one-third of his past year's salary—he urged a stronger acceptance of the class-conscious idea. T. W. Caldwell, M.P., was re-elected President and C. Gordon Sharpe was asked to accept re-appoint-

ment as Secretary-Treasurer. Resolutions were passed: (1) Deploring attempts to divide the people of Canada along racial and religious lines for political purposes; (2) calling upon the Provincial Department of Agriculture to improve market facilities and expressing approval of its action in co-operation as to its Creamery and Poultry branches; (3) denouncing unjust freight rates on farm products and alleged extravagance on the part of the C.N.R. management; (4) declaring the time had arrived when the Tariff on farm implements and machinery should be removed and negotiations opened with the United States for reciprocal trade; (5) urging an efficient system of compulsory Provincial education in place of the local option system then in vogue, a more equitable method of school assessment on private lands and a partial system of consolidation of rural schools; (6) requesting the Federal Government to pass a law requiring manufacturers of fertilizers to guarantee the proportionate quantities of ingredients; (7) condemning statute labour on the highways and favouring the establishment of a Commission in each county to hear applications for the burning of slash by new settlers; (8) urging establishment of a Rural Credit system and condemning any move for dealing with the liquor traffic on a revenue basis.

At a Farmers' meeting, Grand Falls, Oct. 28, with T. W. Caldwell, M.P., as one of the speakers, a Resolution was passed asking the Federal Government to grant loans, to farmers and others who could give good security, and to be repaid on an amortized plan similar to the Soldier Settlement system and at a low rate of interest. This Resolution, or others asking the Provincial Government to act in the same direction, were passed at various United Farmers' meetings and, on Dec. 5, a Deputation headed by Mr. Caldwell and A. Chase Fawcett, M.L.A., the Party Leader in the Legislature waited upon Mr. Premier Foster and urged the Government to adopt a system of Provincial loans to Farmers. The policy of the N.B. Federation of Labour, though it had no representatives in the Legislature was, on Mch. 9, presented to the Government with requests:

> For a repeal of the Bureau of Labour Act, 1915, and the appointment of a Provincial Minister of Labour; the enactment of Legislation, granting an 8-hour day; prevention of the employment of women before and after child-birth and the employment of children under 16 years of age; provision of Proportional Representation on the Hare system with the single transferable vote in Provincial, civic and municipal elections; abolition of all property qualifications in such elections and a uniform ballot; a Minimum Wage Board to be composed of two representatives of labour, one of whom should be a woman; a Mother's Allowance Board to administer a fund for providing support to mothers of dependent children and widows; the establishment and operation of a Provincial Government Employment Service; various amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act; amending the N. B. Power Electric Act to make it unlawful for either the Commission or any municipality supplied by it to sell the power to any private person or corporation for distribution at a profit; requiring all persons operating motor vehicles to pass examinations for qualification; assessing idle lands held for speculation at a higher value than improved land; preventing landlords from discriminating against persons with families.

Other requests were for the election of all Public Boards and, until then, for labour representation on these Boards; a complete re-drafting of the present Factories Act and the calling of an Unemployment Conference with amendments to the Public Health Act; the management of Crown Lands to be placed under the direct control of a Minister of the Crown; the urging of a Provincial Government protest against the routing of Canadian exports through United States ports.

Bye-elections did not arouse much more than a local interest during the year. Madawaska was vacated by the appointment of D. L. Daigle (Lib.) as High Sheriff of the County, St. John and King's by the retirement of J. B. M. Baxter (Cons.) and G. B. Jones (Cons.) respectively, to contest Federal seats. In King's J. D. McKenna of Sussex was the Liberal candidate and A. J. Brooks, Opposition, with a majority, on June 18, of 451 for Mr. McKenna; in St. John County A. F. Bentley was the Liberal candidate and Dr. J. H. Barton the Conservative with the former elected by 271 majority on June 10; in Madawaska Dr. L. J. Violette (Lib.) was elected by acclamation on June 3rd. In November J. G. Robichaud, M.L.A., resigned and was elected by acclamation as Liberal M.P. for Gloucester after Hon. Mr. Veniot had declined the nomination.

Prohibition, or its New Brunswick form, was variously regarded during the year. The Council of the N.B. Temperance Alliance met at Fredericton on Jan. 26 and approved a Report stating that the Provincial Government should furnish prescription blanks and each physician be limited to the issue of 50 prescriptions in any one month; that there was an organized attempt to belittle the effects of Prohibition; that all churches, through their congregations, should oppose any liquor revenue legislation in the Province; that an organized effort should be made to prevent newspaper items ridiculing Prohibition and to meet "the workings and plottings and insidious campaigns" against the Prohibition Act. On Jan. 18 the Provincial law, under Plebiscite of 1921, forbidding importation of liquor for personal use by private indivudals went into operation.

On Jan. 24 a whole car-load of liquor was seized at Grand Falls and on the 26th three box-cars loaded to the roof and worth $180,000 were captured at Campbellton. Criticism of the Act was widespread, sales under prescription continued to increase as did the total sales by Government Vendors; in the Legislature (Mch. 22) Hon. Fred Magee, Minister without Portfolio, declared that Prohibition was not a fact but an academic matter; that the present sale by a Government Board to Vendors who in turn sold under physicians' prescription was not satisfactory; that the time was near for Government control of the sale of liquor; on Mch. 29 J. G. Robichaud (Lib.) told the House that he had a knowledge of what was going on in the Province and could say that Prohibition was not giving the results expected. Some good had been produced, but also much evil. To remedy the situation the Province should have a better control of the sale of liquor. On Mch. 30 Mr. Premier Foster made a definite announcement as to the current situation:

Personally, I am under the opinion that public sentiment is for a change from the present Prohibitory law and conditions brought about by such a law. Therefore, the introduction of a new Temperance Act has been given careful consideration and a measure was drafted which would be a great improvement and produce better temperance than the law now in force. The change from favourable public sentiment to critical opposition of the present Act had become so marked and emphatic as to encourage the belief that an Act might be passed which would make it unnecessary for our best citizens to become law-breakers and would stamp out bootleggers, moonshiners and others committing illegal acts. But, apparently, public sentiment has not, as yet, been reflected in the members who represent the people in the Legislature, and a considerable majority do not share my views, so that action along this line must await their approval.

At the Methodist Conference, Sackville, (June 15) Rev. W. D. Wilson, Secretary of the Temperance Alliance, declared that there were, approximately, $150,000 cases of liquor in the bonded warehouses of St. John on which the Government was collecting a tax of $2.50 a case. The Alliance met at Woodstock on Oct. 11 and passed Resolutions calling for energetic action towards better enforcement of the Prohibitory law; urging the Provincial Government to prohibit all importation of liquor; declaring that "reports from all parts of the Province clearly indicate that no serious attempt is being made to enforce the Prohibition law" and asking that the present Chief-Inspector be removed from office; affirming adherence to the Prohibition principle and the Law, and decidedly resenting any attack upon the latter; opposing the operation of export liquor agencies. The 25th annual Session of the N.B. Sons of Temperance met at Notre Dame on Oct. 26, heard Rev. W. D. Wilson denounce the operation of the Export law and elected T. A. Clark, Newcastle, as Grand Worthy Patriarch; it was generally stated at this time (*Pioneer*, Toronto, Nov. 10) that liquor could be bought in many of the Provincial drug stores without a physician's permit and that the law was not being enforced; on Aug. 5 an illicit still was seized near St. John with a large production and quantities of necessary machinery. At the close of the year it was estimated that the New Brunswick Export tax would produce $250,000 for the 12 months' operation.

Educational Conditions in New Brunswick. The annual Report of Dr. W. S Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, stated that recommendations regarding loans to teachers and increased borrowing power for school districts had been authorized, but those relating to increased teachers' pensions with a disability clause, a better Assessment law and free text-books had not been acted upon. He added new recommendations that (1) one man should have only one vote in school districts and (2) that an Act should be passed enabling women to serve upon all school boards even though not possessing property in their own name. For the year ending June 30th, 1921, the number of teachers in New Brunswick was 2,142 and pupils, 73,712; grants to teachers were $244,555; high school entrance candidates numbered 1,593 of whom 1,472 were successful. The total amount expended for Public School services during that year was $2,278,621 made up as follows: voted at annual school meetings, $1,779,925; County School Fund $146,002; Provincial funds disbursed by the Education office, $352,693.

The New Brunswick Teachers' Association met at St. John, June 29, and the President, B. C. Foster, of Fredericton, stated that the membership had increased from 41 to 970 or about one-half of the active teachers in the Province. The chief business discussed was that of Salaries for teachers, and a Resolution was passed against affiliation with the Canadian Teachers' Association; W. J. S. Myles ,of St. John, was elected President. The Educational Institute of New Brunswick met at St. John, June 29-30, with Dr. Carter, presiding and over 600 teachers present who favoured a policy of centralizing the rural system of education through consolidated schools.

In this Province, as in Nova Scotia, the institutions of higher education were much interested in the proposal to federate the Maritime Universities; it was approved by Mount Allison University but the Senate of the University of New Brunswick was opposed to centralization at Halifax. The latter institution had an enrollment for the academic year ending May, 1922, of 75 students in Arts, 66 in Engineering, 23 in Forestry and 4 special students or a total of 168. At the close of the session 22 candidates received degrees (May 18) including 1, M.Sc.; 9, B.A.; 11, B.Sc.; 1, B.A. Sc. During the year University Clubs were formed to promote co-operation between the University and its Alumni at St. John, on Jan. 24, with Col. E. C. Weyman as President, and at Fredericton (Feb. 20) with B. M. Hill President.

Mount Allison University, at Sackville, was the largest college of higher education in the Province with, for the year ending May 15, 1922, 265 students, besides 454 registered at the Mt. Allison Ladies' College and 195 registered at the Academy, both affiliated institutions. The Convocation was held on May 23, with 17 graduates in Arts, 12 in Science, one Master of Arts and 14 who received certificates in Applied Science. The Rev. B. C. Borden, D.D., D.C.L., who had been President of the University for 12 years, resigned, and was succeeded at the end of the year by Rev. G. J. Trueman, PH.D. Other incidents were the resignation of Hon. Josiah Wood as Treasurer of the Board after 47 years' service and the appointment of Donald D. MacGregor, B.A., a former Rhodes scholar from Nova Scotia, as Professor of Physics.

The Natural Industries of New Brunswick. This Province, with an area of 27,911 square miles and a population of 387,876 in 1921, shared the comparative stability of the other Maritime Provinces during 1922. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated the gross Agricultural wealth of the Province, in 1921, at $154,915,000. In 1922, 1,205,817 acres were under Field Crops and yielded a total value of $31,979,000 and the figures of the principal products were as follows:

Field Crop	Area Acres	Yield per acre Bush.	Total Yield Bushel	Average Price Per Bush.	Total Value
Spring Wheat	22,629	17·50	396,000	$1.73	$685,00
Oats	313,937	30·75	9,666,000	.58	5,606,000
Barley	7,551	25·00	188,000	.94	177,000
Beans	3,559	18·00	64,000	3.35	214,000
Buckwheat	54,605	25·00 centals	1,393,000 centals	97 per cental	1,351,000
Potatoes	74,811	98·50	7,369,000	.83	6,116,000
Turnips, etc.	16,202	198·65 tons	3,218,000 tons	.78 per ton	2,510,000
Hay and Clover	700,581	1·50	1,051,000	14.00	14,714,000
Alfalfa, Fodder Cor.n	5,503	7·50	41,000	10.00	410,000

Horses numbered 70,152 and were valued at $7,709,000; the numbers and value of cattle were 303,115 and $1,303,000, respectively; swine 85,260 and $1,486,000; the total value for Live-stock was $20,326,000. In Fur-farming this Province stood second in the Dominion and had property, in 1921, valued at $784,640 with 64 farms and total animals 2,325. Agricultural organizations, in the Province, with their Presidents in 1922 were:

N.B. Beekeepers' Association	George L. Pugh	Nashwaaksis
N.B. Farmers' and Dairymen's Association	T. W. Riordan	Riordan
N.B. Fruit Growers' Association	W. B. Gilman	Fredericton
Ayrshire Breeders of New Brunswick	J. F. Roach	Sussex

Fisheries, in New Brunswick, showed the total value of $4,688,276 in 1922 or an increase over 1921 of 27 per cent. The capital represented in vessels, nets, etc., was $3,366,479, compared with $3,200,263 in 1921 and the employees engaged were 9,394 in 1922 and 8,152 in 1921. At the Fish-curing and canning establishments the capital represented in 1922 was $1,290,596 and the persons employed 2,663. The Mineral production of $2,414,152 in 1922 was an increase of $512,647 over the previous year and included coal, grindstones, gypsum, natural gas, petroleum, clay products and limestone.

Hydro-Electric Development in New Brunswick. During 1922 the development of water powers was urged strongly and well advanced. The Provincial condition was debated in the Legislature, subjected to the inspection of Commissions, and became a moot point in civic and municipal affairs. The N.B. Electric Power Commission submitted its 2nd annual Report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1921, and gave a detailed record of its work done. The important work of development during the year was the completion of the plant of the Bathurst Co., Ltd., at Grand Falls, on the Nepisiguit River, which supplied the public of Bathurst and the Company's pulp mill. The Commission erected a transmission line from this plant to Newcastle, 32 miles, and a 5-mile line from a point north of Newcastle to the Dominion Pulp Mill at Millbank. The Musquash undertaking, also under the Commission, had at this time a net working head, at full load, of 95 feet on the East branch of the Musquash River and, on the West branch, 117 feet—equal to an estimated 22,850,000 k.w. hours per year and the delivery of 21,-000,000 k.w. hours at St. John.

The expenditures of the Commission in 1920-21 were $1,-532,939 of which $1,357,296 was on the Musquash development, and the Report stated that the Province had power sites capable of producing electric energy, at a wholesale price, to equal that of the smaller systems of Ontario. On Mch. 22 Hon. F. Magee, a member of the Government, expressed in the Legislature, his desire to see Hydro-electric power supplied to every agricultural community in the Province. On Feb. 7 the City of Moncton applied to the Commission to supply 5,000,000 k.w. hours of power and a maximum not to exceed 7,000,000; the illumination of a residence by Musquash power for the first time occurred on Nov. 6, at South Bay, N.B.

The chief controversy as to Hydro power centred about the situation at St. John where there were four interested parties; (1) The N.B. Electric Power Commission, with its plant on the Musquash River, its expressed desire to supply power throughout the Province at the lowest possible figure, and its offer to the City of St. John to supply power; (2) the City of St. John which was seeking the most advantageous Power offer for its citizens; (3) the New Brunswick Power Co., Ltd., distributors of power, light, gas and street lighting and in control of the Street Railway in the City of St. John at that time; (4) the citizens of St. John. The points in-

volved were whether the City should (1) leave matters as they were in the hands of the Company; (2) accept the Commission's offer at cost price and resell to the Company with the understanding that the latter should reduce rates; (3) accept the Commission's offer, and purchase the Company's distributing plant; (4) accept the Commission's offer and construct a new system of distribution operated by the City.

A report on the situation prepared by R. A. Ross, Consulting Engineer of Montreal, on behalf of the City (Feb. 16) outlined the situation unfavourably for the Commission and called forth a reply from C. O. Foss, Chief Engineer of the Commission, who stated (Feb. 17) that the report was prepared without true knowledge of the situation and that the existing rates could be cut in half. The St. John Board of Trade, on Mch. 10, suggested that a direct contract should be made between the City and the Power Commission by which the latter would deliver to the City a stated constant amount of power at a maximum rate per k.w.h. The question developed into an issue at the Mayoralty election and on Apr. 24 H. R. McLellan, a supporter of Commission Hydro at cost, defeated Mayor E. A. Schofield by 4,532 to 2,963 in his candidacy for re-election. Meanwhile, the Bill respecting a contract between the N.B. Power Co. and the City of St. John had been replaced by one as between the N. B. Power Commission and the City. This was passed on Apr. 13 with a clause permitting the City of St. John to enter into an agreement to purchase the property of the N.B. Power Co. should the latter desire to sell. On May 5 the City Council adopted Resolutions favouring immediate application for the purchase of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 k.w.h. of Hydro-electric current to be distributed through a Civic system; the appointment of a Commission of three, consisting of the Mayor and two others named by him to control this system; the issue of bonds up to $900,000, if necessary, to pay for the distribution plant. The N.B. Power Co. made a further offer to the City on Aug. 4 but it was rejected by the Council despite the support of Mayor McLellan, whose action in this respect met with great disapproval and the presentation of a Recall petition signed by more than 1,500 electors. An offer to arbitrate then came from the Power Company on Oct. 11, which was also rejected by the Council and, on Nov. 13, Mayor McLellan was recalled by popular vote with G. F. Fisher elected Mayor by 4,304 to 3,289. The City on Nov. 24 accepted and signed the contract with the Commission to secure a minimum of 10,000,000 k.w. hours and had the option of increasing the amount to 15,000,000 of Musquash power at 1–2 cents per k.w. hour; on the 26th it offered the New Brunswick Power Co. $2,577,665 for its entire property and franchises. A Civic Hydro Commission was appointed on Dec. 5 with members to serve for two years and the Provincial Government approved, at the same date, the contract between the Hydro Commission and the City.

Events and Conditions in P. E. Island During 1922.

This Island Province of the Dominion continued free in 1922 from disrupting conditions and disputes. Hon. F. J. Nash, of the Executive Council stated in Halifax on June 1st that the Island seemed to be set apart from troubles such as strikes, unemployment or unsettled labour conditions. With an area of 2,184 square miles, the Province had a population, according to the Census of 1921, of 88,615; 1,216,483 acres out of the total of 1,397,990 were occupied as farms; the total value of farms was $58,980,662; the agricultural revenue was $21,431,000 which included $14,203,000 from field crops, $1,059,000 from farm animals and $4,102,000 from Dairy products. For 1922 the Field Crop statistics were as follows:

Field Crop	Area Acres	Yield per acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Average Per Bush.	Total Value
Spring Wheat	32,531	21·25	688,800	$1.25	863,000
Oats	182,599	35·75	6,533,000	.41	2,662,000
Mixed Grains	17,326	37·75 centals	652,200 per cental	.63 per cental	407,700
Potatoes	35,553	74·75	2,657,700	.50	1,329,000
Turnips, etc	8,115	285 00 tons	2,313,000 per ton	.36 per ton	833,000
Hay and Clover	258,559	1·45	379,400	12.00	4,553,000

Other Field crops were valued at $242,100 and occupied 8,386 acres, while the values of Live-Stock and Poultry were $6,398,000 and $813,200, respectively. Fur-farming operations continued to be a major industry and in 1921 the Province had led the Dominion by a large margin with 359 fox farms valued at $737,085 and stocked with animals worth $3,248,-120. In all, there were 5,000 pairs of breeding foxes with an increase of 7,500 young foxes in that year; 400 pairs of breeding foxes were sold at an average price of $600 a pair, and 5,000 pelts at an average price of $200 each. The Fisheries of the Province were prosperous and the total value of production in 1922 was $1,609,683, or an increase over 1921 of $685,154 or 74 per cent. The value of canned lobsters in this figure was $1,267,731 representing 78 per cent. of the total; the amount of capital represented in the vessels and fishing machinery engaged in primary operations of 1922 was $779,816, and the number of men engaged 2,201; the capital invested in fish canning and curing establishments was $381,509 with 2,001 persons employed.

On Aug. 30 the Liberal Government of Hon. J. H. Bell was tested at the polls for the first time since the General Elections in 1919. There were five bye-elections and the Government retained two seats, gained one and lost one while the Conservatives held one, gained one and lost one leaving the standing of the parties in the House of Assembly unchanged, with Liberals, 23; Conservatives, 5; Independent, 1. The result of the elections were as follows: 1st District, Prince County, Jeremiah Blanchard (Lib.) elected over Albert Gaudet (Cons.) with a majority of 131; 3rd District, Prince, two seats, where Adrian Arsenault (Cons.) and Maturin Gallant (Lib.) were elected with 521 and 421 votes respectively and the defeated candidates were Thomas McNutt, (Lib) and A. S. Crozier, receiving 387 and 333 votes; 5th District, Prince, returning Dr. J. F. McNeil (Lib.) with 424 and his opponent, J. E. Wyatt (Cons.) receiving 390; 4th District, King's where Capt. M. H. Bonnell (Lib.) won with 264 votes with the other candidates, W. L. McLean (Cons.) and J. A. Gillis (Prog.) receiving 184 and 137 respectively.

In connection with Prohibition matters, an important decision was delivered on Jan. 10 by the Supreme Court of the Island when Chief Justice J. A. Mathieson decided that the P. E. Island Liquor Act prohibiting any person having in his possession any liquor unless purchased

from an authorized vendor and bearing the vendor's label on bottle or container was *ultra vires* of Provincial legislation. Shortly afterwards it was announced at a meeting of the Government that the resignation of the Prohibition Commission had been accepted and their successors appointed as follows: Sextus McLellan, G. Frank Hutcheson, Charlottetown; George E. Brown, Margate; Patrick J. Smith, Newton; H. J. MacPhee, Georgetown; S. M. Martin, Heatherdale.

The Provincial Legislature was opened on Mch. 14 by His Honour Murdock MacKinnon, Lieut.-Governor. On Apr. 4 the first division of the Session occurred on a Bill to amend the Highways Improvement Act and enable the Province to borrow $450,000 to co-operate in the road-building policy of the Federal authorities. The measure carried by 16 to 5 and an Opposition amendment that no money should be borrowed except for permanent work was voted down. Several important Acts were passed including the Motor Vehicles Act, 1922, which dealt with car registration and dealers' licenses; regulated the operation of motor vehicles on highways; stipulated penalties, fees and taxes. The Election Act, 1922, outlined the constitution of the Legislature, named the Electoral Districts and specified regulations as to the officials and procedure of Elections. An amendment was made to the Prohibition Act limiting the amount of alcohol which could be held by a bonded manufacturer for manufacturing purposes and making regulations as to the disposition of such stocks. Other acts dealt with statute labour; regulated the practice of Optometry; raised the age limit in the Children's Protection Act from 16 to 18 years; organized a Registered Nurses' Association. The Appropriation Act set aside $698,482 to cover Public expenses for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1922, and included $262,570 for Education, $102,200 for the Falconwood Hospital, $59,687 for Interest and $65,000 for Roads and Bridges. In all, 16 Public and 11 private acts received the Royal assent and the Legislature was prorogued on May 3rd.

A good representation from the rural districts of the Province was present at a meeting of the United Farmers of P. E. Island on June 28, to complete business left over from the annual meeting in January. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U.F.O., was a speaker and advocated organization of the Eastern Council of Agriculture to operate in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces; endorsation was given to political action in Provincial politics and Horace Wright was elected President. Incidents of Provincial interest included the election, on Feb. 8, of R. H. Jenkins as Mayor of Charlottetown; the meeting, on Feb. 14, at Ottawa, between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and a deputation of Fox breeders from P. E. Island to discuss the taxation of companies which was claimed to be a handicap; the inauguration during the summer of a new passenger service between Montreal and the Island by the Clark Steamship Co. of Montreal; the unveiling of a War Memorial monument at Summerside on July 1st.

The Hon. John Bracken, m.l.a.
Appointed Prime Minister of Manitoba in 1922.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1922

The Norris Government and Political Conditions; Provincial Finances and Public Ownership.

The Hon. T. C. Norris, in these last days of his 7-year Administration, had a most difficult position—dating from the Elections of 1920 when the new Legislature contained only 21 Government supporters to 7 Conservatives, 12 Farmers, 11 Labourites and 4 Independents. Since then he had endeavoured, with some success, to hold the support of the Farmers and maintain power through preventing the other groups from coalescing in Opposition; up to nearly the close of the 1922 Session, his policy of legislation which did not counter the ideas of Labour or Farmers had maintained his Government in office. Though not a man of outstanding ability, Mr. Norris was highly respected and his Administration was free from the corruption charges so common in Canadian politics. He had to face not only Groups but the strenuous views and fighting of a Labour party in which Wm. Ivens, Socialist, was a leader; his Public ownership policy, in meeting a period of depression and heavy taxation, had, also, to face severe financial criticism despite the recognized capacity of Hon. Edward Brown as Provincial Treasurer.

Public policy was carried on throughout the year with economy practised in every direction—even to the extent of not printing Departmental reports. Deputations asked the Government for new or increased expenditures or assumption of obligations and the Labour party, in particular, urged an extensive public works' programme to relieve unemployment with increased wages for Civil Servants, proposed financial relief for some 20,000,000 of the starving Russians under the Soviet, and appropriation of $1,500,000 for housing. On the other hand anxious and earnest appeals came from all sides for reduced taxation and the Municipalities urged the Government for varied forms of relief in this connection. In this matter of economy, Hon. C. D. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, told a Municipal Union meeting, at Portage la Prairie on Jan. 18, that if the Government accepted the advice and acceded to all the demands made by various organizations, it would mean bankruptcy for the Province in a few years. Commenting on the proposals for a $5,000,000 outlay on trunk highways, he stated, emphatically, that they could not be adopted this year because of the many financial problems to be solved. The matter of improved highways was one of the difficulties faced and it was understood in January that though the Government held, approximately, $500,000 from the appropriation of $2,500,000 made at the 1920 Session no active work under the Good Roads Act would be carried out this year.

B. W. Thornton, of the Winnipeg Automobile Club on Jan. 21, urged upon the Minister that this was a mistake, that only $152,000 had been received to date from the Federal Government out of

$1,602,265 appropriated for Manitoba's use in 1919 and that this grant would lapse in 1924; that many projects in respect to a Provincial Highway had been planned and presented to the Minister for approval and that the public ought to be informed if the whole policy was to fall through and the National highway across Canada be left incomplete by Manitoba. An agitation followed in this and other Provinces to extend the time of the Federal Act and this idea was urged by the Manitoba Good Roads Association and its President, S. R. Henderson. On Feb. 20 a Delegation made up of Reeves of Manitoba municipalities, officers of the Manitoba Motor League and Winnipeg Automobile Club and Good Roads officials, waited on Mr. McPherson, and urged a policy of Provincial highways with Provincial maintenance and the appointment of a special Committee of the Legislature to study the matter. The Minister promised to communicate with the Federal authorities.

The Manitoba Good Roads Board issued a statement in April showing total expenditures of $906,244 as being made by the municipalities and the Province together on roads entitled to Federal aid up to Sept. 30, 1921; nearly all of this sum had been approved by the Federal auditor for payment of the Dominion's share of 40 per cent. To date nine projects totalling 764 miles had, under agreement with the Federal Department, been placed for development improvement and there were 12 additional projects upon which considerable work had been done. The volume of work undertaken by the municipalities in improvement of their roads under the Good Roads Act exceeded that of any previous year in its history; 77 municipalities to date had taken advantage of the Act, and 47 of these had issued Debentures to defray the cost of the work carried on. The new Minister of Public Works (Hon. W. R. Clubb) stated on Nov. 9 at Winnipeg that the Provincial Government and municipalities had expended a total of $9,182,000 on roads of which amount the Government contributed $5,128,000—from shortly before inauguration of the Good Roads Act in 1914 to Aug. 31, 1922. Manitoba had a total of 3,165 miles of improved highway.

A matter of general interest was the trek of Mennonite settlers from the Gretna and Altoona Colonies of Manitoba; it had been threatened for several years and, latterly, arrangements had been made for a $200,000 purchase of land at Chihuahua, Mexico. The first installment of 111 emigrants left Winnipeg on Mch. 1st, with their farms in Manitoba offered for sale at bargain prices; other parties left throughout the year to a total of 2,000 with another 8,000 said to be preparing. The Government was concerned in this only, in so far as their enforced regulations as to School attendance and non-sectarian Education had driven these curious people, but excellent farmers, to this extreme course. Meantime, the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry had continued to officiate under Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon as Chairman despite the action of the 1922 Legislature which seriously threatened to hold up, altogether, a work and policy which had been commended all over Canada and in countries outside the Dominion. Established in 1919, the Council was com-

posed of five members, two employers and two employees, with a Chairman appointed by the Government. It had wide powers and possessed all the authority of a Judge of the Supreme Court, in the matter of investigation; it could hold complete enquiries in any Industrial dispute, and investigate and report as to housing conditions and the adequacy or inadequacy of the prevailing rate of wages in any given industry. During the year of Nov. 30, 1921, 36 disputes were dealt with and in 32 the Council effected a settlement.

The question of Natural Resources was discussed by Mr. Premier Norris with the Federal Premier early in the year and the former urged that it was not "a question of Subsidies as such, but of natural resources and of natural resources only, as from 1870; involving the return of those that remain unalienated, and compensation upon a fiduciary basis for those alienated for the purposes of the Dominion." In April, following the letter containing this demand, Mr. Norris and Hon. T. H. Johnson, Attorney-General, were in Ottawa and reported (Apr. 24) that their negotiations had been very satisfactory. Later on, however, a hitch occurred in plans proposed by the three Western Provinces as a whole and arrangements fell through as did the Government's after co-operation with Alberta and Saskatchewan in seeking establishment of a Wheat Board. On Jan. 24, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had allowed the appeal of the Attorney-General of Manitoba against Thomas Kelly and Sons, contractors, of Winnipeg, who constructed a portion of the Parliament Buildings. The amount involved was $1,207,351, with interest at 5½ per cent. since July 1, 1914, and the Province had a caveat on all property owned by the Kelly firm in Manitoba with a pre-war valuation of $1,082,000 and an estimated current valuation of $750,000.

On May 22 it was announced that Hon. G. J. H. Malcolm, Minister of Agriculture, had resigned and that Hon. Dr. J. W. Armstrong, Provincial Secretary, would not be a candidate at the coming Elections; the Hon. T. H. Johnson, K.C., Attorney-General, had, also, retired a short time before this. Robert Jacob, ex-M.L.A., of Winnipeg was appointed Attorney-General and John Williams, M.L.A. for Arthur since 1907, became Minister of Agriculture.

The election on Nov. 24 took place of S. J. Farmer, M.L.A., the Labour and Socialist candidate, as Mayor of Winnipeg, over J. K. Sparling, by a majority of 3,910; the organization occurred at Winnipeg, on Feb. 21, of Manitoba Assembly No. 1 of the United Order of Canadians with the initiation of 250 members and appointment of a provisional Board of Directors which included Sir Hugh John Macdonald, Governor, and W. C. Walker, Director-in-Chief. According to the organizer, J. A. Mooney of Regina, this Order had been struggling into existence for 16 months and its object of "pure Canadianism" was defined at a succeeding banquet by J. B. Hugg, K.C., Rev. Dr. A. B. Baird and others. On June 23 a terrible storm struck Portage la Prairie with a loss to the district of over $2,000,000 in houses, crops, stock and farm bulidings; it dealt Winnipeg, also, a severe blow with several dead and serious injury to buildings and

the Hydro-electric systems. Government appointments of the year included the following:

Chairman of the Fair Wage Board	(1)	Stephen C. Oxton	Winnipeg
	(2)	Douglas L. McLean	Winnipeg
Member of the Fair Wage Board		Arthur Young	Winnipeg
Member of the Fair Wage Board		Ebenezer Claydon	Winnipeg
Commissioner of the Manitoba Provincial Police		Col. Harry J. Martin	Winnipeg
Member of the Law Enforcement Board		John N. McLean	Winnipeg
Member of the Law Enforcement Board		Col. H. J. Martin	Winnipeg
Member of the Law Enforcement Board		John Allen	Winnipeg
Member of the Board of Welfare Supervision		Miss Mabel E. Finch	Winnipeg
" " " "		E. A. McPherson, K.C.	Portage la P.
" " " "		Major D. M. Duncan	Winnipeg
" " " "		Herbert H. Cottingham	Winnipeg
" " " "		Dr. Howard P. Whidden	Brandon
" " " "		Dr. J. Halpenny	Winnipeg
" " " "		John M. Thompson	Winnipeg
" " " "		Mrs. Digby Wheeler	Winnipeg
" " " "		William J. Major	Winnipeg
Commissioner for Northern Manitoba		John A. Campbell	The Pas
Judge of the County Court		L. St. George Stubbs	Birtle
Inspector of Secondary Schools		Erwin Knapp, M.A.	Winnipeg
Deputy Minister of Public Works		Douglas L. McLean	Winnipeg
Advisory Council, College of Agriculture		Mrs. H. Dueie	Dundurn
Secretary Board of Welfare Supervision		D. B. Harkness	Winnipeg
Police Magistrate		D. B. Harkness	Winnipeg

Manitoba Savings Offices; Rural Credits and Farm Loans. The Manitoba scheme of Provincial banking and financial aid to Farmers inaugurated in 1920, so far as the Savings Bank scheme was concerned, and in 1917 as to Rural Credits, continued operation during the year with varied expressions of support and hostility. The Savings Bank was really a Department of the Government and was established in 1920 to finance the Rural Credit Societies of the Province or, in other words, to grant long-term loans to farmers by the use of deposits received in a Government banking institution —after the Chartered Banks had refused to be tied down to a permanent 6% rate of interest. E. A. Weir, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, reported on Jan. 20, as to the first year ending Nov. 30, 1921, that the net cash received from depositors was $3,113,226 and the interest credited $93,836—with other receipts the total was $3,389,334 out of which Loans and investments of $2,949,202 were made. Mr. Weir stated that on Nov. 30, 1920, there were 2,241 accounts. On Nov. 30, 1921, there were 8,052 active accounts, and in December, 1921 new customers to the number of 755 had opened accounts with the Province: "Investigation has shown that a large percentage of these accounts are started by people who want to help their own Province and encourage the development of agriculture within it by lending their money in this way."

On Aug. 31st a further Report showed deposits to date of $4,130,336 and Interest received of $203,677—a total with other receipts, of $4,679,647. A net profit of $45,471 was reported with $3,200,00 used by the Provincial Treasurer and $874,980 invested in Victory Bonds. The personnel of the Board included Mr. Weir who, also, was Manager, J. R. Murray of the United Grain Growers; R. S. Ward, a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board as representing Labour; F. J. Collier, a successful farmer and stock-breeder of Macaulay, Man. Interest was higher than the chartered banks paid (4%) and the institution was open from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

A regular Savings bank business was carried on with branches at Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Stonewall and Carman.

The Rural Credit System, which had become practically a part of this Government institution, was originally organized as a series of local incorporated Farmers' Societies each having at least 35 members subscribing, individually, for 1 share of $100 stock in the Society while the Rural municipality concerned and Provincial Government each subscribed on the basis of one-half the total amount taken by individual shareholders. The loans were made for direct development of farms or the purchase of live-stock, implements, etc.; the Societies borrowed from the Government at 6 per cent. and lent the money to their members at 7 per cent.—the margin taking care of expenses. There was no legal connection between the Rural Credits system and the Provincial Savings Office but, for practical purposes, they were complementary parts of one system.

The report of Charles Gifford, Supervisor for the Government, stated that in 1921, as above, Rural Credit advances to farmers had been restricted as far as possible without forcing borrowers from the land or otherwise causing injury to the industry. The figures showed a decrease in the total amount of money advanced for the year though there was an increase of 27 per cent. in the number of Societies formed. As to collections from Nov. 30, 1920, to Nov. 30, 1921, they amounted to $978,246: "During this period we took over from the Banks all the advances they had made to the various Societies so that now the entire advance to Rural Credits account which, on Nov. 30, 1921, amounted to $2,556,797 are made by the Provincial Government. During October and November we discounted for Societies notes amounting to $390,000 repayable in 1922. Credits for stock loans amounting to $314,000 were also extended to 1922 and 'breaking' loans which are renewable and amounted to $235,000 were carried over, as well, making a total of $939,000 and leaving $1,617,000 repayable in 1921." Of this $480,000 or 30 per cent. had been repaid up to Nov. 30, 1921. The total Loans of the Government to 74 Societies on Aug. 31, 1922, were $2,996,773 and of this $2,000,000 came indirectly from the Provincial Savings Office and $1,000,000 from sale of Debentures guaranteed by the Government.

Another Government organization lending money to the farmers was the Manitoba Farm Loans Association—George Anderson and F. C. Hamilton, Winnipeg, D. D. McDonald, Dauphin, J. S. Wood, Oakville—and on Aug. 31, 1922 it had mortgage loans outstanding of $7,829,227 with an original lending capital of $7,528,639 obtained from Provincial-guaranteed Debentures; the Profit for 9 months' operation to date was given as $40,553. It was stated in October that in assuming complete control of the institution, early in 1922, the Government was in full sympathy with its objects; in common with some other Mortgage Companies, the Association had found it impossible to collect payments in full, and was $170,000 in arrears. Further advances up to a total of $500,000 were

promised. On Nov. 2nd representatives of the organizations loaning money to farmers in Manitoba met the Provincial Cabinet to discuss conditions and it was announced that, while the machinery already established by the Government was sufficient to take care of all complaints, yet it would be well to appoint a Committee of business men to help with advice.

Hydro-Electric and Other Government Enterprises. The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Commission had been appointed in 1919 under legislation which proposed to gradually build up an Electric Transmission system throughout the Province. It began with a Power transmission line to Portage la Prairie costing about $500,000; steam plants at Minnedosa and Virden and a line to Carman and Morden followed, with total Provincial debentures outstanding on Nov. 30 of $2,165,000 and an operating loss of $43,547 for the year with a total deficit to date of $223,942. Early in the year J. Rocchetti, Manitoba Power Commissioner, was at Brandon urging a line to that point which would cost $1,350,000. Mr. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, issued a statement on July 11 claiming that criticisms of the project were political: "The minimum revenue for the year is estimated at $170,000. This is earned on a capital of $1,500,000, since the amount over that invested in the System is represented by material for new construction and stock on hand and equipment assets, which should not be charged to working capital."

There was no doubt at this time as to the success of privately-owned Electric schemes. A Hydro-Electric development project on a big scale was being carried out on the outskirts of Winnipeg and a power plant with a capacity of 75,000 h.p. under construction on the Winnipeg River by the Manitoba Power Co., Ltd., of which Sir Augustus Nanton was President. It was expected that 10,000 or 15,000 h.p. would be available before the end of the year with an ultimate production of 168,000 h.p. The Winnipeg Civic Hydro-Electric enterprise was, also, successful. The revenue for 1921 was $1,572,150, an increase of $116,791 over the previous calendar year. The Assets of the System were valued at $15,397,571 and it had 2,531 more customers on its books than a year before while the electrical units generated increased during 1921 by 12½ per cent.; the plant was extended during 1922 and had a potential surplus of 60,000 h.p.

A Government enterprise which had a hard time of it in 1921-22 was the Manitoba Telephone System. It was purchased by the Government on Jan. 1st, 1908, from the Bell Telephone Co., at a cost of $3,300,000. The number of telephones connected with the system at that time was 14,195. On Nov. 30, 1921, the system represented an investment of $17,044,003 and the number of telephones was 65,552 of which 14,956 were rural phones. It was operated by a Commission answerable to the Government and the Commissioner was John E. Lowery. Deficits, rather than surpluses, had been the rule and at the close of the fiscal year 1921 the accumulated deficit of the System stood at $884,805. At the close of 1922, how-

ever, Mr. Lowery was able to report on the year's operations a net surplus of $32,273.

Meanwhile, the Government's popular "Cow Scheme," initiated by Mr. Winkler when Minister of Agriculture and intended to help in providing settlers with cattle, had run up to a total of $1,000,000 in advances by the Government with $300,000 still unpaid. During the Session the Government declared its inability to make any more payments for Housing purposes—the Loans already made and outstanding (Mch. 23) were $3,590,733. Another source of expenditure along these lines of public socialism, of the better type, was the Mothers' Allowance Act of 1916 under which, and up to Nov. 30, 1921, the expenditure had been $1,183,602 with funds provided partly by the Province and partly by Municipalities.

This continued growth in Government control of Business enterprises and plans of Social betterment had long since aroused financial opposition and a measure of criticism which did not find full expression in the press or Legislature. In 1922, financial, industrial, and agricultural depression combined to produce deficits in many cases and increased taxes in general, which made people understand that Government action in business was not all rosewater. The discontent was voiced in an address by Travers Sweatman, K.C., President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, on Feb. 9, which was afterwards republished in pamphlet form. He declared that the Provincial Debt had increased from $24,233,976 in 1914 to $68,398,248 in 1921, and that the Province was on a high road toward bankruptcy. One of the chief sources of danger to him was in these Public ownership policies. The advances for all Government operated enterprises as shown above, may be summarized: Grain Elevators $1,292,455; Telephones $17,147,473; Hydro-Electric System $1,839,998; Rural Credits $2,556,797; Provincial Savings $3,000,000; Animal or Cow Purchases $340,000; Farm Loans $7,800,000; Mothers' Allowance $1,183,000; Housing Loans $3,600,000—a total approximating $40,000,000 for a population of 600,000. Mr. Brown, Provincial Treasurer (Feb. 16) contended in reply that Farm Loans, Provincial Savings Bank and Rural Credits were all self-supporting institutions.

Financial Conditions: Budget of Hon. Edward Brown. Mr. Brown had been Provincial Treasurer for the past seven years and he claimed on Feb. 10, 1922, that this last statement was the soundest the Administration had yet brought forward because it was the Government policy to pay accounts with the utmost despatch, to prefer even an overdraft to an unpaid account—and there was only $46,000 outstanding on Nov. 30, 1921. He stated the estimated Expenditure at $10,275,180, the actual Expenditure as $10,401,895. The estimated Revenue was $9,770,172 and the actual total $9,800,860; the estimated Deficit was $505,000, the actual one $601,334, Against this were deferred Revenues of $677,701 which might have been taken into account and an investment of $1,081,000, in interest-bearing bonds as proceeds of property sales, which other Governments would have included in Ordinary revenue. The gross Debt was $62,000,000 of which 75 per cent. had been expended in the

Telephone System, Public buildings and Good Roads policy; the Net Debt was $24,737,000 and the Province had in its Treasury Bonds and Securities of $15,062,600 which formed part of its Assets.

Mr. Brown declared that the Government had come through the most trying times in history with Provincial credit unexcelled and based upon a policy of (1) scrupulous care in meeting all obligations; (2) establishment of an unwritten law that there should be no default in municipalities and School districts; (3) the holding of cash and 1st mortgage bonds in the Treasury to the extent of 25 per cent. of the gross Debt. For 1922 the Treasurer recommended an Income tax which would net $750,000 of revenue and a Tax of 2 cents per gallon on all gasoline purchased outside the Province; as against this the Municipal Commissioner's Levy would be reduced from two to 1½ mills or by $400,000 and the Unoccupied Land Tax of $300,000 would be transferred to the municipalities. The estimated Receipts for 1922 were $8,733,131 and the estimated Expenditures $8,461,402. In Capital expenditures it would be necessary to provide $1,500,000 for Farm Loans Association, $750,000 for Telephone extensions and probably $1,000,000 for Housing; he would propose the cessation for a term of years of expenditures on new Public buildings and on Good Roads.

The chief items of Revenue (1921) were Dominion subsidy $1,470,991, Dominion School lands $286,346, Land titles Fees $318,045, Interest on Investments $1,299,175 and on Telephones $778,784, Succession duties $299,105, Corporation taxes $1,111,352, Amusement Tax $339,249; Mothers' Allowance $225,000 (Municipal Levy); Municipal Commissioners' Levy $1,514,106 and Unoccupied Land Tax $283,410. The chief items of Expenditure were as follows: Interest $3,071,090, Mothers' Allowance $453,913, Education $1,399,759; Agriculture $561,640; Hospitals, etc., $1,133,000, Aid to Municipalities $324,966. Early in the year Dr. Magill of the Grain Exchange estimated the Federal, Provincial and Municipal taxation of Manitoba at $57,190,000*.

Following the Treasurer in the Legislature (Feb. 11) F. J. Dixon Labour leader, blamed the existing economic system for financial difficulties. Much of the taxes, he said, went to pay the moneylenders with $3,000,000 spent during the past year in paying interest on Loans. He suggested cancellation of all Debts as advocated by the member for Brandon—A. E. Smith, Socialist—and if not that the immediate reduction of interest rates and dividends rather than cut the wages of workers: "When the wokers assume control of Legislative bodies they will change the economic system. Special privileges by which workers are exploited will be eliminated. The Government should endeavour to give employment instead of trying to reduce wages and staff. The only real economy lies in such measures as will give the workers greater social, political and economic power." Out of the House Travers Sweatman, K.C., issued (Feb. 9) his criticism of the Government in all its financial

*Note.—*Manitoba Free Press*, Feb. 6, 1922.

policy and alleged a real deficit of $2,000,000 with $6,000,000 more of gross Debt than Mr. Brown stated. The Treasurer replied at length in the press of Feb. 16 and in the House on Apr. 5. It may be added that the published Liabilities of the Province included stocks and bonds of $61,929,870 which was the Debt Mr. Brown referred to and, also, Treasury Bills and accounts payable of $6,468,378 which would make the $68,000,000 Mr. Sweatman quoted. There was, also, on Nov. 30, 1921, a total of $25,663,553 of Canadian Northern securities endorsed by the Province—the future of which was uncertain under Federal ownership policy.

During the Session the proposed Income tax was discussed at great length and, finally, the Bill was dropped in the crisis which marked its close. The opposition to its enactment included a Winnipeg Board of Trade recommendation (Mch. 16) that "retrenchment of the most stringent character be applied to all classes of current expenditure of, say, 25 per cent. in the controllable expenditure, and that all capital expenditure and borrowing on capital account be deferred, except for the purpose of preserving intact what is already under contract." Mr. Brown claimed that the address by the President of this Board and his alarming references to Provincial finance were intended to defeat this Bill. The Deficit stated by the new Provincial Treasurer (after the Elections)—partly due to the previous refusal of the Legislature to impose the Income and Gasoline taxes—was $1,346,182. Meanwhile, on May 25, Mr. Brown had rejected a bid of 96·417 in Toronto for a 30-year, 5 per cent. $2,934,000 bond issue; a little later a 3-year 5 per cent. gold note of the Province was sold in New York at 99.

The United Farmers of Manitoba. Before the Elections of 1922 the U.F.M. was a strong body numerically and politically; there were 14 representatives of the Farming community in the Legislature though only a few were elected as U.F.M. candidates; there were 454 Locals and 11,402 members of the organization in 1921—compared with 15,825 in 1920—and 1,341 women members in 117 Locals and 74 mixed Locals; on the other hand there were 55,000 farmers in the Province. The membership on Dec. 31, 1922 was increased, again, to 15,701 and the U.F.M. by that time had acquired political control of the Province. The 19th Convention of the Association took place at Winnipeg on Jan. 11-13, with 764 delegates and some hundreds of visitors present and J. L. Brown, M.P in the chair. Addresses were given by Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., and other Progressive Members in Parliament, while President John Bracken, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, dealt with the Survey of agricultural conditions in Manitoba undertaken in 1921 by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and his College. Mr. Brown's Presidential address was thoughtful and analytical. He declared that it was essential for the U.F.M. to retain their independence and be free to offer suggestions, petitions or criticisms to any Government; it should be an inspirational force not a political machine. Colin H. Burnell, Oakville, was elected President over

D. G. McKenzie of Brandon, and W. G. Rathwell, Brandon, Vice-President. The following were the chief Resolutions passed:

1. Declaring that, upon election of an officer of the U. F. M. to Parliament or Legislature, his position would automatically become vacant.
2. Reviewing "the deplorable condition" of Agriculture and urging the Dominion Government to re-establish the Canada Wheat Board under the former management with wide powers to sell wheat and other grains.
3. Accepting the draft Political Provincial platform prepared in 1921 and voted upon by U. F. M. Locals.
4. Asking the Dominion Government to (1) press for admission of fat cattle, for immediate slaughter, to inland cities in Britain; (2) to use the ships of the Canadian Merchantile Marine in the cattle trade to force a reduction in ocean freight rates to Britain; (3) immediate opening of negotiations to secure the admission of live cattle to the United States.
5. Requesting the Federal authorities to take such steps as would permit the free testing of all herds from which milk was used for human consumption.
6. Asking the Provincial Telephone Commission to extend their System and, also, establish a toll station, or pay station, in each and every post office.
7. Protesting against any Provincial tax being imposed upon the sale of gasoline in Manitoba and demanding of the Provincial Government a policy of rigid economy.
8. Re-affirming support to the principles of the Good Roads Act but declaring that "no new road construction should be engaged in during the present financial stress."
9. Denouncing betting at Horse-races as commercialized gambling and urging that it be not longer excepted from the Criminal Code.
10. Opposing any change in the Prohibition policy and legislation of the Province for at least three years.
11. Reviewing the Freight rate situation as it affected the farmers and asking the Federal Government and Board of Railway Commissioners to immediately reduce the rates on basic commodities, such as grain, live-stock, coal, lumber, etc., to the 1917 basis.
12. Protesting against an alleged re-classification by Railways of rates upon "staple articles of everyday use which will raise, to no small extent, the cost of living."
13. Recommending that, in view of the W. F. M. deficit of $2,255, each of the 12 Districts should assume the burden of a $200 contribution.
14 Declaring that, in the sale of Provincial Government lands for non-payment of taxes, municipal taxes which had accumulated during a term of years should stand as a lien against the respective individual parcels of land.
15. Stating that, "the preservation of the identity of the Progressive party is absolutely necessary to the success of our cause, and that nothing will kill our movement quicker than an alliance with either of the old-time parties."
16. Re-affirming support of the principle of public ownership of railways, and condemning efforts being made to hand the National Railways over to the C.P.R.
17. Urging stricter censorship of the Movies; asking the Executive to give more publicity to the proposed Municipal Hail Insurance Bill; asking that stumpage dues on logs for settlers be reduced to $1.50 per 1,000 feet from $3.00.

The United Farm Women of Manitoba met at the same time as the above organization with Mrs. J. S. Wood, President for a number of years, in the chair. In reply to questions issued from the

Central Office to 225 farm householders, Mrs. James Elliott reported that 169 lived in frame houses, 158 used coal or wood stoves only and 165 had no water in the house and 156 no power machinery of any kind. The Secretary, Miss Mabel E. Finch, reported 90 Women's Sections as operating with 1,341 members and spoke of the success of Extension service in the Department of Agriculture; Receipts were $9,512. In the elections, Mrs. Wood declined to stand again and Mrs. James Elliott, of Cardale was elected president with Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, Vice-President. Resolutions were passed:

(1) Asking the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture to meet in conference and determine which work was properly Federal and which Provincial; (2) requesting amendment of the Dominion Elections Act to extend the Federal franchise to all persons who were British subjects by birth or naturalization; (3) urging amendment of the Naturalization Act to enable married women to take out personal naturalization papers and to permit a woman who was a British subject, but who married a person of foreign citizenship to retain her British nationality unless she chose to do otherwise; (4) favouring adoption, in Manitoba, of the Alberta system of marketing poultry and eggs, with joint operation by the Provincial and Dominion Governments; (5) opposing the importation of Chinese eggs without Government inspection.

Prohibition Conditions in Manitoba. As in other Provinces, the people who wanted liquor in Manitoba—and who, perhaps, did not deem that desire an evil thing in itself—would have it whether forbidden by law or not. On Jan. 4 the press announced that 6 persons had been arrested at Sturgeon Creek for operating a large distilling plant. On the same day it was stated that 38,000 persons had signed petitions circulated by the Moderation League of Manitoba asking the Provincial Legislature to consult the electorate, through a Referendum, on the matter of Government control and sale of intoxicating liquor. There were said to have been 756 fewer arrests for drunkenness in Winnipeg during 1921 than in 1920, but, under a recent Court Appeal case, Mr. Magistrate Noble decided on Jan. 6 that when an accused person was charged with keeping liquor for sale the onus of proof must be upon the prosecutor—where, hitherto, the onus had been upon the accused to establish his own innocence. This, it was said, would make conviction very difficult.

In the Legislature on Jan. 20, Major H. R. Richardson (Farmer group) referred to the alarming increase in the illicit sale, manufacture and consumption of liquor: "It is impossible to go anywhere in the Province and spend two or three hours without this subject coming to the front. Until some effort is made to stamp out such wholesale breaking of the law no petition for new legislation should be passed by the House." On the 24th Hon. Joseph Bernier of St. Boniface presented a Petition signed by 53,000 persons for establishment of Government-controlled liquor stores in the Province and urged this action by Resolution. He claimed that such legislation would be in the interest of Temperance, and would do away with evils incident to the present law such as bootlegging, hom-

brewing and the drug habit. He also emphasized the revenue aspect of the matter. Bootleggers were making fortunes, and the home-brewers and drug-sellers were making big money. Why should not the Government get revenue which would convert its general deficit into a surplus, and enable it to relieve the community of what he termed the "terrible burden of taxation"?

In the debate which followed Hon. T. H. Johnson, Attorney-General, stated that the Prohibitory law had not been given a fair chance. H. L. Mabb (Ind.) who seconded Mr. Bernier's Resolution asking for a Referendum, stated that, as an employee of the Dominion Government, he had visited 90 per cent. of the houses from the Meridian line to Lake Manitoba. There was, to-day, a vast change from 8 years ago: "You see small districts paying 10 or 12 thousand dollars of fines in the space of a month; you see home-brew liquor in bottles, suit cases, and valises, and in every conceivable thing that can carry it." A. W. Kirvan (Lib.), George Armstrong (Soc.), F. J. Dixon, Labour Leader, Wm. Ivens (Soc.), J. T. Haig, Conservative leader, and Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. D. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, John Williams (Lib.), W. J. Tupper, K.C., (Cons.), supported a Referendum though the support was mixed as between the principle of Referenda in a constitutional sense and the principle of Prohibition; Mr. Premier Norris and 3 members of his Government opposed such action and defended the existing law and Mr. Bernier's original motion and two amendments were defeated by 27 to 25.

A meeting of the Moderation League followed with Lieut.-Col. Wm. Grassie in the chair and a Resolution was adopted reviewing the recent Petition of 53,896 electors, declaring that the Legislature was committed to the principle of the Referendum and stating that "until the liquor question in Manitoba is settled by popular vote, the unrest in the country will continue. "As against this general contention W. Redford Mulock, K.C., stated in a press letter that in 1912 there were 6,435 convictions for drunkenness in Manitoba's 4 cities and in 1921 there were 1,029; on Apr. 6 the Attorney-General told the Legislature that a total of 1,211,461 prescriptions had been issued and 510,993 gallons of liquor sold through drug stores in Manitoba since Prohibition came into force and that, in January of this year, alone, there were 16,381 prescriptions issued and 1,406 gallons of liquor sold through the official channels. An incident of this period was the statement of Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon when urging (Nov. 15) the Presbyterian Synod of Manitoba to throw its weight behind the Temperance movement and to fight the liquor interests in the coming Referendum: "I am informed that the Government has had to put up a most deadly fight to protect its officials from the power of almost unlimited bribery. The Attorney-General, himself, was offered $50,000, personally, by a respectable man in this city if he would allow the law to go and be administered in the way it is now." The Hon. R. W. Craig, K.C., the new Attorney-General, was in Ottawa at this time but on his return issued a statement (Nov. 19) that: "Such an offer was not

made to me directly or indirectly by anyone, nor have I at any time confirmed such a statement. Dr. Gordon appears to have drawn a conclusion from what I regarded as a private conversation—though what I said could have been said by me anywhere—during which we discussed the difficulties of enforcing liquor laws. x x x Dr. Gordon evidently drew an unwarranted inference from that conversation."

At the close of the year (Dec. 2) the Regina *Leader* had the first of a series of articles dealing with Winnipeg conditions and declared that: "The breweries in Manitoba are working at capacity upon the 6 to 11 per cent. beer which makes its appearance at hotel bars, grocery stores, refreshment booths and at convival gatherings. x x x The illegal sale of beer and more potent drinks in Winnipeg is being conducted in no concealed, underground or devious manner. The hotels vending strong drink are located in many parts of the city. Citizens call the brewers direct and order cases of beer which are promptly delivered to their homes. Clubs are well-stocked with drinks. The open bar is an actuality in Winnipeg."

Provincial Legislature in 1922; Defeat of the Norris Government.

The 2nd and last Session of the 16th Legislature of Manitoba was opened at Winnipeg on Jan. 12 by Sir James Aikins, Lieut.-Governor, with a Speech from the Throne which began with congratulations to Lord Byng of Vimy on his appointment and then referred to the depression, the farmers' losses in respect to deflation in prices of grains and live-stock, the assistance given by the Government through Farm Loans and Rural Credit organizations; stated that his Ministers fully realized the seriousness of the existing financial situation and appreciated the need for strict economy with avoidance of expenditure in all Departments; dealt with the Soil Survey initiated by the Government, in 1921, in order to determine the character of the soil of different districts and the method of farming best suited to obtain the most satisfactory results with about two-thirds of the Province examined and the work of research to be continued during the year.

His Honour reviewed the Natural Resources demand, the Government's conviction as to its justice and desire for another effort at an equitable settlement; urged treatment of the Drainage problem with "a view to making the various drainage systems more efficient and more widely effective, with a more equitable distribution of the levies required for funds; promised renewed presentation of the Child Welfare Act which had been re-modelled during the Recess and declared that "railway rates on farm products, compared with the prices the farmer can secure are so high that the burden can scarcely be longer borne." The Address was moved by J. H. McConnell, Hamiota, and Duncan Cameron, Winnipeg. Joseph Bernier moved an amendment expressing regret that no mention of unemployment was made in the Speech and declaring it the Government's duty to alleviate the situation. Much was made of this subject by the 10 Labour members—who were, most of them, Socialists; Mr. Premier Norris contended that the Government had

been co-operating with the towns and cities of the Province to alleviate conditions to a greater extent than in any other Province of the Dominion and was contributing one-third of all monies used for Relief.

There were many Resolutions presented during the Session. Mr. Norris, seconded by Mr. Haig, carried one on Feb. 3rd which declared that "existing freight rates on basic commodities, particularly agricultural products, are excessive and greater than the traffic can bear" and urging upon the Railway Commission that substantial and vigorous reduction in rates on basic commodities and products of the farm be put into effect; C. A. Tanner (Lab.) moved, on Jan. 31, that "the Government should increase its efforts to relieve the Housing problem" but it was ruled out of order—Mr. Brown stating that the Government had already expended $4,200,000 on this object and might spend $500,000 more, but not this year. The Premier proposed endorsation (Feb. 6) of Government foreclosure on Provincial lands, upon which purchasers had failed to make payment of arrears on principal and interest, within six months —except in the case of actual settlers residing thereon or using the land for productive purposes; an amendment by F. J. Dixon, censuring the Government for its past policy as to these lands, was defeated by 34 to 9; after prolonged, recurring, debates the motion was carried as empowering the Commissioner of Lands to cancel contracts at the end of six months in the event of arrears of interest and municipal taxes being unpaid.

Wm. Robson, Leader of the Independent Farmers', moved a Resolution (Feb. 7) reviewing depressed conditions and demanding a reduction of 20 per cent. in all Government and official salaries from $2,000 to $4,000 and of 10 per cent. in salaries of Government employees under these figures; this the Government accepted as a want of confidence and it was eventually rejected without division. W. H. Spinks (Cons.) moved a Resolution providing that private members indemnities be reduced from $1,800 to the former level of $1,500 and A. E. Smith (Lab.) moved an amendment providing that the cut in expenses should commence with the Cabinet Ministers and the higher paid Civil Servants and this was carried without division. On Feb. 28 George Palmer (Lab.) carried a Resolution referring to the Select Committee on Agriculture the question of relief for farmers who were unable to meet interest arrears on mortgages and were menaced with total loss; another one censuring the Government as to the Printers' strike and urging a 44-hour day was rejected; on Mch. 1st the Premier moved in Supply to have the Council of Industry item, which had been cut out by a preceding hostile vote, re-instated in the Estimates and urged the value and importance of the organization, but Mr. Haig, Conservative leader, asked the House to reject the proposal and this was carried by 25 to 23 votes—decision afterwards reversed with, however, the Chairman's salary reduced by $1,000.

On Mch. 7 a Resolution in favour of a sweeping reduction in the Tariff, and for Reciprocity with the United States, was carried

without division, while another asking that all members be granted free passes on all Railways in Canada and one requesting the Federal revival of the Wheat Board were approved. The Session was a stormy and unsatisfactory one with the Government harrassed and attacked on all sides, each Group fighting for its own point of view with no co-operation or organized sentiment or action, with, also, a growing inability by the Government to function as such. An example of this was the Joint Council of Industry matter, and another was the way in which Ministers voted against each other and the Government upon matters in which Government policy was undoubtedly involved. Out of 157 Bills introduced 82 were either killed or withdrawn. The chief debates of the Session, aside from the final one which defeated the Government, were as follows:

Date		Subject	Initiated by	Politics
Jan.	16	Unemployment in the Province	Joseph Bernier	Ind.
	28	Freight Rates	Hon. T. C. Norris	Lib.
	31	Housing Problem	C. A. Tanner	Lab.
Feb.	1–2	Prohibition Referendum	Joseph Bernier	Ind.
	8	Income Tax	Hon. E. Brown	Lib.
	21	Prohibition Referendum	John Williams	Lib.
	21	Want of Confidence	P. A. Talbot	Lib.
	23	Unemployment Conditions	F. J. Dixon	Lab.
Mch.	31	Hydro-Electric System	C. A. Tanner	Lab.

The debate on the crucial motion of P. A. Talbot (Ind. Lib.) was begun on Feb. 21 and, from the beginning, it was felt to be a serious matter—though the discussion was desultory and dragged on without decision for nearly a month; the Resolution itself was a vote of censure on the Government for having failed to abolish the Public Utilities Commission, as instructed by a majority vote of the Legislature at the 1921 Session; it concluded with an assertion of the supreme authority of the Legislature and a reference to the Government as "arbitrary and autocratic" in this connection. It was stated in the press of Mch. 8 that a Government caucus had decided upon resignation if the Talbot motion carried; on the 14th the issue was called and the Resolution passed by 27 to 23 with three members absent and only three members of Opposition Groups supporting the Government—2 Farmer and 1 Labour. The House wanted a change and voted for it. Following the vote adjournment was at once moved by the Premier and the public were left to wonder which Group leader would be called upon—Farmers, Labour or Conservatives. On the 15th protests were registered in the House against immediate dissolution and the Premier stated that his resignation had been tendered to the Lieut-Governor (who was in Ontario) over the telephone and that His Honour had suggested that the Government should carry on, and interim supplies be voted, with dissolution to follow. On the 17th the Premier placed his resignation in Sir James Aikins' hands and the latter's reply was really a constitutional document dealing with Group legislative conditions. After a reference to the Liberal group in office and the general position of the three others, His Honour continued:

> Judging from the actions and utterances of their members during last Session and this, it is manifest to me that the political views of those Groups are fundamentally divergent and their affiliations quite

distinct and, that being so, there will continue to be, as in the past, no cohesion or continuity of co-operation between them. x x x Would it, then, be fair to the people of this Province, without consulting them to entrust, at this time and under existing conditions, the administration of their affairs to a new Executive out of any of those Groups which the electors did not sufficiently designate for that purpose. x x x I can come to no other conclusion than to ask you to carry on those executive duties, constitutionally authorized in such a case, until at least the will of the people is made known in such an early election, and I will accept your recommendation, subject to Supply being granted, that the electorate be consulted as soon as the antecedent steps necessary are taken.

The Premier read this letter to the House on the 20th and Mr. Robson for the Farmers, Mr. Dixon for Labour, Mr. Haig for the Conservatives and Mr. Bernier, Leader of the three Independents, accepted the Lieut.-Governor's suggestion that Mr. Norris should carry on. Many Bills were at once withdrawn and about 30 Resolutions, motions, etc., were discharged while Bills under 2nd reading were referred to Committee of the Whole. Estimates and supplies were proceeded with. An important measure which had to be dropped by the Government was Mr. Brown's proposed Income Tax; unpopular from the beginning, and the object of continuous debate and criticism, no requirements of revenue could, apparently, obtain its passage. With it went the Gasoline Tax and a total estimated revenue of $900,000. On Mch. 22 the Provincial Treasurer announced that an Audit of the financial affairs of the Province during the 7 years of the Administration would at once be undertaken by the firm of John Scott and Co. and certified to by Price, Waterhouse and Co.

Mr. Bernier protested vigorously, and frankly obstructed proceedings to prevent the dropping of his St. Boniface Charter Bill—which eventually passed with amendment; similar, though unsuccessful, action was taken by George Armstrong and John Queen (Socialists) on Mch. 24 in order to force through a Bill permitting Sunday trains to run to a Summer resort at the Beaches outside Winnipeg. The Government withdrew its amendments to the Manitoba Election Act, providing for a single transferable system of voting in rural seats of the Province, in order to prevent minority candidates from securing seats in the House; by 30 to 12 the Legislature, on the main Estimates, voted down a motion of J. T. Haig's to reduce the Sessional indemnity by $300 per member and thus bring the indemnity to the $1,500 figure of the 1921 Session; a Resolution of the Premier's urging the Dominion Government to recognize the full rights of the Province to its Public lands, to transfer these lands and resources to the Province and to give an accounting in the matter as from July 15, 1870 was passed unanimously. On Mch. 29, by 34 to 4, the House threw out an amendment by Mr. Haig to eliminate the item of $24,015 for supervision and operation of the Rural Credit Societies. The concluding days of the Session held some bitter debates, much cross-firing, varieties of campaign talk, much debate and hurried legislation. The House was prorogued on Apr. 6.

Of the legislation passed the Child Welfare Act was the most important and the product of a Commission appointed in 1917 to report on the subject. It was a consolidation of the laws of the Province relating to children and provided for the creation of a Department of Public Welfare to be presided over by a member of the Cabinet with duties covering such matters as (1) the dissemination of knowledge regarding care of children through Children's Aid Societies and Child Welfare Commissions throughout the Province; (2) the supervision of all children placed in foster homes either as wards of the Province, or brought into the Province for settlement by charitable organizations; (3) a Psychiatrist, together with a Board to be appointed to study the cases received, and to make recommendations to the Minister with regard to institutions, custody, education and care of such children. Juvenile Courts, illegitimate and feeble-minded and immigrant children were dealt with in detail as well as matters of adoption, guardianship, control of work, restriction as to public amusements, etc.

A Bill of importance to returned soldiers and their dependents extended the benefits previously conferred and a Bill enabling municipalities to remit penalties on overdue taxes was passed; municipalities were also given power to borrow money for seed grain purposes, and another Bill provided further money for the experimental Lignite Briquetting plant at Bienfait, Sask. Other Bills passed gave Winnipeg power to borrow $800,000 for housing purposes, allowed St. Boniface to erect buildings free from taxes for five years on condition that the By-law was ratified by a plebiscite vote, amended the School Act by permitting school districts to charge the actual cost of educating outside children and shortened the Oath of Allegiance to the following: "I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V (or the reigning sovereign), his heirs and successors, according to law." Another measure enabled municipalities to borrow money from the Provincial Government for fodder purposes while an amendment to the law respecting Fire insurance made certain conditions uniform.

The Manitoba General Elections; The New Bracken Government.

The Elections were finally fixed by the Norris Government for July 18 with nominations on the 8th; 18,034 voters were added to the registration lists in the interim and 222,374 persons were entitled to go to the polls; Nomination day showed contests in every seat with three deferred elections—The Pas, Rupert's Land and Ethelbert—and 151 candidates of whom 40 were United Farmers, 36 Liberals, 26 Conservatives, 21 Independents, 20 Labour or Socialists with 8 Progressives, or supporters of the Farmers in Winnipeg. The complexities of the campaign were very many, the candidates were cosmopolitan in opinion, race and party.

P. A. Talbot and Joseph Bernier led a French section of feeling in favour of re-establishment of Separate Schools—one

a Liberal and the other a Conservative—and were supported from a different angle by a large Ukrainian population; to this policy the Government was vigorously opposed and R. W. Craig, K.C., Progressive candidate in Winnipeg, stated, on July 13, that if the Farmers gained power they would neither repeal nor materially amend the School Act; so, with the question of Bi-lingualism in Education upon which there had been no recent party division and which really involved problems of racial groupings—English, German, Scandinavian, Ruthenian or Ukrainian, Polish, Russian—no Party developed a direct issue though, in various constituencies, there were individual points of view. Prohibition was only an issue as between individual candidates, and all parties but one stood on the Referendum as a policy—the one absolute Prohibition party was that of the Farmers.

The Policy of the Liberal Party. Mr. Norris appealed for support on seven years of, what he believed to be, progressive rule and legislation, on his Liberalism and sympathy with most of the Farmers' aims and policy, on a record of honest administration and the fact that, two years before, he had been eulogized as a friend of the farmer on most of the platforms of the Province. The position was described in an official statement (*Grain Growers' Guide* of May 31) as follows: "T. C. Norris was born on a farm, raised on a farm, educated in a country school. He has farmed all his life, from the day he was first able to help with the home-farm chores. He knows farming, the problems of farmers and the disabilities against which the farmer has to struggle. He and his Government have so managed the affairs of the Province that to-day the credit of Manitoba is just a little higher, the price it gets for its securities just a little better, than that of any other Province. This Government was first in Canada with the Rural Credits system, the most important and most helpful single item of agricultural legislation in America; First in Canada with Provincial Savings Offices. These gather the savings of the people, allowing them a higher rate of interest than they could otherwise get and loaning that money to the farmers through the Rural Credits system at a lower rate of interest than they ever enjoyed before; First in Canada with Government long-term farm mortgage loans at low interest; First in Canada with the Animal Purchase and Sale system, which originated, in 1916, the Cow Scheme." As to the rest:

> There is the extension of the service by District Agricultural representatives; the increase and improvement in the work of the extension service in short courses, etc., and institution of travelling libraries; the wonderful work of the extension service in connection with Boys' and Girls' Clubs; the proper enforcement of stallion enrollment; the practical work in weed control; the protection afforded by the Produce Dealers' Act and the Agricultural Implements Act; the improvement in the work of Manitoba Agricultural College; the prompt, and completely successful, campaign which stopped the grasshopper plague; the prac-

tical and scientific encouragement of dairying, which has quadrupled the output and enormously improved the quality and value of all dairy products.

Meanwhile, on Apr. 25-26, a Provincial Liberal Convention was held in Winnipeg with 480 delegates present, President A. E. Hill in the chair and Horace Chevrier as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Norris, in an elaborate speech, reviewed his policy and the work of his Government and received enthusiastic endorsation, with unanimous re-election as Leader and the promise of unswerving confidence, allegiance and support. Resolutions were passed: (1) Favouring the introduction of the principle of the preferential ballot into the elections of the Province in single member constituencies; (2) declaring that the Liquor question was an issue that should be settled on its merits by a vote of the people upon a question of the sale of liquor as a beverage in accordance with the provision of the Direct Legislation Act, and within three months after the prorogation of the Legislature; (3) eulogizing the Federal administration of Mackenzie King with confidence in his Administration; (4) endorsing the adoption of a vigorous Federal and Provincial Immigration policy. Following this incident, Mr. Norris made a speaking tour of the Province. In the Elections he found himself without the active support of Hon. T. H. Johnson, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, Hon. G. J. H. Malcolm and Hon. G. A. Grierson—all of whom had retired from the Cabinet or the campaign; Hon. Edward Brown spoke at several points and on July 10 met J. T. Haig at Winnipeg in joint debate while E. J. McMurray, K.C., M.P., also aided the Premier.

Policy of the United Farmers of Manitoba. This organization was in the campaign for the first time as a Party; the Independent-Farmer group of 14 which had represented them in the Legislature had dissolved at the close of the Session and Wm. Robson, the leader, ran as a U. F. M. private candidate; the Convention of the U. F. M. on Jan. 12 had adopted a Provincial platform and policy for the coming Elections, clause by clause, and with practical unanimity though only 52, out of 400 or more, Locals had actually voted on it. Later on, as it was thought that Farmers could not properly contest the 10 Winnipeg seats, a Progressive party was formed in that City which met and endorsed the United Farmers' platform, and nominated candidates on the basis of co-operation with the United Farmer candidates in the expected administration of the affairs of the Province. There was no Leader of the party though it was said that George F. Chipman, Editor of *The Guide* and a candidate in Winnipeg, would be chosen after the contest if he won his seat. The Platform may be summarized briefly, with the most important clauses given as follows:

Only the refusal of Supply or a specific vote of want of confidence shall neeessitate the resignation of a Government; Direct legislation, proportional representation for grouped constituencies, and the preferential ballot in single member constitueneies; detailed public statement of the sources of all eontributions to eampaign funds; equality of sexes before the law, simplification of legal and Court proeedure and endorsation of the prineiple of the Civil Service Commission; more rigid enforcement of eompulsory attendanee at School up to the age of 16 years, or until the work of Grade 8 has been completed; eneouragement of the Munieipal School Board system and of Consolidation of Schools with the main burden of Seeondary school support to be borne Provincially and with the elimination of tuition fees in these Schools; development of University facilities to increase the opportunity for praetieal service to the people; Inter-Provincial aeceptance of Teachers' eertifieates; adequate support by the Province of modern seientific programmes for combatting and eliminating tubereulosis, venereal disease and feeble-mindedness, an organized Hospital system with facilities for training nurses in sufficient numbers to serve the whole population and thoroughly organized and eonstruetive ehild welfare system; Prohibition of the manufaeture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors exeept for saeramental, medicinal, seientific and meehanical purposes with Government ownership and control of all liquors handled or sold in the Province for the permitted purposes; Prison reform and re-eonsideration of the whole correctional system with opposition to all forms of commercialized gambling; Immediate and systematie survey of farming conditions, ineluding production, marketing, finaneial and soeial aspeets, with the objeet of adjusting fundamental conditions in the basic industry; further extension of the operations of the Animal Purchase Aet, the Manitoba Farm Loans system, the Manitoba Rural Credits and the Provineial Savings system; Provineial ownership and control of public utilities which come within the jurisdiction of the Provinee; transfer of Provincial natural resources from the Dominion Government to the Province, and their development in the interest of the people; retention of all water-power sites that the Hydro-eleetric system may be gradually extended with insistenee on the earliest possible eompletion of the Hudson Bay Railway; praetical co-operation as the guiding principle in working out the relationships of employers and employees; a eonferenee of Munieipal, Provincial and Federal authorities to consider sueh fields of taxation as income, inheritanee, corporations and railways; continued and systematic effort to have property taxation for municipal and Provineial purposes plaeed on a fair and equitable basis; taxation in purely agrieultural districts to be based on unimproved land values only; a land settlement seheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land and a graduated tax on automobiles, aecording to weight.

Mr. Chipman issued an elaborate statement in *The Guide* of July 5 reviewing the policy of the U. F. M. with the claim that between 1915 and 1921 Government revenues had increased 77 per cent. and expenditures 83 per cent.; in it he urged that the U. F. M. do for, and in, Manitoba what the U. F. O. had done in Ontario and the U. F. A. in Alberta. C. H. Burnell, President of the organization, addressed a meeting in Winnipeg on Apr. 13 and laid stress on the Co-operative feature of their policy: "There is a market for the men who produce and a system should be devised which would feed the market instead of glutting it." He said that in the last year Manitoba raised $5,000,000 worth of poultry and it could, as easily, have raised $25,000,000 worth if there had been a proper system

of marketing which, at present, did not exist: "I have sold hay, in Winnipeg and received as a reward for cutting that hay, stacking it, pulling and loading it on the cars, the magnificient sum of 50 cents per ton, and the hay was No 1, Red Top!" Mr. Burnell spoke at a number of points during the campaign as did G. F. Chipman and R. W. Craig.

Policy of the Conservative Party. At the beginning of the year R. G. Willis was still the Provincial leader of this Party though John T. Haig had been leader in the House during 1920-21. The latter had, as active lieutenants in the Legislature, Major F. G. Taylor, D.S.O., K.C., and W. J. Tupper, K.C., a son of the late Sir Charles Tupper. Preparations, early in the year, were under way for a Convention which, finally, met at Winnipeg, on Apr. 5, with Mr. Tupper in the chair and 300 delegates present—including a number of women. J. T. Haig, R. G. Willis and W. Sanford Evans delivered addresses and the names of the first two, with that of Major Taylor, were submitted for the leadership. The latter was chosen and, with a distinguished war record and one of administration in Portage la Prairie as Mayor for three years, entered this new field at the age of 34. The Provincial Liberal-Conservative Association was re-organized with W. J. Tupper, K.C., M.L.A., as Patron, J. T. Haig as Hon. President and U. K. Boyd as President. The first Resolution affirmed the faith of the Conservative party in responsible, representative government under the British Constitutional system, and renewed its pledge to maintain these principles unimpaired; the second condemned the "flagrant extravagance of the Norris Government in its administration of financial affairs."

Briefly summed up, the Platform pledged the Party to economy in administration and re-organization of the Civil Service with the elimination of all unnecessary Departments and commissions and the re-organization of all others; amalgamation of the Agricultural College and the University for economic reasons; reduction of taxation and abolition of the Provincial Tax Commission with a more equal distribution of taxation; maintenance of the abolition of the bar policy and provision for a Referendum on the liquor question at the earliest possible date; pressure at Ottawa to obtain control of natural resources; re-organization and improvement in the system of education—declaring essential the thorough teaching of English in all elementary schools; encouragement to agriculture and reduction of freight rates; revision of the Hydro-electric System, and re-organization of the Telephone System, increased efficiency in the Labour Department and establishment of all possible economic, civil, and political equality for women—with a Federal constitutional amendment to that end. Speaking at Winnipeg, on Apr. 27, Mr. Haig stated that: "The points that divide the parties at present are; (1)

No new taxation, or a re-arrangement of the business of the Province so that the revenues will meet the expenditures without any new taxation involved; (2) the right of the people by way of Referendum to decide the question of Prohibition and whether we will have Government control and sale of liquor or a strict enforcement of the Prohibition law; (3) reduction in freight rates in this Province to the basis of the contract originally made between the Government and the Canadian Northern Railway; (4) a proper business Administration by experienced men." During the ensuing campaign, Major Taylor addressed a number of meetings and made the most of the Norris Government's new and close affiliation with the Dominion Liberals.

Result of the Elections. The situation, as to Labour, was mainly a Winnipeg one and so divided in organization as to make treatment difficult. It affected results, however, by cutting the Conservative and Liberal and Progressive votes in Winnipeg and rendering the calculations of all parties uncertain and results unexpected. The Independent Labour Party of Manitoba was a factor and the Dominion Labour Party, the Workers' Party of Canada (Communist), the Socialists and the Social Democrats were other elements. The Rev. A. E. Smith, M.L.A., (Socialist) ran again in Brandon; of the I. L. P., F. J. Dixon was the practical leader, while enjoying personal popularity with all branches of Labour—moderate and extreme alike; J. S. Woodsworth M.P., helped in the campaign, while James Winning, in Winnipeg, was the candidate of what was termed the Union Party and opposed to the I. L. P. W. D. Bayley ran in Assiniboia as an I. L. P. candidate and Wm. Ivens, in Winnipeg, as an avowed Socialist.

The result of the campaign, as a whole, was the defeat of the Norris Government and of three Ministers in their own constituencies—Hon. Dr. Thornton, Hon. C. D. McPherson and John Williams; other Ministers had previously retired and only Mr. Norris and Mr. Jacob came back. The U. F. M. had 27 seats, including the notable Progressive victory of R. W. Craig, K.C., in Winnipeg; the Liberals had 7 seats compared with 21 in the previous House; the Conservatives, despite their high hopes, came back with 6 seats or one less than in 1920; Labour and Socialism had 6 seats compared with 10 in the last House. There were 8 Independents and deferred elections gave the Government 3 additional supporters. The important point was that Government by Groups was defeated and that one of the parties, or organizations, had enough supporters to form a Government and to govern; another was the antagonism expressed to the *rapprochment* between the Manitoba and Federal Liberals.

Notable individual incidents were the re-election of P. A. Talbot (U. F. M.) whose motion defeated the Norris Gov-

ernment in the House; the election of Major F. G. Taylor in Portage where he defeated Hon. C. D. McPherson and of two former Leaders of the Conservatives—R. G. Willis and J. T. Haig; the election of R. W. Craig as a Progressive and W. Sanford Evans as a Conservative in Winnipeg and the place of F. J. Dixon at the head of the polls in that City; the defeat of G. F. Chipman in Winnipeg, F. W. Ransom in Turtle Mountain and W. G. Rathwell in Glenwood or the loss of three men said to be slated for U. F. M. Cabinet positions. Mrs. Edith Rogers (Lib.) was the only woman elected and W. J. Tupper (Cons.) was defeated in Winnipeg. There were no acclamations and in The Pas, Hon. Edward Brown decided not to run again and supported Mr. Bracken, the new Premier in his, afterwards, successful candidature. The following were the results in detail:

Constituency	Opposition	Politics	Gov't. or Liberal	Candidate Elected	Majority
Arthur	D. L. McLeod	Prog.	Hon. J. Williams	D. L. McLeod	360
Assiniboia	C. L. Richardson	Prog.			
	W. Bourke	Ind.			
	John Haddow	Ind.			
	W. D. Bayley	Lab.		W. D. Bayley	845
Beautiful Plains	George Little	Prog.	J. A. Dempsey		
	R. E. Coad			George Little	595
Birtle	W. J. Short	Prog.	W. Iverach	W. J. Short	597
Brandon City	Dr. J. H. Edmison	(Fusion)			
	A. E. Smith	Lab.		Dr. J. H. Edmison	1221
Carillon	A. Prefontaine	Prog.			
	M. Duprez	Ind.		A. Prefontaine	306
Cypress	J. A. Young	Prog.			
	W. H. Spinks	Ind.		W. H. Spinks	47
Dauphin	H. P. Nicholson	Prog.	A. Esplen		
	G. H. Palmer	Lab.		A. Esplin	83
Deloraine	D. S. McLeod	Prog.	Hon. R. S. Thornton		
	W. Chalmers	Con.		D. S. McLeod	183
Dufferin	Wm. Brown	Prog.			
	H. E. Robinson, K.C.	Con.		Wm. Brown	151
Ethelbert	N. A. Hryhorczuk	Prog.		N. A. Hryhorczuk	Acc.
Emerson	R. F. Curran	Prog.	Hamilton Stewart		
	D. Yakimischak	Ind.			
	D. H. McFadden	Ind.		D. Yakimischak	431
Fairford	G. L. Maron	Prog.	A. W. Kirvan	A. W. Kirvan	412
Fisher	M. V. Bachynsky	Prog.	John Hamilton		
	H. L. Mabb	Ind.		M. V. Bachynsky	227
Gilbert Plains	A. G. Berry	Prog.	Dr. G. D. Shortreed		
	H. P. Barrett	Con.		A. G. Berry	545
Gimli	I. Ingaldson	Prog.			
	A. Gzaboski	Con.			
	M. Rojeski	Ind.		M. Rojeski	260
Gladstone	A. McGregor	Prog.	David Smith		
	Fred Rhind?	Con.		A. McGregor	878
Glenwood	W. G. Rathwell	Prog.	J. W. Breakey	J. W. Breakey	518
Hamiota	T. Wolstenholme	Prog.	J. H. McConnell	T. Wolstenholme	403
Iberville	A. R. Boivin	Prog.			
	H. A. Mullins	Ind.		A. R. Boivin	612
Kildonan and St. Andrews	S. H. Summerscales	Prog.			
	F. Larter	(Fusion)			
	C. A. Tanner	Lab.		C. A. Tanner	476
Killarney	A. E. Foster	Prog.	T. H. Buck		
	Dr. T. W. Waldron	Con.		A. E. Foster	202
Lakeside	Douglas L. Campbell	Prog.			
	E. H. Muir	Con.		D. L. Campbell	490
Lansdowne	J. M. Allan	Prog.	Hon. T. C. Norris	Hon. T. C. Norris	461
La Verandrye	P. A. Talbot	Prog.	L. Philippe Roy	P. A. Talbot	440
Manitou	G. Compton	Prog.	G. E. Davidson		
	J. S. Riley	Con.		G. Compton	31
Minnedosa	Neil Cameron	Prog.	Arthur W. Shaw		
	Jos. B. Lane			Neil Cameron	806
Morden and Rhineland	John Sweet	Prog.			
	John Kennedy	Con.		J. Kennedy	337

Constituency	Opposition	Politics	Gov't. or Liberal	Candidate Elected	Majority
Morris	W. R. Clubb	Prog.	Alex. Ayotte	W. R. Clubb	471
Mountain	Charles Cannon	Prog.	Hon. J. B. Baird		
	George M. Fraser	Con.		Charles Cannon	612
Norfolk	John Muirhead	Prog.			
	Dr. R. J. Waugh	Con.		John Muirhead	137
Portage la Prairie	F. G. Taylor, K.C.	Con.	C. D. McPherson	F. G. Taylor, K.C.	129
Roblin	H. R. Richardson	Prog.			
	F. Y. Newton	Con.		F. Y. Newton	9
Rockwood	W. C. McKinnell	Prog.			
	Dr. H. E. Hicks	Con.			
	R. W. Rutherford	Ind.		W. C. McKinnell	668
Ruperts' Land	Hon. F. M. Black	Prog.			Acc.
Russell	I. B. Griffiths	Prog.	W. W. W. Wilson		
	E. A. C. DeBalinhard	Con.		I. B. Griffiths	394
St. Boniface	J. Bernier	Ind.	H. M. Sutherland		
	C. W. Foster	Lab.		J. Bernier	848
St. Clements	H. Connolly	Prog.			
	D. A. Ross	Ind.			
	M. J. Stanbridge	Lab.			
	W. N. Kolisynk	Lab.		D. A. Ross	713
St. George	A. E. Kristjanssen	Prog.	Skuli Sigfusson	S. Sigfusson	652
Ste. Rose	R. T. McDonald	Prog.			
	Jos. Hamelin	Ind.		J. Hamelin	90
Springfield	C. Barclay	Prog.	W. J. Black		
	S. L. Henry	Con.		C. Barclay	160
Swan River	R. W. Emmond	Prog.			
	Daniel Howe	Con.		R. W. Emmond	772
Turtle Mountain	F. W. Ransom	Prog.			
	R. G. Willis	Con.		R. G. Willis	104
Virden	R. H. Mooney	Prog.	Dr G. Clingan	R. H. Mooney	777
The Pas	Hon. John Bracken	Prog.			
	Herman Finger	Ind.			
	R. H. MacNeill	Ind.			
	P. C. Robertson	Ind.		Hon. John Bracken	354
Winnipeg	G. F. Chipman	Prog.	Duncan Cameron		
	Mrs. W. H. Brown	Con.			
	J. K. Downes	Ind.		J. K. Downes	1102
	F. J. Dixon	Lab.		F. J. Dixon	3941
	R. W. Craig, K.C.	Prog.	H. D. Cutler		
	W. Sanford Evans	Con.		R. W. Craig, K.C.	—
	Colin McPhail	Ind.		W. Sanford Evans	113
	S. J. Farmer	Lab.-Soc.		S. J. Farmer	16
	Mrs. A. G. Hample	Prog.	W. J. Donovan		
	J. T. Haig	Con.		John T. Haig	58
	B. B. Dubienski	Ind.			
	Wm. Ivens	Soc.		Wm. Ivens	43
	P. J. Henry	Prog.	Arni Eggersons		
	Dan McLean	Con.			
	Fred Hilson	Ind.			
	Mrs. M. McCarthy	Lab.-Soc.			
	Peter McCallum	Prog.	Hon. Robert Jacobs		
	Mrs. J. Munroe	Con.			
	Dr. W. C. Morden	Ind.			
	James Simpkin	Lab.-Soc.		Hon. Robert Jacobs	409
	T. J. Murray, K.C.	Prog.	A. L. MacLean		
	Arthur Sullivan	Con.			
	S. Cartwright	Lab.-Soc.			
	C. K. Newcombe	Prog.	Dr. J. A. McTavish		
	W. J. Tupper, K.C.	Con.			
	James Winning	Lab.-Soc.			
	A. W. Puttee	Prog.	W. R. Milton		
	F. W. McGill	Lab.-Soc.			
	M. Popovich	Lab.-Soc.			
			Mrs. Arthur Rogers W. H. Trueman, K.C.	Mrs. Arthur Rogers	451
	A. Henderson	Lab.-Soc.			
	W. Hammond	Lab.-Soc.			
	J. Armstrong	Lab.-Soc.			
Winnipeg	John Queen	Lab.-Soc.		John Queen	659

The New Bracken Government. Following the Elections on July 18 speculation was rife as to the selection of a leader, and future Premier, by the Farmers; President C. H. Burnell, of the U. F. M., was a natural nominee, R. A. Hoey, M.P., was suggested and, on the 22nd, it was stated that Hon. T. A. Crerar had been offered the post. Then the name of Prof.

John Bracken, B.S.A., President of the Manitoba College of Agriculture, was suggested and a United Farmers' conference at once united upon him, and tendered the invitation, with a free hand as to formation of his Government. Mr. Bracken was known as an authority on Agricultural conditions, as the Author of a book on *Crop Production in Western Canada*, as an energetic President of the Agricultural College. He had no preceding interest or record in politics; he had no association with the U. F. M. other than as agricultural matters brought him into touch with its members. Like so many Westerners, he was Ontario-born and had spent his youth on a farm in Leeds County—with education at the Brockville Collegiate and the Guelph College. He accepted the leadership and the Winnipeg *Free Press* (July 22) stated that: "Under the conditions prevailing in these Provinces knowledge of the technique of politics would be no help to the Premier. Prof. Bracken is confronted with a business task, calling for powers of organization, foresight, acumen and sagacity—the qualities of the administrator and business man. These qualities, judged by his record to date, Prof. Bracken has." On Aug. 8, after an interval spent in winding up affairs, Mr. Norris resigned and Mr. Bracken, who had submitted his Cabinet to the Lieut.-Governor, announced it as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Education	Hon. John Bracken, B.S.A.
Attorney-General	Hon. Richard W. Craig, K.C., B.A.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. William Reid Clubb
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones	Hon. Francis Mollison Black
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration	Hon. Neil Cameron
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Health	Hon. Duncan Stuart McLeod

None of the new Ministers, except Mr. Clubb, had any Legislative or political experience. Mr Craig's position at the bar and his interest in School Board matters were known; Mr. Cameron and Mr. McLeod came straight from the farm while Mr. Black had been Treasurer of the United Grain Growers, Ltd. and was said to have special qualifications. The new Premier issued a brief statement: "My earnest desire, and one which is fully shared by all my colleagues, is to administer the affairs of the Province in the interest of all the people with businesslike efficiency and economy. x x x The U. F. M. and Progressive platforms, with which most citizens are more or less familiar, will be the chart by which we shall be guided." Mr. Bracken was, later on, elected for The Pas, on Oct 5, by a large majority and Mr. Black for Rupert's Land, on Sept. 13, by acclamation. Speaking at The Pas (Aug. 31) the new Premier promised a Referendum on the Liquor Act. The other Ministers were re-elected without opposition. Ensuing incidents were the suspension of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Rattray, D.S.O., as Commissioner of Provincial Police, on Oct. 26, in connection with alleged delay in the Pipestone Bank robbery case; the announcement by Mr. Bracken, on Nov. 21, that he had been unable to complete,

or accept in full, the negotiations of the Norris Government with the Federal authorities as to Natural Resources; the statement of Dr. Fletcher, Deputy-Minister of Education, that there had been no relaxation in the Provincial policy of a National School system.

Educational Conditions in 1922; Agriculture and the Mining Industry.

Mr. Bracken, the new Premier, was also Minister of Education with Robert Fletcher, B.A., LL.D., continued as Deputy-Minister. During the year ending June 30, 1922, 405 students were in attendance at the Provincial Normal School, Winnipeg, and 211 took the course at the Brandon Normal School; the Industrial Training School had 98 pupils; the School for the Deaf a registration of 158 and Technical education was carried on in 24 centres. Boys' and Girls' Clubs under the auspices of the Department provided a stimulus for competition by Club teams, or individuals, in Agriculture and Household Science and, in 1921-22, over 300 teams took part at 202 fairs throughout the Province. Neglected children and the Juvenile Court were, also, directed by the Department which had a broad field to cover. The Superintendent was D. S. Hamilton, B.A., and investigations were made, outside of Winnipeg, into the circumstances of 580 children and, in 517 cases, matters were adjusted and the children were allowed to remain in their own homes or were placed with relatives; the remainder were cared for in hospitals, in training schools and by the Children's Aid Societies. A total of 1,053 offenders were brought before the Juvenile Court as compared with 1,248 in 1920-21. The Educational statistics for the years ending June 30, 1921 and 1922, were as follows:

	1920-21	1921-22	Increase
No. of Pupils Enrolled	129,051	136,876	7,861
No. enrolled in Elementary Grades	120,400	121,147	5,747
No. enrolled in Secondary Grades	8,651	10,729	2,114
Total Average Daily Attendance	86,137	95,433	9,296
Total Attendance Percentage of Enrollment	66.76	69.72	2.96
No. of School Districts in operation (Decrease)	1,816	1,792	24
No. Intermediate Schools	86	95	9
No. of High Schools	31	38	7
High Schools with Collegiate Depts	5	5	.....
No. Collegiate Institutes	11	11	.....
No. Junior High Schools	2	5	3
Teachers' Salaries Paid	$4,355,528	$5,016,903	$688,374
Debentures approved, (Decrease)	2,713,164	1,103,150	1,610,014
Total Expenditures by School Districts	13,079,205	13,564,823	485,618

The University of Manitoba and Other Colleges. The University of Manitoba, in 1922, completed a year of records with an enrollment of 1,843 in regular courses, and 207 graduates at the annual Convocation on May 18. On Mch. 17, a five-year honour course for students in the B. A. course was adopted by the Council of the University and two new courses were offered, in the Fall of the year, in Sociology and Religious Pedagogy. Attendance regulations were changed to make attendance at 90 per cent. of lectures compulsory, instead of 75 per cent. as formerly and, on June 17, results of the first examinations since the War, for commissions in the Canadian forces, written by the Universty C. O. T. C. showed 26 successful out of 40. Other incidents of the year included the opening of the new buildings

of the Medical College, by the Hon. Dr. R. S. Thornton, then Minister of Education (Feb.11); the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Education (Oct. 23) to establish a College of Commerce in connection with the University; the bequest of the late H. W. Kennedy of Winnipeg, amounting to $10,000 for advancing the study of Forestry; the winning of the Inter-University Rifle Shooting competition for 1922, with 748 points or 72 points above the nearest competitor. Colleges taking regular academic and Theological work, but affiliated with the University, were Wesley College (Methodist) with a registration of 447; Manitoba (Presbyterian) with 78 resident students, St. John's College (Anglican) and St. Boniface (Roman Catholic).

Brandon College (Baptist) was a progressive institution, with 347 students for the year 1921-22 and 18 graduates at the annual Convocation on May 23. Appointments to the Faculty during the year included Rev. Thomas M. Dadson, M.A., as Professor of History; W. Burton Hurd, M.A., as Professor of Political Economy and Prof. R. Fletcher Argue, M.A., of Wesley College, Winnipeg, as Acting-Prinicipal of the Academic Department. The first unit of a Science building, to cost $50,000 was started in 1922 and, on Aug. 31, it was announced that the projected Half-Million Extension Fund had reached $425,000. Manitoba Agricultural College had a registration of 262 in long courses and 599 in short courses including teachers taking summer work in Agriculture. A disaster occurred in educational circles, on Nov. 25, when St. Boniface College was destroyed by fire with a loss of 10 lives and property approximating $1,000,000. The institution was conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, had an attendance of 425 students and the building was an historical landmark of the West founded, in 1821, by Bishop Provencher.

Resources and Development in Manitoba. This was a Province rich in natural resources but, to a large extent, undeveloped. The population was almost entirely distributed over the Agricultural areas to the South and West of Winnipeg; the water-powers were only used to a small degree; the lakes were stocked with fish but were not, generally, convenient to markets; forest wealth was slightly developed and the sources of supply were not easily accessible; the immense mineral deposits in the Northern and Eastern districts had, in 1922, only been touched here and there and the country needed transportation facilities leading from these more remote sources of supply to the markets centered at Winnipeg. Agriculture was, of course, first in importance but, despite the excellent crops of 1922, the fall in the price of grain, with the heavy freight charges, seriously affected the farmer, while the United States' Tariff injured live-stock men and, especially, those raising cattle. The Federal statistics for the principal Field Crops, in 1922, were as follows:

Crop	Area Acres	Yield per Acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Average Price Per Bush.	Total Value
Spring Wheat	3,125,556	19.25	60,051,000	.83	$49,842,000
Oats	1,851,608	40.25	74,433,000	.31	23,074,000
Barley	968,783	29.75	28,863,000	.41	11,834,000
Rye	421,603	16.75	7,078,000	.61	4,318,000
Flaxseed	66,680	11.00 centals	734,000 centals	1.80 per cental	1,321,000
Potatoes	38,798	96.00	3,725,000	.47	1,751,000
Turnips, etc	4,630	145.25 tons	673,000 tons	.56 per ton	377,000
Hay and Clover	222,617	1.75	394,000	10.00	3,940,000
Fodder Corn	28,853	7.50	216,000	6.00	1,296,000

The area in Peas, Mixed grains and Alfalfa was 29,112 acres yielding a value of $648,000 and the total value of field crops was $98,402,000 compared with $72,136,000 in 1921. There was a slight increase in the values of Farm livestock and a decrease in the number of cattle. Horses numbered 374,632 in 1922, or a decrease of 45,157, and were valued at $31,599,000; cattle were 640,740, or a decrease of 177,059, and were worth $22,891,000; sheep numbered 112,863, or 18,498 less than in 1921, but were valued at $1,364,000, or an increase of $164,000; Swine were 235,214 and worth $3,320,000, making a total valuation of $58,599,000 as compared with $65,635,000 in 1921. The estimated gross agricultural wealth in 1921 was $643,913,000 There were, in that year, 51 Diary establishments representing an invested capital of $2,338,647 and the output was worth $12,589,431 while in 1922 the production totalled $12,434,233.*

Practically all of the products of this fertile area were distributed through the Winnipeg markets, and, speaking before the Winnipeg Kiwanis Club at the end of 1922, D. C. Coleman, Vice-President of the C. P. R., compared the receipts of wheat at Chicago from Sept. 1, 1922, to Dec. 1, 1922, as 8,275,500 bushels; at Minneapolis during the same period as 45,969,100 bushels and at Winnipeg as 108,231,513 bushels. The Grain Exchange, with J. B. Craig as President, and the Live-Stock Exchange with H. Talbot, President, were active organizations; the Union Stock-yards handled, during the year, 425,283 cattle, 220,122 hogs, 73,955 sheep and 4,092 horses valued at a total of $19,769,693.

Agricultural Societies held a prominent place among Manitoba farmers and, under the supervision of the Extension Service Branch of the Department of Agriculture, these Societies held 72 summer fairs in 1921; 30 ploughing matches, with 502 competitors, 20 summerfallow competitions with 232 competitors; 44 seed fairs, with 2,361 competitors; Dressed poultry shows and standing field crop competitions were also held and, in addition, 536 fields of registered grain for seed purposes were inspected in connection with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The Department also sent out a Live-stock improvement train to tour the rural districts for the first time. The train was operated by the C.P.R. and the itinerary given out by the Department covered May 1st to May 26. In various competitions, exhibits from this Province gained important awards and, at the Western Canada Dairy Convention, on Jan. 31, in Winnipeg, the Shoal Lake Creamery won the "All Canada" competition for butter; at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, on Nov. 23, Shoal Lake, again, secured the highest grading while all the first placings in Creamery classes went to Manitoba; at the Chicago

*Note—Estimate of *Manitoba Free Press*, Jan 13, 1923

International Show, the grand Championship for Clydesdale stallions was won by a horse owned by the Manitoba Government, and at the same Fair, Alberta Lawson, of Darlingford, took first place for 4-horse teams in the non-professional class and, also, for a 6-horse team, non-professional, with his Clydesdales. The chief organizations were as follows:

Organization	President	Place
Manitoba Dairy Association	E. Fotheringham	Brandon
Manitoba Poultry Breeders' Association	N. W. Kerr	Brandon
Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association	John Strachan	Pope
Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association	J. W. Reid	Brandon
Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association	D. W. Agnew	Brandon
Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association	John Strachan	Pope
Manitoba Shorthorn Club	C. W. McMillan	Newton Siding
Manitoba Vegetable Growers' Association	W. J. Harrison	Bird's Hill

The Mineral areas of Manitoba were the scene of revived activity during 1922, and much interest was centred about the Rice Lake district, which included an area of 300 or 400 square miles, where discoveries of gold-bearing quartz were made and over 2,000 claims staked and recorded. The chief activities were however, in the Northern section where considerable discoveries were made on the Rex, Ballast, Bingo, Kiski-Wekusko, McCafferty, Syndicate and Apex claims; there was, also, Elbow Lake, with its rich, scattered, gold finds; Copper Lake area with The Pas as a distributing centre and its large deposits of heavy sulphide ores; the ore-body of Mandy Mine with its considerable showing of high-grade copper.

Reports of the gold finds from The Pas district, during the winter of 1921-22 started a rush to that locality early in the spring and, at the annual meeting of The Pas Board of Trade (Mch. 9), Dr. P. C. Robertson, the President, urged construction of a railway to the Flin Flon property. By this time, a number of powerful mining companies had become interested in the mineral belt, including the Hollinger interests of Porcupine, the Nipissing Co., of Cobalt, the Mining Corporation of Canada and the British Exploration Co. of London, England. Mining incidents of the year included the institution of a short course on Mining Geology at the University of Manitoba on Feb. 20; the announcement, on Apr. 1st, that a British concern had acquired the extensive Bingo property and had formed the Bingo Gold Mines Co., with a capital of £500,000 sterling and with the Earl of Hardwicke, a Mining Engineer, as Chairman of the Board; the discovery of rich gold deposits at Elbow Lake by the Hollinger interests in May and a consequent rush of prospectors; the discovery of free gold at Claw Lake and an extensive ore-body near Copper Lake on the Dominion group of claims, 32 feet in width, with assays from $60 to $155 in gold and good silver content per ton.

The Fur catch of Manitoba in 1921-22 was particularly good. From the beginning of winter until the end of January, fur to the estimated value of $1,000,000 passed through The Pas and furred animals were plentiful; at the Booth sales

of The Pas, early in 1922, 15 to 20 per cent. higher prices were obtained than at the Winnipeg sales. The City of Winnipeg, around which the interests and industries of the Province were centred, ended 1922 with a sinking fund surplus of $775,000 as compared with a surplus of $670,000 for 1921; its assessed value of land was $240,413,790; the tax receipts amounted to $9,443,692; the gross Debt was $47,189,696; the total building construction reached $6,875,750 for 3,473 buildings.

Saskatchewan Political Affairs; The Martin and Dunning Governments.

The Hon. William Melville Martin was in his 6th year of office during 1922; his administration of affairs had been a successful one upon the whole; its difficulties with Farmers' Organizations—which in Saskatchewan were as powerful as anywhere in the West—had been met with a tactfulness which, up to the last days of his Premiership, kept the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association from active hostility to the Government. There were always two or three prominent representatives of the S.G.G.A. in the Cabinet who, also, were active Liberals; in 1921, however, political developments put Messrs. J. A. Maharg and George Langley out of the Government and into the position of opponents.

Matters associated with the Administration in the first three months of the year included an arrangement by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture with the Canadian National Railways whereby two Dairy instruction cars were operated in eastern and northern Saskatchewan during the winter. The cars were supplied and hauled by the C.N.R., free, and were manned by experts from the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan. Much good, educative work was done and in regions where it was needed. In February it was reported by E. G. Hingley of the Municipal Hail Insurance Association—a semi-Government institution—that the losses of the year 1921 were $1,791,000 with only $50,000 still due to be paid to beneficiaries. A Government guaranteed loan of $300,000 would be floated. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., reported, for the year of Oct. 31, 1921, a net balance of $64,329 and great difficulties due to American and Canadian markets being flooded with butter from the Argentine, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Australia, and New Zealand, and with eggs from China: "The American Congress, in order to protect their farmers against this invasion, enacted the Fordney Emergency Tariff, which raised the duty on butter from 2½ to 6 cents per pound." W. C. Paynter was re-elected President.

The annual Report of Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture and his Deputy, F. H. Auld, (year of Apr. 30, 1922) dealt with crop conditions, prices of grain, crop pests, hog grading, Agricultural Societies, Farm Boys' Camps, the Better Farming Train of 1921. P. E. Reed, Dairy Commissioner, reviewed the Government's co-operative Dairying and Creamery business which had in-

creased from 132,446 lbs. in 1906 to 7,030,053 lbs. in 1921, the Butter grading service, Dairy conferences, Competition scores and the holding of 4,327 agricultural meetings; J. G. Robertson, Live-stock Commissioner, reported 82,164 of the cattle shipped to Winnipeg in 1921 as coming from Saskatchewan and the average prices of beef cattle in March, 1922, as being $7.25 compared with $8.70 in March, 1921, $15.00 in 1920 and $16.20 in 1919, reviewed Government policy as to better bred stock and community cattle-breeding while dealing at length with conditions regarding horses, sheep, etc.; M. P. Tullis, Field Crops Commissioner, J. F. Booth, B.S.A., Markets Commissioner, and F. Bradshaw, Chief Game Warden, reported as to other matters—the latter stating that 927 Moose, Deer and Caribou had been killed in 1921. The Saskatchewan Dairy Association had an important Convention at Regina (Feb. 8-10) with O. W. Andreasen, President in the chair, addresses by Messrs. Reed, Robertson, Auld, the Minister of Agriculture, and others, and the passage of a series of Resolutions touching various phases of the Dairying industry.

The Department of Highways, also, in charge of Mr. Hamilton, had a busy period in 1921-22 with 33 contracts let, to the value of $514,000, for 571 miles of highway and sections placed in the hands of Department road foremen, to the value of $203,000 (149 miles) making a total of 720 miles in all. In connection with this work, iron culverts to the value of $93,920, and concrete pipe culverts to the value of $78,000 were to be used, while 959 contracts were entered into with the rural municipalities to the value of $538,000; on Oct. 1st, 1921, over 500 of these were reported complete, with the returns still coming in; 481 sections were placed in charge of road foremen to the value of $357,000 and by Oct. 1st, 370 of these were completed and others nearing completion. Over 140 pieces of bridge work embracing construction, rebuilding of old bridges, and repairs, were placed in the hands of bridge crews, to the value of $150,000 and drainage schemes to the value of $34,000 entered upon.

Up to Apr. 30, 1922, H. S. Carpenter, Deputy-Minister, reported a total of 755 miles under construction during the fiscal year with Federal aid payments to date of $300,837 on account of co-operative highways. The expenditures of the Department for the year were $2,505,925. On Apr. 21st the Legislature voted $2,035,-932 for public improvements in 1922 of which $1,570,000 was for roads and large capital bridges and divided as follows: Roads constructed under the Federal-aid scheme, $900,000; large steel and concrete bridges $120,000; main market roads $550,000. The Government Ferry system—especially across the Saskatchewan River—was an important matter at this time with 22 ferries on 380 miles of the South branch and 18 on the North branch at a cost of $120,000 with a saving of bridge-work which would have cost, at least, $15,000,000.

The Hon. A. P. McNab, Minister of Public Works, dealt during the fiscal year with a considerable volume of expenditure—the total being $3,917,312 of which $1,299,259 was for maintenance and

$2,547,254 on capital account; administration and supervision of Hospitals and other Public institutions cost $1,811,511; the amount voted by the Legislature was $5,099,400 and Receipts were $306,151. J. M. Smith was Deputy-Minister and, later in the year, it was announced that the Department had then over 5,000 acres of institutional farms under the charge of C. M. Learmonth, Superintendent, with 3,000 acres under cultivation and nearly 1,000 head of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, besides poultry flocks. The Weyburn Mental Hospital, a splendid new institution, admitted 607 patients in its first 4½ months. The Report of the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Hamilton) stated that in 1921-22 tax collections had fallen off considerably with the result that many municipalities were still finding difficulty in making the required payments to the School Districts and Telephone companies and many continued to pay out increasingly large amounts in interest to the Banks. In the three years 1919-20-21 the total for Saskatchewan was $850,868 which might have been saved by more prompt payment of taxes. The importance of recent legislation creating the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission, was referred to, while J. J. Smith, Deputy-Minister, reported 7 cities in the Province, 79 towns, 350 villages, 301 rural municipalities and 4,507 school districts. Mr. McNab as Minister of Telephones (Apr. 30, 1922), reported 23 new toll offices and 9 new exchanges in the year, and a total in the Province of 163 toll offices, 295 toll and exchange, 31,760 stations, 44,270 rural stations (connected) and 6,165 pole miles of long-distance lines; in the rural systems there were 1,187 companies and 57,096 pole miles; the subscribers on the Government exchange systems were 44,270 and on those connected with foreign systems 17,957. It was estimated that the rural population had one telephone for every 9 persons compared with one for 100 in 1911—a development said to be unique.

According to Government figures published at this time Saskatchewan retained the lead among the Provinces of Canada in the proportion of automobiles to population—or one automobile owned in the Province to every 12 people and the number of motor cars owned (1922) was 61,175, compared with 74 in 1908. In the past 10 years Saskatchewan had received $4,221,642 as revenue from motor licenses and spent $6,918.157 on improving roads in the same period. During 1921-22, 36 manufacturing and industrial Comp panies were incorporated in the Province with a total capitalization of $2,472,500. Mr. Premier Martin, in February, submitted a statement to the Legislature as to activities of the Soldiers' Estates Branch of his Department as Attorney-General. The assistance of the Branch had been invoked in connection with estates of over 1,500 deceased soldiers, of every rank, and during the past year it had brought to completion the administration of 200 estates in which ordinary legal fees would have been at least $40,000.

The First Session of the Legislature in 1922. The Legislature consisted at this time of 63 members of whom 46 were recognized Government supporters and, of the balance, 14 had been elected

The Hon. Charles Avery Dunning, m.l.a.
Appointed Prime Minister of Saskatchewan in 1922.

as Independents and these, with two announced as Conservatives, formed the Opposition; the United Farmer members had been elected to support the Government. The 1st Session of the 5th Legislature was opened on Dec. 8th, 1921* by the new Lieut.-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, with a very brief Speech from the Throne and adjourned after brief sittings. The Address in reply was moved by P. L. Hyde and E. R. Ketcheson and passed without division on Dec. 16. Following the re-opening of the House on Jan. 10, 1922, much work was done and done quickly, with 107 Bills discussed and dealt with. The Government was still headed by Hon. W. M. Martin, the most active men on the opposite side were J. A. Maharg and D. H. McDonald of Qu'Appelle; the enforcement of the Temperance Act and position of the Provincial Police were the most keenly contested questions. Resolutions were moved and passed as follows:—

1. Robert Dunbar—declaring that the Export traffic in liquor to points in the United States was the occasion for great disorders and urging the Federal Government to put an end to the situation.
2. George Spence—urging upon the Federal Government the "pressing need" for an Agricultural policy that would prevent overlapping and the needless duplication of services between Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture.
3. A. J. Hindle—asking the Dominion authorities to complete the branch lines of the Canadian National Railways, already projected in the Province, at the earliest possible date.
4. Hon. S. J. Latta—declaring, on division, that there should be an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the Customs Tariff with one-half in the case of Great Britain and gradual reduction thereafter until Free trade was established; negotiations with the United states for Reciprocity and the immediate placing upon the free list of all food-stuffs, agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, gasoline, illuminating fuel, lubricating oils and all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture.
5. Hon. C. A. Dunning—referring to the burden of existing freight rates for threshing costs and freight charges as "absorbing the whole of the price realized for wheat" and urging enforcement of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.
6. Hon. C. M. Hamilton—reviewing the situation as to marketing agricultural products and urging a National System under the control of a Wheat Board on which producers would be fully represented.
7. C. M. McDonald—urging upon the Government of Canada the transfer to the Province of the public domain, within its limits, without further delay.
8. D. H. McDonald—declaring that the terms of sales of School lands in Saskatchewan under Federal control should provide a longer term for re-payment—not less than 20 years instead of 10.

With one or two exceptions, these all were passed unanimously. The Speaker of the House Hon. George A. Scott, was re-elected, W. G. Francis was Deputy-Speaker, and George A. Mantle, was Clerk of the House. Incidents of the Session included the press statement on Jan. 10 that the Government would try to have the sittings over before the opening of the annual Grain Growers' Convention on Feb. 14 in order to allow the members of the Legislature, the majority of whom were members of the Grain Growers, also to

*Note—See Pages 793-4 of the 1921 volume of *The Canadian Annual Review*.

attend its meeting; the notable addresses given by Hon. C. A. Dunning on Freight Rates, (Jan. 12), by Hon. C. M. Hamilton on Wheat Marketing (Jan. 19), by Hon. S. J. Latta on Tariffs and Reciprocity (Jan.25), by Mr. Dunning on the Public Domain (Jan. 24); the statement by Mr. Premier Martin (Feb. 3) that in 1917, the first year the Provincial Police force took over the administration of criminal laws from the Mounted Police, the cost to the Province was $207,093 while in 1918 it was $302,000, in 1919, $359,000, in 1920, $443,000, in 1921, $494,792; the detailed account given by Mr. Martin of the Pauline Gerring and Police force case (Jan. 27) which a year before had caused Hon. George Langley and the Government so much trouble. The House was prorogued on Feb. 9.

The legislation of the Session included some important new Acts and a number of amended ones. The Adoption of Children's Act provided for adult persons' application to a Judge as to adoption of an unmarried minor with rights of succession; the Conclusion of the War Act placed the legal date of that event as Jan. 10, 1920; the Marriage Settlement Act provided that every such settlement in the Province should be in writing, witnessed and sworn to by the settler; the Mothers' Allowance Act provided for monthly payments to the mother for support of dependent children, under 16 years of age; the Warehouseman's Lien Act provided for a lien on goods deposited for the amount of lawful charges; a Bill introduced by D. J. Sykes empowered the Government to ratify any agreement made between the City of Swift Current and its creditors.

By amendments to existing Acts the costs of any application for an attachment of debts were placed at the discretion of the Court and costs of the judgment creditor were retained out of moneys recovered by him under garnishee order; a larger measure of Government control was assumed over Benevolent Societies; the relations between a vendor and his landlord, by whom the goods or chattels of the former had been distrained, were clarified; Trustees in bankruptcy were legally classified as creditors; Coroners were given discretionary powers as to the necessity of an inquest in cases of death within their jurisdiction. Provision was made for an additional Judge to the Court of Appeal and power given to fix sittings of the Court with a minimum of four each year and an addition made to the Land Titles Act validating procedure, under the Arrears of Taxes Act. The yearly Tax on Liquor Export houses was increased from $1,000 to $5,000; the Attorney-General was empowered to reverse, alter or modify a sentence under the Provincial Police Act and the Commissioner was required to place all records of the offence before him. Municipalities were prohibited from proceeding under the Small Debts Recovery Act for recovery of taxes except when imposed in respect to occupancy of land exempt from taxation; taxes in connection with special surveys were to be paid by the municipality to the Provincial Treasurer on or before Dec. 31 of the year following the completion of the surveys.

A number of important amendments were made to the Saskatchewan Temperance Act in restricting "dwelling houses" to

residences; reducing the hours of business for Export Houses; confining liquor warehouses to cities having not less than 10,000 inhabitants; regulating transportation of liquor and adding Veterinary Surgeons, licensed under the Veterinary Association Act, to those permitted to keep liquor in stock. Various agricultural amendments permitted 5 or more persons to form an incorporated Association, on fyling with the Registrar a memorandum with an affidavit verifying the signatures; restricted the power of a Co-operative Association in purchasing or selling for cash or in pledging the credit of the Association; authorized the Northern and Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Ltd., to establish and operate a public killing station; prohibited the purchase for resale, sale, or offer, of eggs unfit for human consumption; revised regulations protecting game and provided for royalties on pelts of certain fur animals.

The Bureau of Child Protection Act was an important new measure that made provision for the establishment of a permanent Bureau, under a Minister, to administer The Children's Protection Act, the Juvenile Courts Act and the Mothers' Allowances Act and others which might be assigned to the Bureau; for the appointment of a Commissioner of Child Protection and other officers; for the incorporation of Children's Aid Societies by 5 or more British subjects. The Factories Act, under the administration of the Bureau of Labour and Industries, was amended to define the ages of "child," "youth" and "young girl"; the Minimum Wage Act to include the Public Health Act provisions regarding minimum wages, hours of employment and sanitary conditions; the Mines Act to give authority to the Government to permit excavations under road allowances connected with the operation of a mine. The powers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were enlarged with penalties clearly stipulated; a two-thirds majority of the Local Government Board was required to carry any vote in connection with Union Hospital debentures; a Bureau of Publications was created with a Commissioner at the head to take charge of travelling libraries, lending books to clubs, "The Open Shelf" system, Government moving pictures for education and other purposes, Government advertisements, apart from the Saskatchewan *Gazette*, and Government publications.

Educational legislation included amendments to the School Assessment Act, the School Grants Act, the Secondary Education Act, the Vocational Education Act; raised the age for school attendance from 14 to 15 years; gave School Boards power to borrow money on the security of a District for acquiring school buildings. In connection with Highways the plans for public improvement were to be approved by the Minister and copies fyled with the Department and the Land Titles' Office. New powers were given the Local Government Board as to municipal finances and other municipal legislation included the Arrears of Taxes Act, which provided that a city or town might, under Bylaw, capitalize arrears of taxes due up to and including 1920 and, with permission of the Local Government Board, issue debentures to the amount authorized.

Provision was made for rural municipalities to extend payment of taxes one year and many amendments were made to the Rural Municipality Act, the Town and Village Acts and the Town Planning Act. A Lightning Rod Act provided for a license to persons selling any apparatus for protection of buildings from lightning; another made provision for the deposit of monies collected under the Public Revenues Tax in a Provincial Trust Account; the Provincial Treasurer was also empowered to purchase lands for the protection of advances under the Improvement Districts Acts. The Seed Grain Advance Act, 1922, provided that any mortgagee of land in Saskatchewan might make advances of money to the owner of the mortgaged land, or any part thereof, to enable him to purchase seed grain.

Provincial Finances and Boards: Mr. Dunning's Budget. The Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer since 1916, presented his Budget to the Legislature on Jan. 31st and first reviewed the increasing productiveness of the Province and decreasing values of the product: "The total value of all Live-stock in 1920 was $241,000,000 and, in spite of an increase of numbers, is today, only $186,000,000. A year ago I produced a statement of other farm products, such as butter, cheese, wool, ice-cream, wool-clip, garden and poultry products, which totalled $38,397,000 during 1920 and which in 1921 was worth $32,914,000. "He estimated the value of the grain crop (1921) at $127,000,000: "It costs $64,000,000 to thresh the crop, binder twine costs $4,000,000, taxes $11,069,000; that means a total of $79,000,000 and leaves $48,430,000 to pay for the production of the crop and wages for the farmer and his work-people during the summer."

Despite this situation he was optimistic and believed the farmers of the Province to be so also. The increase in production showed growing energy and confidence; the increase in the number of Live-stock included 230,000 horses, 240,000 cattle, 20,000 sheep and 110,000 swine and this must produce beneficial returns after the extraordinary conditions of 1921 had passed; industries were steadily growing with a value of product in 1919 totalling $59,752,386 and cost of raw material $36,937,613—a difference of $23,000,000—while, in 1921, 13 companies were formed with $1,435,500 capital to help in developing Provincial resources. As to finances Mr. Dunning indicated the distribution of Revenues and Expenditures, in the fiscal year of 1920-21, with convenient details. The receipts from Dominion Government (Subsidy and School lands) were $3,088,646; from Taxation of various kinds $3,792,885; from Licenses (chiefly Motors) $1,555,611; from Fees (chiefly Succession duties and Land titles) $1,171,228. The total was $9,917,015. Expenses included $667,593 of Administrative and Legislative character; $1,919,881 of a Protective nature—Courts, Police, gaols, etc.; $6,974,081 which he termed Developmental and including $2,668,061 on Education, $1,297,797 on Public Health, $1,060,975 on Agriculture and $1,582,943 on Highways. The total was $10,319,120.

The Treasurer stated that he began the fiscal year 1920-21 with a Surplus of $1,934,625, remitted taxation of $500,000 and had a surplus on Apr. 30, 1921, of $1,532,000 while, at the same time, there were accounts receivable and owing for taxation of various kinds totalling $2,279,000. As to Public Debt he estimated the net figure as $31.27 *per capita* and later figures for the year of Apr. 30, 1922, showed total Liabilities of $51,448,806 with Assets which included $34,791,797 on Dominion Government and School Lands' Trust totalling $24,940,847, Telephone investment valued at $11,218,172, Mortgages of, and advances to, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. $3,124,278 and Farm Loan Board advances of $8,360,164. Contingent liabilities included $28,582,011 of C.N.R. and G.T.P. Railway guarantees and $2,834,256 of Guarantees for various agricultural interests.

Mr. Dunning stated in his Budget speech that the Dominion allowed two quarterly payments of Grand Trunk Pacific interest to default for which the Province had paid $596,739; that if they allowed two more payments to go, the Province, under the Trust deed, would take over the Railways as security for the $13,211,132 Provincial bonds, involved. Intimately associated with Provincial finances was the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board whose work was reviewed by the Treasurer. The number of applications for loans received by the Board—Colin Fraser and J. H. Grayson and J. O. Hettle—between 1917 and 1921, inclusive, was 11,215 and the total amount applied for was $27,196,000 but the amount actually loaned up to Dec. 21, 1921, was $8,425,010. The limit by statute was $15,000,000 and the present interest situation was serious: "In the year 1918, when there were only a few loans out, the Board collected 80 per cent. of the interest due. In 1919, 58 per cent.; 1920, 46 per cent.; 1921, 37 per cent. inclusiveof arrears. x x x There is no doubt that, generally speaking, the Board is not paid first but is often paid last provided there is anything left to pay with."

Another Board, touching financial matters, was the Local Government Board (G. A. Bell, S. P. Grosch, J. N. Bayne) which stated in its Report issued on Jan. 25 that of municipal, school and rural telephone Debentures sold in 1921, to a total of $3,810,971, the people of the Province took $2,431,161 and that the sale of any Debenture at a higher rate than 8 per cent. was disallowed as an undue burden upon the people. One of the Acts of the 1922 Session gave this Board authority to conduct an investigation into the affairs of any town or city at the instigation of the Minister, the Council of the Municipality, or on a petition from bondholders representing 25 per cent. of outstanding bonded indebtedness. The Board would have power to ratify agreements between municipalities and creditors and to readjust the debt of a municipality upon petition of 51 per cent. of the creditors. The Commission to enquire into the Public Revenue Tax—composed of George Armstrong, (Chairman), L. A. Thornton, Regina, O. J. Godfrey, Indian Head, R. J. Moffatt, Bradwell, and J. J. Lamb, Ogema—reported at this time in favour of creating a Tax Commission, as a branch of the Department of Muni-

cipal Affairs, which would have general supervision over the administration of Assessment laws, act as a Board of Equalization to allot and adjust Municipal taxation, and as a Court of Appeal from Courts of revision. A little later the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission was appointed composed of Murdo Cameron, (Chairman), L. A. Thornton, J. J. Smith and George Armstrong and started upon a new valuation of lands, property and business in the Province.

The New Government: Mr. Dunning Prime Minister. On Apr. 4 it was announced that Mr. Martin, the Prime Minister who had held the reins for 5½ eventful years, won two Provincial Elections and attained such a reputation in political affairs that he was urged in 1919 to take the Federal Liberal leadership, had resigned to accept a seat on the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. The supporters of the Government at once met in Caucus and elected the Hon. Charles Avery Dunning, who had been a member of the Government since 1916 as Leader of the Liberal Party in Saskatchewan; the choice was unanimous and 20 speakers voiced regret at the retirement of Mr. Martin and approval of the new leader. The Lieut.-Governor then called upon Mr. Dunning to form a Government. As a leader for years amongst the Grain Growers, a founder and then General Manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., a student of economics, and a financial and business man as well as a politican, Mr. Dunning, at the comparatively early age of 37, was well-fitted for a difficult position. In the new Ministry which was at once formed, and sworn in on the 5th, there were several former members and three new appointments. The list was as follows:—

Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Railways	Hon. Charles Avery Dunning
Minister of Public Works and Telephones	Hon. Archibald Peter McNab
Minister of Education and Minister in charge of Bureau of Publications and the King's Printer's Office	Hon. Samuel John Latta
Attorney-General and Minister in charge of Bureau of Child Protection	Col. The Hon. James Albert Cross D.S.O., K.C.
Minister of Agriculture and of Municipal Affairs	Hon. Charles McGill Hamilton
Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries	Hon. James Garfield Gardiner, B.A.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Health	Hon. John Michael Uhrich, M.D.

Colonel Cross had a distinguished War record and had sat in the House since 1917—where he was, upon Mr. Martin's retirement, the only lawyer; Mr. Gardiner had been a member since 1914 and Mr. Uhrich was first elected in 1921. The new Premier on Apr. 12 issued a Manifesto in which he reviewed past policy and his future proposals. Upon the dominant political issue of the year, the question of the Grain Growers going into Provincial politics as in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, he was explicit: "Most of the members of the Government and its supporters in the Legislature are members of this Association, which they joined as a farmers' organization admitting all on an equal basis, regardless of race, religion or political belief. As its membership is open on equal terms to men and women of widely divergent political views, the Association in the

past has kept itself clear from the suspicion of working for the political advancement of any man or set of men. It is my sincere hope that this farmers' organization x x x will not set up, either actually or by implication, a political test for membership." Mr. Dunning went on to accept responsibility for the policies put before the people at the 1921 Elections and he specified his platform as follows:—

(1). Continued application of the Co-operative principle to economic problems connected with production and marketing.
(2). A soil survey of the Province by the College of Agriculture and the establishment of Demonstration farms by the College.
(3). A thorough investigation of the problem of Tuberculosis and provision of facilities to cope with the disease.
(4). Continued vigorous enforcement of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act in accordance with the expressed will of the people.
(5). Continued Educational progress, keeping, always, in view that every child must have an efficient elementary education, a thorough knowledge of the English language and the widest opportunities for higher education.
(6). Further development of Provincial highways and assistance to municipal Councils in the construction of main roads leading to market towns.
(7). Extension of the Provincial Telephone system as fast as increasing business warrants.
(8). Continued assistance to farmers in purchasing Livestock, further development of the work of the Farm Loan Board and continued financial assistance to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the Co-operative Creamery Co. and the Co-operative Stockyards.
(9). Continued effort for reduced freight rates and acquisition of Natural Resources.

The Government proposed to "avoid on the one hand the expensive errors of extreme radicalism and on the other hand the equally harmful errors of reactionary policies." On Apr. 14 it was stated that Mr. Dunning had replied to the Federal proposal as to Natural Resources and had defined his basis for settlement: "Surely a superior Government cannot deal with the resources within the boundaries of a Province in any way it may choose and then refuse to consider the giving of compensation for the resources that have been alienated." Accompanied by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, the Premier was in Ottawa on Apr. 18 and discussed the question there with Ministers and officials. On June 1st the Association of Rural Municipalities submitted to the new Cabinet 32 Resolutions recently passed at their Convention. Meantime, Messrs. Cross, Gardiner and Uhrich had been re-elected by acclamation in their ridings. A contest which took place in Happyland (June 26) on the sitting member's death—Stephen Morrey—was the first test of the new Government's position and of the Grain Growers' new political policy. It resulted in the election of the Government candidate, F. R. Shortreed, over A. E. M. Duffy (Prog.) by a majority of 555.

On July 10 a Conference occurred at Regina between Hon. H. Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General, and Mr. Dunning and Colonel Cross of Saskatchewan as to organization of a joint Wheat marketing policy and action upon

the Federal Wheat Board proposals. Messrs. Stewart and Riddell were the choice of the two Governments but they declined to act as did four others nominated. When he found it impossible to revive the Board Mr. Dunning wired the Federal Premier on Aug. 16 that: "The Saskatchewan Government believes it will be financially harmful to all Canada, if the Western crop is rushed to market under present disorganized financial conditions. The Government intends calling a meeting of the principal creditor classes in an endeavour to secure co-operation in bringing about steadier marketing."

This meeting was called by the Premier for Sept. 13 and the chief Mortgage and Loan Companies, Municipal, Lumber, Retail, Implement, Co-operative and Credit Associations were invited to send representatives; the Banks were not included in the gathering but there was a large attendance with Mr. Dunning in the chair. In his address the Premier stressed the danger of the various creditors demanding full payment from the farmers as soon as the crop was released and thus forcing quick sales at low prices: "There are two phases of the problem. On the one hand the Government is receiving stronger demands than ever for the declaration of a Moratorium as a result of the activities of sheriffs and bailiffs. On the other hand, we are receiving complaints from creditors that they are not getting the service they should from the sheriffs. There is no doubt as to the objections to a Moratorium and its effects on the credit of the Province and of its people; but if prices at the country elevators go down to 70 cents a bushel, the crop will not be able to liquidate the farmers' debts."

W. R. McConnell, President of the Saskatchewan Land Mortgage Association, declared that its members had over $100,000,000 invested in the Province and had more interest in the development of the country than any other class of creditors and it was their desire to keep the farmer on the land. One speaker said the trouble was largely due to bad business methods amongst the farmers; another said that only about 10 per cent. were being sued and another wanted a Conference for the relief of creditors. Mr. Dunning finally said that the Government's decision as to a Moratorium would be based upon (1) the continued piling up of costs under present methods of collection and (2) the price of wheat. On Nov. 23, after his return from Ottawa where, with Mr. Mackenzie King and the Premiers of Alberta and Manitoba he had again discussed the Natural Resources issue, he described his policy as "continuance of the present subsidy in payment for those revenues which have already been alienated" *plus* control of all Provincial lands and resources.

The Special Session and Wheat Marketing Issue. A special Session of the Legislature was called, to meet on July 20, in order to deal with the Wheat Marketing issue which had, meanwhile, developed much importance and, regarding which, the Government and U.F.A. members had met in conference on July 15. The

House was opened by the Lieut.-Governor in a brief Speech from the Throne stating that legislation to supplement the Dominion Wheat Board statute would be presented with, also, a Bill relating to the licensing and bonding of grain commission merchants in the Province—made necessary by recent Court decisions affecting the validity of portions of the Canadian Grain Act—and a Bill to provide for payment of Indemnities to the members of the House for the Session. The Address was moved by G. B. Johnston, Melfort, and J. A. Dowd, Kerrobert, and passed after debate. The Wheat Board Bill was an elaborate document presented in an able speech by the Premier; it gave the Board wide powers of control which, practically, covered the handling of the entire wheat-crop of the Province though it did not interfere with Dominion rights to prescribe the duties of the Board; the Government was given discretionary powers as to guaranteeing advances made by the Board, for the purchase of grain.

The 2nd reading was moved on July 24 and the chief criticism expressed was as to the drastic character of the Bill and the compulsory powers given; the answer being that conditions were such as to make this imperative. The measure was supported by Hon. J. A. Maharg and others of the Opposition and passed in due course together with the Bill licensing Provincial grain dealers and one granting an allowance of $250 to the members present at the Session. Adjournment took place on July 27 and, following that event, Mr. Maharg, ex-Minister of Agriculture and President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was elected House Leader of the Opposition. Following this action came the unexpected difficulty of getting men of the required calibre to represent the Province on the Board and the collapse of the plan as officially presented from Ottawa. Varied discussion ensued and finally, on Dec. 15, at a banquet in Saskatoon, Mr. Premier Dunning, in an elaborate speech, promulgated a new scheme for wheat marketing:—

1. Formation of a Canadian Farmers' Export Company to be jointly owned by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the United Grain Growers, Ltd.
2. Receipt by the Export Company of grain shipments at Lake terminals and issuance by such Company of initial payments by Participation certificates, upon the same principle as the Canada Wheat Board of 1919.
3. Arrangement between the Export Company and parent organizations to receive "street grain" on account of the Export Company at all local Elevators of the parent firms, and to make initial payments and issue Participation certificates thereon.
4. Distribution, at the conclusion of each crop year, of the residue of profits in grain handling by the Export Company on the following basis: Not more than 10 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital invested by the Farmers' Companies in the Export Company; a reserve of not less than 10 per cent. of the balance; distribution of the remainder of the funds derived from the sale of grain to the holders of Participation certificates.

Amongst the reasons given by the Premier for this proposal was the practical impossibility of a Moratorium—except as a very last

resource. For instance: "A Moratorium would have the effect of freezing out Saskatchewan because the coal dealers would either have to pay cash for their stocks or go without." Mr. Dunning summarized the advantages of his new plan as follows: "It would ensure to the farmer the world's average annual market value for his product less proper charges and of these—excepting transportation —all would be under the control of his own organizations." It would apply, if desired, to other grains and would be free for the farmer to patronize or not. Mr. Langley, President of the Co-operative Elevator Co., criticized the scheme as taking the place of the Wheat Board, as having to meet the weakness of all Voluntary Pools—the uncertainty of deliveries—and as subject to competition without the hope of handling more than 25 per cent. of the output of grain. Hon. T. A. Crerar and C. Rice-Jones, General Manager of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., were understood to approve of the plan; H. W. Wood of Alberta described it as an important contribution to a vexed problem; the Manitoba *Free Press* (Dec. 18) declared the plan possible if accorded good will, support and co-operation by both the Companies and the Farmers; the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. made public a Resolution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in favour of a Wheat Board financed by the three Western Provinces; the *Grain Growers' Guide* of Winnipeg supported the project and the Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers (Dec. 29) declared that "every effort must be made to have a Wheat Board established for the handling of the 1923 crop." The two essential partners, therefore, did not seem very friendly.

Prohibition Conditions in Saskatchewan. According to W. J. Stewart, Secretary of the Provincial Liquor Commission, conditions under the 1921 Temperance (Prohibition) Act were satisfactory. Writing to a London (England) journal, *Canada*, on June 17th he stated that in 1913, when the Local Option campaign started, there were 2,970 cases of drunkenness in Saskatchewan; in 1914, with some districts under Local Option, there were 2.142 and in 1915, with the Banish-the-Bar campaign under way, there were 1,062; in 1917 with Government stores closed by free importation from other Provinces, there were 779 and in 1918, with free importation the first half the year only, there were 434; in 1919, with importation prohibited, there were 912 and in 1921, with Provincial Prohibition, in force, there were about 400. According to these figures drunkenness decreased steadily whether liquor was imported or not, prohibited or otherwise.

Under the law of 1921 and 1922 no liquor could be legally sold in Saskatchewan for beverage purposes; it could be prescribed by qualified physicians for medicinal purposes, and sold in 8-ounce bottles by druggists holding permits under authority of the Act and purchased from wholesale vendors under appointment of the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission. Mr. Stewart stated that, in the six weeks prior to the incoming of the new Act (Dec. 15, 1920), 39,373 medical prescriptions were issued for liquor for medicinal requirements, and in the following six weeks only 13,806; in July, 1921,

there were 8,998 issued and in January, 1922, 7,126. As to Export houses the number had been reduced from 58 in 1920 to 14 in June, 1922, and further reduction was expected from the enactment permitting establishment in cities only and imposing a yearly $5,000 tax. The Legislature, also, in its January Session, asked the Federal Government to abolish these warehouses. Meanwhile, conditions of enforcement were not very smooth or easy. On Jan. 16 Mr. Premier Martin received a delegation of influential Regina citizens who protested against liquor conditions throughout the Province and asked the Government to take over the purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors within Saskatchewan. Mr. Martin said that there would be no change of policy by his Government; the Delegation included Major C. E. Gregory, K.C., H. G. Smith, P. M. Anderson, K.C., and Rev. Father MacMahon, Principal of Campion College. The Regina *Leader* (Lib.) in commenting upon this request declared on Jan. 17 that:

> After a fair trial the Temperance Act has shown itself to be unenforceable. The Act was passed at the request of the people and the endeavour of the Government to enforce it has received commendation. At the last Elections there was no suggestion that the Government had fallen down in its adminstration of the Act; a Liquor Commission has been created, the Provincial Police force has been doubled and a vast sum is being spent annually to enforce the Act. Yet, it is found impossible to prevent men and women in Saskatchewan from getting liquor for beverage purposes and getting drunk. The reason for this is that the law has not behind it the sympathy of the people of the Province.

In the Legislature (Jan. 30) Dr. J. M. Uhrich stated that: "The Act, as it is on our statute books to-day, means that the policeman's club must be behind every citizen to make him good and righteous by law. It certainly has not elevated the public morals of the Province." Similar views were expressed by Hon. A. P. McNab, Minister of Public Works. On Mch. 10 the Convention of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities at Saskatoon which, in four years had not formally discussed the question, passed a Resolution, amidst loud applause, asking the Government to take another Referendum relative to the re-establishment of Government dispensaries. In sentencing a rum-runner at Estevan (Mch. 23) Mr. Justice J. T. Brown declared that the conditions arising out of illicit traffic in liquor across the International border were a disgrace to the people of Canada and remarked that half the docket in his Court was occupied with cases arising out of this matter.

The anti-Prohibition element in Regina organized on May 26 a Temperance Reform League, "to assist Temperance and oppose Prohibition and other coercive measures", and A. T. Hunter, Secretary, stated that, without canvass of any kind, a membership of over 1,000 had been enrolled since the organization meeting shortly before; Prince Albert and Saskatoon were also organized and in Moose Jaw a similar body was formed a little later (June 14) with Brig.-Gen. G. S. Tuxford, C.M.G., D.S.O. as President. H. A. Knight was elected President of the League in Regina and the Executive in-

cluded a number of prominent citizens. Following this meeting Bishop Harding of Qu'Appelle, in addressing the Anglican Synod at Regina, declared that "one feels increasingly that Prohibition is bad for both morals and manners, unjust to the thoughtless, hard on the rich and poor, unfair to the working man and contrary to the sentiment of Christian and liberty-loving people." In the Court of Appeal at Regina (May 31) Mr. Justice J. H. Lamont rebuked the Government Director of Prosecutions, in his fight against liquor infractions, for "using technicalities to defeat the ends of justice."

Another legal matter was the decision of the Court of Appeal, on June 30, by which an amendment to the Temperance Act, coming into force on June 1st, which provided that liquor must not be transported by automobile but by common carrier, rail or water, was declared *ultra vires* of Provincial legislation in so far as it referred to liquor for export. The judgment was unanimous. On Sept. 1st it was stated by the Liquor Commission that 2,500 barrels of beer, valued at $62,500 had been seized since the first of the year. At Ridgedale, on the Saskatchewan River (Sept. 4), a great mass of home-brew material and liquor was seized in a raid and at Shaunavon on the 22nd two carloads of beer were captured. It was announced on Nov. 13 that the Dominion Government, acting by request, had decided to order the closing of Provincial Liquor Export houses on Dec. 15; the 6 establishments were said to have 65,000 gallons of liquor in store.

On Dec. 10 the Rev. W. C.Western, at Regina, denounced Prohibiton as vicious: "It is no deterrent if a man is determined to have liquor; it is still shipped into the Province in thousands of barrels. The Liquor Commission says half of them are seized. I will ask what happens to the other half. Liquor is brewed at home. You can only stop that by a universal inquisition which would be impossible." At the close of the year T. D. Brown, K.C., Director of S.T.A. Prosecutions, stated that in the fiscal year 1921-22 a total of 810 informations and complaints for infractions of the Temperance Act were tried and resulted in 720 convictions. Meantime, the Regina Methodist Conference had asked (May 31) for "a vigorous and insistent enforcement" of the law and endorsed the Liquor Commission in its policy; the Saskatchewan Methodist Conference (June 10) requested the Government to appoint travelling magistrates to try cases under the S.T.A. and to abolish Export liquor houses. It may be added that the Chairman of the Liquor Commission was R. E. A. Leach with A. G. Hawkes and W. J. Bell as members.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This powerful organization was a factor in all the chief public interests of Saskatchewan at this time; so far as membership was concerned it controlled the Legislature and Cabinet of the Province—with an interchange of leadership; at the annual Convention of Feb. 13-17 grain marketing problems and the question of Provincial political action were dominant considerations; in Co-operative matters the

Association led or supported the Municipal Hail and Stock Growers' Associations, Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., and Co-operative Elevators Co., Ltd., with also an interchange of members and leaders.

What was called the Farmers' Parliament, in its 21st Convention at Regina, had 800 accredited delegates present with Hon. J. A. Maharg, M.L.A., in the chair, an address of welcome from Lieut.-Governor Newlands and from Hon. George Langley of the Co-operative Elevator Co.; 12 Progressive members of the Dominion Parliament were present and Norman Lambert of Winnipeg, and W. J. Orchard were amongst the speakers. Mr. Maharg, in his address, declared that Wheat Board control of the crop in 1921 would have meant upwards of $60,000,000 more in price to the farmers; he summed up their essential policy as (1) a Canadian-wide recognition of the importance of Agriculture, (2) re-creation of the Wheat Board, (3) reduction of freight and express rates, (4) opening of the U.S. market, (5) extension of railway branch lines and (6) more diversified farming. J. B. Musselman, Secretary of the Central Board and Managing-Director of the Association, asked for confirmation of the Board's action during the Federal elections in supporting Progressive candidates and this was given by an overwhelming vote; there was a keen fight upon the question of allowing Members of Parliament or Legislatures to hold office—which involved Mr. Maharg and the Presidency—and the vote was so close that Mr. Langley, as Chairman, at first declined to decide but finally announced the Resolution lost; the Treasurer's statement showed $29,780 received in the year 1921 and $32,084 expended and the membership showed a decrease from 29.294 in 1920 to 21,270 on Feb. 6, 1922.

An important incident of the meeting was the presentation by J. B. Musselman of a legal opinion on the Wheat Board matter which he had obtained from C. E. Gregory, K.C., and in which the latter said: "I am strongly of the opinion that a compulsory Wheat Board acting under Federal legislation would be *ultra vires* so far as it attempted to control the sale of wheat within the Province and the attempted enforcement of such legislation would, I fear, give rise to considerable litigation." Mr. Maharg was re-elected President for the 12th time by a large majority over W. J. Orchard, Chairman of the Provincial Political Committee; George Edwards of Markinch was chosen Vice-President, and Mrs. John McNaughton of Harris, Dr. T. A. Patrick, Yorkton, A. G. Hawkes, Percival, C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia, and J. B. Musselman, Directors-at-Large. Other members of the Executive were W. J. Orchard, Tregarva and Thos. Sales, Tantallon. The Resolutions were many but the chief ones may be summed up as follows:—

1. Asking that the Federal Income Tax be changed so that a farmer would be taxed on his average income for a three-year period.
2. Favouring co-operative abattoirs and cold-storage plants and urging farmers to co-operate with each other in the matter of using farm machinery and avoid buying until the price bore a proper relationship to the selling price of farm products.

3. Asking the Federal Government and the Railway Board to reduce, immediately, the freight rate on basic commodities such as grain, livestock, coal and lumber, to the 1917 basis.

4. Asking an amendment to the Dominion Lands Act, to allow women the same rights as men in filing on homesteads.

5. Advocating the transfer of Natural Resources by the Dominion Government to the Provinces.

6. Asking the Dominion Government for extension of time in the purchase price of pre-emptions, without interest, to all settlers still resident in such areas.

7. Recommending to the Dominion Government that payments for stock and equipment purchased under the Soldier Settlement Act be made to commence the third year.

8. Urging the regulation of the supply of farm labour and the standardization of farm wages.

9. Demanding the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board to handle the crop of 1922 and until such time as world conditions again become normal and, further, that the former Chairman and Vice-Chairman (James Stewart and F. W. Riddell) be invited to resume its active management when reconstituted.

10. Requesting a Supreme Court ruling on the validity of the Canada Grain Act and its amendment to require grain commission firms to be bonded for $50,000; Urging a thorough, unbiassed, investigation of the Grain trade.

11. Urging the Federal Government to provide farm capital for the farmers along the lines of the U. S. Farm Loan Board.

44 other Resolutions were referred to the Executive. The vital event of the Convention was that relating to political action. The Resolution was prepared by a Committee from many sent in by Locals and declared that: "Whereas we hold it to be the duty of all citizens to interest themselves in all matters of Government and to express themselves by the exercise of their franchise in elections; and whereas for effectual expression they must group themselves according to the principles and purposes they hold in common; and whereas while facilities have been provided for expression of our common principles Federally, no such provision has been made Provincially; therefore, be it resolved that this Convention favours taking the necessary steps to provide for the organization of the supporters of these principles and objects for Provincial election purposes." Various amendments were moved and the debate was at times stormy; a notable speech was that of J. B. Musselman in which he changed from his past opposition to a present support of Provincial political action; E. A. Partridge, a pioneer in the Association, opposed the creation of a political class group and H. W. Wood urged it; Mr. Dunning, Minister of Agriculture, appeared and spoke as a Grain Grower and member, urged the keeping of the Association clear for all farmers and not for a political portion only and pointed out that, after all, the Association only had 20,000 members out of 200,000 men and women directly interested in Provincial agriculture.

A prolonged discussion took place on how political action was to be worked out and controlled—by the Executive of the Association, its Central Board, the Executive of the outside Political organization for Dominion purposes, or a new Committee. Finally it was decided, on motion of R. M. Johnson, "that the Central Board of

this Association create a Committee to assist those Provincial constituencies that wish to take action, and support the declared principles of the Association, to organize themselves for direct Provincial political action." This general policy aroused strong Liberal criticism and more or less defined the issue as between Mr. Dunning, the incoming Premier, and other Grain Grower leaders who had left the Provincial Cabinet—Messrs. Maharg and Langley with their close supporter J. B. Musselman. The Regina *Leader* (Feb. 18) declared the decision the beginning of the end: "The fact is that no organization such as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has ever become partizan in politics without going to pieces, sooner or later."

On Feb. 28, President Maharg issued a circular letter to all Locals describing the action of the Association and stating it was desired (1) to separate election organizations permanently from the influence and domination of members of the Legislature and Government; (2) to assure the elimination of Government employees from election organizations. At this time, the New National Policy Political Association—the political adjunct of the Grain Growers in the 1921 Federal campaign—published a report of its finances from inception in 1919 to Dec. 31, 1921, with receipts totalling $110,570 and disbursements, in 16 constituencies, of $59,007 or $3,700 per riding (Winnipeg *Guide*, Mch. 1st, 1922). In the same period the Central Board received $23,196 and spent $22,009. Following these incidents the Grain Growers made their first essay as a political organization in the Happyland riding and, as already stated, were defeated by the Government candidate. In July their Executive joined that of the Co-operative Elevators in promising co-operation with the Legislature in Wheat Board arrangements and, at the end of August, the retirement of J. B. Musselman from the Secretaryship of the Grain Growers to become Managing-Director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., marked a complete change in Saskatchewan political conditions.

As the dominating personal force in the Grain Growers, he had assented to and co-operated in its political action against the Provincial Government; he now accepted the chief post in a great business concern based upon Government support; at the same time, Mr. Maharg, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, became Vice-President of the Co-operative Company of which Hon. George Langley was President. These changes were made possible by the Federal appointment of James Robinson, General Manager, to the Board of Grain Commissioners; the three most active leaders of the Grain Growers' Association were thus placed in control of a great Government Co-operative enterprise. What the result would be was a matter of most interesting speculation. A. J. McPhail of Elfros was appointed Secretary of the S.G.G.A. in place of Mr. Musselman. Meanwhile, and as one outcome of the Grain Growers' political discussions, the Farmers' Union of Canada was formed with a Convention at Saskatoon, on July 25-26, at which L. P. McNamee was Chairman and N. H. Schwarz was appointed

Provincial Organizer. A statement was issued declaring that: "The Farmers' Union is purely in politics, in every way in which legislation affects its members; not to create any new party or platform, but to co-ordinate and consolidate the Farmers' political strength in support of the Progressive Party We also wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not agree with Hon. C. A. Dunning when he states that he has no quarrel with the Farmers' organizations on the ground that they are Liberal."

The Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association had, meanwhile, met at Regina in February at the same time as the S.G.G.A. with Mrs. C. E. Flatt in the chair and Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Secretary. There were 46 new Locals formed during the year and the membership was one-third that of the men's organization. In presenting the Directors' Report, Mrs. Ida McNeal of Expanse described the work of the Women's Section as follows: "Many rest rooms have been established, community halls built, district nurses and home nursing courses provided, municipal hospitals advocated and supported, child welfare and public health activities of all kinds recommended; legislative reforms, reading rooms, libraries and educational programmes, dressmaking and millinery courses and home improvement and better marketing facilities for the by-products of the farm, have all been parts of the work. "The following Resolutions were passed: (1) Asking for Government inspection of eggs coming into Canada from other countries; (2) urging amendment of the Elections Act to extend the Federal franchise to all persons who are British subjects by birth or naturalization; (3) asking the Government to amend the Naturalization Act to enable married women to take out personal naturalization papers; (4) demanding a law to prevent unmarried persons living together as man and wife, with such persons considered guilty of a criminal offence and punished accordingly. Mrs. Flatt declined re-election and Mrs. W. H. Firth, Birmingham, was chosen as President and Mrs. McNeal as Vice-President.

Political and other Incidents of the Year. The vacancy due to Mr. Martin's retirement resulted in a bye-election in Regina with D. A. McNiven, a Liberal supporter of the Government, elected by acclamation on Sept. 19; in Cumberland (Aug. 21) D. A. Hall, ex-M.L.A., was elected in place of Hon. George Langley, retired, and as a Liberal —with his two opponents also running as Liberals; in September Mr. Dunning, as Treasurer, issued and sold $2,638,000 of 5 per cent. 20-year bonds at 97·652 for each $100,000. At this time, also, a Report by Rev. H. W. Adcock, Special Commissioner, was submitted as to the best treatment of persons of criminal tendencies with recommendations which included the appointment of a Pshychiatric expert; erection of a Girls' Home, a first offenders' Reformatory and a women's Reformatory, with the establishment of a boys' Detention Home to be called a training school; appointment of an Advisor and Inspector of prisons, etc., and the installation of industries in the gaols of the Province with a Board of Parole to sit monthly and consider the various cases.

The Provincial Police reported, for 11 months of 1922, 10,110 cases of all kinds from all parts of the Province compared with 9,186 in 12 months of 1921; the Anti-Tuberculosis Commission—A. B. Cook, Chairman—reported to Hon. J. M. Uhrich in September and urged con-

struction of two more Sanatoria and the same Minister issued a statement of 22,399 births in 1921, 5,065 marriages, 79 divorces and 6,170 deaths; 70 rural municipalities paid their 1922 levy, in full, into the Municipal Hail Insurance Association with a total of $675,000, while arrears and partial payments made the receipts $1,000,000. The Employment Service Bureau reported for 1922 (Apr. 30) 77,890 applications for work, 87,700 vacancies notified by employers and 69,045 placements; the Minimum Wage Board was stated, by T. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour, to apply to 1,426 female employees' work in 269 business institutions; the Better Farming Train, which toured the Province in June, 1922, under the aupices of the C. P. R. and College of Agriculture, was very successful as an educative and practical influence; the Grasshopper campaign of M. P. Tullis and the Department of Agriculture, in June, throughout 220 rural municipalities, was vigorous and successful in greatly reducing the injury to crops—with 6 train loads of supplies used as poison; J. G. Raynor, Director of the Extension work of this Department, reported for 1922 over 200 Agricultural Societies, operating, with 22,000 members bent upon utilizing improved methods and obtaining practical knowledge; J. G. Robertson, Live-stock Association Secretary, estimated 82½ cents as the average cost of growing a bushel of wheat on Saskatchewan farms in 1922. Government appointments of the year were as follows:

Director of Co-operative Experiments	Ernest G. Booth	Saskatoon
Debt Adjustment Commissioner	Edward Oliver	Regina
Provincial Pathologist	Dr. Francis G. McGill	Regina
Sheriff of Moose Jaw District	Lt.-Col. Norman Gentles, D.S.O.	Moose Jaw
Superintendent of Motor License Branch	Stanley D. E. Flexman	Regina
Commissioner of Child Protection	Frank J. Reynolds	Regina
Commissioner of Government Publications	W. A. McLeod	Regina

Educational Conditions in Saskatchewan. The Hon. S. J. Latta was appointed Minister of Education, on June 14, and A. H. Ball continued as Deputy-Minister. The figures for the fiscal year 1920-21 showed an increase in the aggregate attendance and in the percentage of attendance for Elementary schools. During the fiscal year 90 new districts were organized and 9 were disorganized, leaving 4,480 on Dec. 31, 1921, of which 4,268 maintained schools in operation, while 88 provided educational facilities for the children by transporting them to other school districts. The total number of departments in operation in 1920 was 6,367 and in 1921 5,591; $6,890,375 was expended for teachers' salaries compared with $5,940,868 in 1920 and the total amount expended for all purposes was $12,140,306. The number of pupils enrolled in the elementary schools was 177,968 and the percentage of attendance was 87·38; the figures for high schools and collegiates showed an enrollment of 6,903 or an increase of 986. In order to assist school districts in parts of the Province which had suffered from poor crops, $115,245 was loaned by the Government during the year 1921 and at the end of the year about 200 school districts owed, on account of these loans, $132,368.

There were, on Jan. 1st, 1921, 61 School districts in charge of official Trustees, but during the ensuing year, 32 of these officials were replaced by elected Boards of Trustees. The Strathcona Trust distributed $1,011 to encourage competitions in physical training in the dflwoschools; Cadets numbered 4,947 and camps were held during July and August at Fort Qu'Appelle, Maple Creek, Saskatoon, Kindersly and Prince Albert with 754 cadets and 34 instructors in attendance. An interesting record was made by the 3,773 dependent children of ex-Service men under the Commission for the education of Soldiers' dependent children and whose attendance was 92·7 per cent. Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Director of Education among New Canadians, in his annual Report to the Minister of Education, stated that over 4,000 adults had attended rural evening classes in non-English settlements during 1919-22 and upwards of 18,000 attended illustrated addresses during the year. In 1914, Travelling Libraries, under this Department, were in-

stituted by the Government and packages of 50 books were sent to local Clubs or groups of people in rural districts without charge except for transportation; by 1922 there were in operation 800 sets. The Open Shelf Library consisted of 3,000 volumes, and books were borrowed from it by those desiring more systematic reading than that of the Travelling Library sets.

An important Educational organization was the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association, which held its annual Convention in Regina, Feb. 23-25, with the President, J. F. Bryant, M.A., LL.B., in the chair.* The meeting was attended by 1,110 trustees and much business was discussed and embodied in 67 Resolutions. Of those passed, the more important were as follows: (1) Asking for amendments to the Schools Act to institute the English language as the only language of instruction in the schools of Saskatchewan; (2) urging the establishment of a system of national schools, free from all sectarian influences, with the English language as the sole medium of instruction; (3) affirming that the 40 per cent. efficiency laid down by the Council of Education was not good enough and that the standard be raised to at least 75 per cent.; (4) asking that every amendment to the School Assessment Act, made since the passing of the Saskatchewan Act of 1905, respecting the division of Company taxes for school purposes, be repealed.

The Secondary Education Section held its 2nd annual Convention concurrently with the senior body and urged the Saskatchewan Government to secure Federal grants for capital expenditure for vocational training and asked that the Provincial grant to secondary education be increased from 15 to 50 cents per day. James F. Bryant was elected President for the 5th successive year and A. W. Irwin, of Moose Jaw, President of the Secondary Section. The Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance convened at Saskatoon, Apr. 18, with Resolutions passed: (1) Requesting the Department of Education to set aside a sum of money each year to assist a limited number of teachers in taking post-graduate courses; (2) asking the Department that all text-books be kept in use for a period of not less than three years, that a Committee of teachers be consulted before any change, that the Department take control of the sale of texts to students at cost; (3) urging the Department to arrange, as far as possible, that all permanent 1st and 2nd class certificates be valid in any part of the British Empire and that other British countries be approached to arrange transportation for teachers seeking a change for any specified time; (4) deploring the action of the Department in advertising for experienced and second-class teachers at an initial salary of $1,000 when the Trustees' Association and the Teachers' Alliance had fixed it at $1,200.

The University of Saskatchewan. The place of this University in the life of the Province was an important one and, since its institution in 1910, it had grown steadily in numbers and in the variety of courses offered. The 11th annual Convocation was held on May 5, 1922, when the largest class in the University's history graduated including 56 graduates in Arts, 13 in Science, 8 in Agricultural Science; 1, Pharmacy; 2, Civil Engineering; 11, Law. In addition, 5 graduate degrees were granted *ad eudum*; 13 obtained Masters' degrees, 3 received M.D.'s, while 16 students received certificates as Associates in Agriculture, 7 in Household Science and 36 in Pharmacy. The total registration for 1921-22 was 1,192, including 150 in Motor Mechanics; the enrollment in the degree and certificate courses was 862; the night classes and Teachers' course at the Summer School had a total enrollment of 328 or an increase of 89.

Extension work, in 1921-22, was under the supervision of J. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Director, and, especially in Agriculture, held a very im-

*Note.—For Mr. Bryant's important Address, see Historical Supplement to this volume.

portant place in the curriculum; Short Courses were held in 99 places as compared with 42 in 1920-21 and the total attendance was 18,877; the Better Farming Train was out for 5 weeks and the lectures were delivered to 32,774 persons of whom, over 9,000 were school children; for the Homemakers, 112 Short Courses were given as compared with 93 the year before. President W. C. Murray, in his address at the May Convocation, 1922, stated that, in Agricultural studies, Saskatchewan stood first in Canada with two courses provided. One was the Associate Course for farmers' sons and, of over 430 boys who took the course, 90 per cent. were farming; the other, the Degree Course for specialists in Agricultural Science, received 136 young farmers of whom 29 took degrees.

The Homemakers' Clubs formed a part of the extension plan of the University and, by means of lectures and literature, strove to improve community life. On June 20, the 12th annual Convention was held at the University and Miss A. De Lury, the Director, in her Report, stated that 24 new Clubs had been formed in the year; Short Courses had increased from 83 to 111 though lectures had decreased from 51 to 41: 65 per cent of the Clubs had established libraries; community club rooms had been opened and circular leaflets on community value had been distributed. In connection with re-establishment of soldiers, Dr. Murray stated, at the United Service Institute, on Jan. 18, that the University had assisted in the re-training of over 750 disabled men; free tuition had been given to 50 or 60 men at first and, in 1919-20, 175 had been exempted from fees; 26 members of the Faculty saw active service and the C.O.T.C. had about 170 members. In the Fall of 1922, C. Boville Clark, B.C.L., of Toronto, was appointed Profesor of Law.

Regina College, under Principal E. W. Stapleford, reported a progressive year in 1921-22 with an attendance of 579. The financial statement showed expenditures totalling $117,270 and income from fees $101,503 with $32,795 paid on capital account. Other educational institutions were Moose Jaw College with 133 students in 1922; St. Chad's (Anglican) at Saskatoon, to which Rev. W. T. Hallam, B.A., D.D., of Wycliffe College, was appointed Principal in June, 1922; the Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, with 39 students at the end of 1922 and with $140,000 subscribed for a Building fund out of $175,000 required.

Agricultural Conditions and Other Natural Resources. Saskatchewan produced, in 1922, the largest grain crop in the history of the Province; all grains were of excellent quality and, at the end of the year, Livestock was in good condition with plenty of feed on hand; the grain was marketed rapidly and no great general shortage was felt in the supply of cars; the bulk of wheat was graded as No. 1 Northern. According to the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, the values of agricultural products for 1922 were as follows: Grain Crops $287,270,600; Field Crops $9,606,600; Farm Products $32,850,800; Livestock $175,590,966; Total value $505,318,966. The chief Field Crops were, in detail, as below:

Field Crop	Area Acres	Yield per Acre; Bushel	Total Yield Bushel	Average Price per Bu.	Total Value
Spring Wheat	12,332,297	20·25	250,167,000	.85	$212,642,000
Oats	5,098,104	35·25	179,708,000	.29	52,115,000
Barley	636,456	29·00	18,511,000	.38	6,971,600
Rye	900,931	18·00	16,164,000	.53	8,567,000
Flaxseed	466,177	8·75 centals	4,079,000 centals	1.71 per cental	6,975,000
Potatoes	55,600	72·25 tons	4,012,000 tons	.80 per ton	3,210,000
Hay and Clover	255,024	1·40	360,400	8.00	2,883,000
Fodder Corn	38,645	4·85	187,000	7.00	1,309,000
Other Crops	150,398				2,204,600

The number of horses and mules was 1,152,409, valued at $48,871,265; Sheep were 119,937 and worth $1,343,559 while figures for Swine were, respectively, 563,069 and $10,135,242. Other farm products valued at $32,850,800 were made up as follows: Dairy products $18,620,000; Wool-clip $230,800; Game and Furs $2,000,000; Garden Products $2,000,000; Poultry and its products $10,000,000. Among the problems to which the Saskatchewan Better Farming Commission* applied itself was co-operative grazing and, in March, 1922, the organization of four Associations along this line was announced. Smilar organizations had worked well in the United States and the Commission recommended: (1) That the Department of the Interior give preference to applications from resident farmers organized on this plan; (2) that specified areas to be known as the Puble Grazing Area, be leased as a community pasture to the farmers of the vicinity; (3) that pastures, when organized, be used mainly for cattle raising. Hail Insurance Companies operating in Saskatchewan showed a loss ratio, in 1922, of 34 per cent. of premium income as compared with the average loss over 1909-22 of 59 per cent. During the same period the Companies collected a total of $25,083,410 in premiums and paid out in losses the sum of $14,771,320. The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association reported a surplus of $675,000 on the operations for 1922, out of a total income of $1,080,000.

Agricultural Organizations	President	Address
Saskatchewan Poultry Breeders' Association	W. H. Boyle	Regina
Society of Technical Agriculturalists (South Saskatchewan Branch)	W. W. Thomson	Regina
Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association	R. A. Wright	Drinkwater
Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association	James Dougans	Tregarva
Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association	C. W. Thurston	Regina
Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association	G. N. Buffum	Bechard
Saskatchewan Ayrshire Breeders' Club	W. H. Mortson	Fairlight
Saskatchewan Belgian Horse Club	George Rupp	Lampman
Saskatchewan Clydesdale Breeders' Association	P. A. Taylor	Arcola
Saskatchewan Holstein Breeders' Club	B. H. Thompson	Boharm
Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association	W. N. Catley	Craven
Saskatchewan Shorthorn Breeders' Club	R. A. Wright	Drinkwater
Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association	Frank Byers	
Saskatchewan Dairy Association	O. W. Andreason	Humboldt

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., held its annual meeting at Regina, Nov. 22, 1922, with 330 delegates in attendance. The Hon. J. A. Maharg, in presenting the Directors' report, stated that during this year 332 elevators were operated and handled a total of 34,769,955 bushels of all grains; in addition 2,565,422 bushels were shipped over the platform, making a total handling of 37,335,337 bushels in comparison with 27,990,437 bushels in 1921; the percentages of street and stored grain were 47·7 and 52·3 respectively and the corresponding figures for the previous year 31·18 per cent. and 68·82 per cent. The Commission Sales Department showed 36,519,352 bushels of grain handled or over 97 per cent. of the total at country elevators; the quantity handled by the Terminal Elevators was 22,419,398 bushels or an increase of 38 per cent.; the number of shares in the Company allotted up to July 31, was 75,082, held by 23,014 persons of whom 94 per cent. were resident in Saskatchewan. The balance sheet on July 31, 1922, showed Assets of $7,180,640 and profits of $463,056. On Aug. 28, J. B. Musselman resigned from the Secretaryship of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers to become Managing Director of this Company. The United Grain Growers, Ltd., of Winnipeg and Calgary had a large business in Saskatchewan and, for the first time in its history, reported a loss on the year's operations and passed its dividend for the year.

There were other resources in the Province of great value, exclusive of Agriculture, but they were, up to 1922, little developed. Waterpower, at a minimum flow, was estimated at 513,481 h.-p. and 1,087,756

*Note—See Pages 799 800, *Canadian Annual Review* for 1921.

at maximum flow for 6 months. During 1921, over 50 coal mines were in operation and produced 335,389 tons valued at $838,000 but this quantity was only about one-fifth of the consumption in the Province. The Lignite Utilization Board was formed in 1916 to prepare low grade lignite, in the form of Briquettes, for domestic consumption. By the middle of 1922, the Provincial Government had expended $205,000 as its share of the operating costs of this Board and to the Saskatchewan Legislature, on Feb. 6, Leslie R. Thomson, Secretary of the Board, stated: "We are on the eve of success. We have produced briquettes, although not at commercial cost. But the project is on the eve of success."

The extensive clay deposits on Lake Wapawekka were in close proximity to large deposits of silica and Prof. W. G. Worcester, of the University of Saskatchewan, stated that the Province had a greater variety of clays than probably any other in Canada, ranging from the lower grades used in the manufacture of bricks and tiles to a kaolin which burned as white as, if not whiter than, the best British product. Dr. Worcester, in his Mineral and Geological Survey of Northern Saskatchewan, also reported the presence of Benton oil shale in the Bear Mountains carrying a content per ton of shale of 7½ gals. of oil, 1,893 cu. ft. of gas and 10½ lbs. of ammonium sulphate. In the same district he noted a bogore showing an analysis of 49 per cent. of metallic iron. The Motor Vehicles in Saskatchewan, in 1922, were 61,367; there were 51 Milling plants producing, in 1921, $15,532,306; the building construction of 1922 was $5,034,400.

The Greenfield Government in Alberta; Administration, Politics and Legislation.

The Government of the Hon. Herbert Greenfield, representing the United Farmers of Alberta, with a majority in the Legislature of 19 over all party opponents, had to face, in this year, difficulties of a general nature rather than political. The fall in agricultural prices and the closing of the United States market to Alberta cattle; the failure of crops in Southern Alberta where, by the year ending September, 1922, the Government had directly, or by the loan of its credit advanced $3,000,000 for purposes of relief; the coal mine strikes and Labour difficulties—all combined to make conditions of government onerous. On Jan. 6 the Union of Alberta Municipalities asked for abolition of School Boards in certain cases, appointment of a Tax Commission, a division of the Auto licenses with municipalities and power to impose added licenses, a Town Planning Act and re-arrangement of the method of collecting School taxes. To this and other Delegations Mr. Greenfield or the Government took the line of caution.

At this very time the Premier had been in Winnipeg discussing freight rates, resources and other problems with the other parties to the controversy and, on his return (Jan. 9), declared that: "There should be no encouragement of wholesale immigration into Alberta from anywhere, until economic conditions in the Province and in the West, have been so adjusted, in respect to freight rates, marketing and natural resources, that there will be a reasonable prospect of prosperity for the immigrant." The Government, at the beginning of this year, had to finance $10,000,000 of maturing indebtedness, to meet the Southern demands for aid following two years of crop failures, to handle the U.F.A. proposals for a Provincial Bank and the desultory pressure for a Moratorium. At the same time an

influential meeting in Edmonton on Jan. 24 urged the Government to authorize an appropriation of at least $2,250,000 to be spent on a Good Roads programme in the next two years. A large Municipal delegation were told by the Premier on Jan. 30 that there would be no drastic changes in the Taxation methods of the Province at present and no abolition of the Supplementary Revenue Tax for some years to come.

On Feb. 6 the Southern Alberta Survey Board, which had been appointed by the Government in November, 1921, to make a Report upon conditions in that part of the Province, and as to Irrigation possibilities, presented its conclusions; the members were C. A. Magrath (Chairman), W. H. Fairfield, A. A. Carpenter and G. R. Marnoch and the findings, apart from Irrigation matters, were very similar to those of the Saskatchewan Better Farming Commission of 1921. The area affected by the Alberta Enquiry was about 12,000,000 acres of which 1,750,000 acres were irrigable; the cost of irrigating the whole region would be at least $70,000,000 and take two to five years to complete but a reasonable portion could be dealt with for half that amount; important recommendations were made as to the order of developing irrigation projects already in course of promotion, as to international arrangements for the construction of impounding dams, and for the development of interest in irrigation study among agricultural students. Of the total irrigable area, 250,000 acres were at this time under ditch.

The general conclusion was that the Government should finance Irrigation districts only in ratio to the progress made in the Lethbridge Northern and United Irrigation projects; if the rate of progress in colonizing these lands was promising, the financing of the South MacLeod Irrigation district should next be handled; and, following on, such other districts as might be selected. The document was a most elaborate one and the recommendation as to relief of settlers included a continuance of Government guarantees of money for the purchase of seed grain for the new crop and, also, for horse feed when required. These advances should only be made to the man farming an acreage which he could handle himself and co-operation of the Provincial and Dominion Governments was advised. As to the rest the Commissioners found in the section examined a uniform richness of soil with a potentiality, "if carefully used, for quick convertibility at the hand of man into immediate wealth by the production of grain." Irrigation would mean much for the whole Province. There was, however, little likelihood at this time of the project being developed on a large scale; as Mr. Greenfield put it, irrigation and colonization must go together. A beginning had been made, however, and in June it was stated that a land-settling scheme was under way in the Lethbridge Northern district with lists completed and a total of about 30,000 acres of improved farmland available for settlement. In July it was announced that the Premier had decided against a Salvation Army scheme for bringing in boys and women from Great Britain.

E. J. Fream of Calgary, Secretary to the United Grain Growers, was, on June 9, appointed Government Commissioner for Southern Alberta Relief and machinery was soon in operation with headquarters at Calgary. One of Mr. Fream's objects was to adjust matters between residents in the drought area and their creditors so as to avoid recourse to legal proceedings; arrangements were made for bringing debtors and creditors together and conferences were held, with the Commissioner acting as intermediary. This was only one of the Government's efforts. During the three-year period involved, altogether, there was $1,253,202 guaranteed on farmers' seed grain notes and afterwards paid by the Stewart or Greenfield Government; there were loans to School Districts of $191,434; and expenditure on seed-grain and relief, $407,303; excess cost of Public Works undertaken as a Relief measure $93,465; additional guarantees for seed grain, seed rye and relief, $967,298. The operations of the 1922 Commissioner were most satisfactory and great relief was afforded to the farmers of the dry belt; from all over the Province Mr. Fream's advice and help was sought by farmers upon many matters; during his six months' administration Farmers' debts totalling $25,000.000 were handled, re-arranged or adjusted; about 10 per cent. of the 20,000 farmers in Drought areas took advantage of the Government loans. On Oct. 17 it was announced that he had accepted a position on the Provincial Public Utilities Board and was to take office on Dec. 1st; in the interim a Northern system of voluntary help to the farmer along the lines of adjustment was developed.

In the Natural Resources matter, Mr. Greenfield was disposed to doubt some of the benefits expected to come from securing control of Provincial lands; he pointed out in a statement issued on May 15 that the Department of the Interior in 1919-20 had spent on these lands $1,304,312 and only received from them $1,805,312; Alberta, therefore, wanted compensation and wanted it to go back beyond 1905 because, out of 13,041,729 acres granted from within the boundaries of Alberta as now existing, 10,969,805 had been given to Railways prior to that date; he took part in the various negotiations and, with his Attorney-General, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, supported the other Western Provinces until the failure to come to any Dominion agreement was announced. Following the autumn Conference, the Premier issued a statement (Nov. 29) declaring that Alberta was justly entitled to compensation for such of its resources as had been alienated for Federal purposes, and, especially, for the 6,400,000 acres disposed of just prior to the creation of the Province.

This land, capitalized at $1.50 per acre and repaid in annual instalments for a term of years, would just about equal the present cash subsidy for 10 years, instead of the three years offered by Mr. Mackenzie King. During his visits to the East in this connection, Mr. Greenfield appeared, on May 26, before the Railway Costs Committee at Ottawa and testified as to Western agricultural conditions affected by the freight rates; he urged the revival of the Crow's Nest rates and, about this time, he also spoke to the Empire Club in Toronto and the Canadian Club in Montreal. During the summer,

the Government made great efforts to control and check the grasshopper plague, early preparations were made, and $65,000 appropriated. Many hundred car-loads of poison were shipped to all danger points and, by August E. H. Strickland, Provincial Entomologist, declared the menace to be definitely checked with not more than 3 per cent. of the crop injured in the districts concerned.

The Natural Gas question was one of popular interest at this time. District Judge A. A. Carpenter was appointed by the Government in July to enquire into the Provincial situation, including sources of supply, methods of development, franchises and condition of service, the domestic and industrial utilization of gas and the prices at which service was being given. The immediate cause was the controversy aroused by the desire of the City of Calgary, through the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co., to use an additional supply from the Redcliff-Medicine Hat gas field and the opposition of various interests in other cities. Amongst those heard by Judge Carpenter was Wm. Pearce, the C.P.R. statistical authority, who stated on July 20 that consumption of natural gas in Alberta ought to be limited at once to domestic uses, and that all citizens of Alberta should feel they had an equity in this resource of the Province, without regard to location. The dispute turned, also, upon the probably limited duration of the gas fields in question and the advisability of the Calgary Company utilizing certain interests in the Foremost Gas fields first.

An Interim Report on Aug. 10 gave elaborate data as to the depletion and general conditions of the Gas fields but made no specific recommendations. Calgary was urged from other sources to go to Foremost and thus save Redcliff for Medicine Hat and Edmonton. A Conference took place with the Government and the other centres concerned on July 27 but without immediate result; a little later the Premier decided not to grant Calgary's application and the Company's specific request for the right to connect Redcliff by pipeline with Bow Island. Following this the Gas Company sought to raise its rates in Calgary and, in October, Mr. Greenfield offered to mediate in the difficulty; the result was an all-round agreement in which Calgary and the Company got Redcliff gas under restrictions and the local rates were satisfactorily adjusted; at the same time an Order-in-Council reserved to the Government Natural Gas rights within a certain area of Redcliff. A further Gas complication was the relationship of the Northern Alberta Natural Gas Co, to the City of Edmonton and this was before the Public Utilities Board in October. There was, also, a dispute between the City of Lethbridge and the Canadian Western Company and a Court decision on Oct. 28 in favour of the City. It may be added that Government appointments of the year included the following: Colin G. Groff as Publicity Commissioner; H. G. Dimsdale as Highways Commissioner; Howard W. Tye as Superintendent of the Provincial Railway—Lacombe and Northwestern; Walter Smitten as Commissioner of Labour.

Administration of Alberta Departments. The new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. George Hoadley, had to deal with varied difficulties during 1922; for this calendar year his Deputy-Minister, H. A. Craig, declared that, upon the whole, agricultural conditions had not improved, with lack of moisture chiefly responsible for a short crop. He stated that the farmers had wanted to reduce their acreage but found it difficult to do so; that better control of weeds and careful cultivation of smaller farm units were essential and, with more intensive work, were being realized; that Alberta had won phenomenal success at the International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago with W. J. Biglands of Lacombe winning the championship in Oats and others in Alberta the 1st Prizes in barley, peas and rye; that a number of farmers had started the production of registered seed grain with the Department, during 1922, operating a plant for re-cleaning such grain and 20,000 bushels received and treated; that good yields of corn were being obtained in the South and sun-flowers extensively grown for sileage purposes; that sweet clover was being developed as a successful pasture and fodder crop and that over 1,000 trench silos were in use in the Province and were being encouraged by the Department with excellent result.

Mr. Craig added that: "We have come to realize of late years that the Province has been overstocked with cattle, sheep and horses. In cattle, particularly, there has been heavy liquidation, 90,000 head having gone through the Edmonton Stockyards and 113,000 through the Calgary Stockyards in 1922. Farmers have come to the conclusion that it is wiser to reduce their herds to the number which they can be sure of feeding well through the winter." A very marked development in the Dairy business was reported and the output of Butter substantially increased with an estimated $250,000 added to the farmers' income; so in the Poultry and Egg Marketing Service of the Department with quality and quantity of shipments alike increased. The special reports of S. G. Carlyle, Live-Stock Commissioner, C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, and W. J. Stephen, Field Crop Commissioner, provided much useful information. Though decreases were reported by Colin G. Groff, Publicity Commissioner, in the number of Horses, Cattle and Sheep from 1921, the figures of comparison with 1917 were not marked in this respect while the values showed a decline of nearly $60,000,000; in 1921 and 1922, however, the total values were almost identical. Similarly with grain, which had fallen one-half in value since the War-year of 1917 the difference between 1921 and 1922 was only $9,000,000.

Mr. Hoadley had charge of many important interests—the Agricultural College and Agricultural Schools, the Co-operative Marketing of Dairy and Poultry products, the Seed Grain and Grading services, Special Courses and Lectures for farmers and Extension work amongst farm women. Helpful literature was issued covering such subjects as Soil Cultivation, Seed and Seeding, Weeds, Irrigation, Grasshoppers, and a dozen other matters. The Federal Government's grant of this year for Agricultural Education was $66,965. Speaking on Feb. 14, the Minister stated that the Provincial grants

for Alberta Fairs in 1922 would amount to $155,000; the Mixed Farming train which toured the Province in February and March proved very popular with an attendance of 13,329 at the Lectures and demonstrations given; the grading of cream during this year was the first adoption of such a system in Canada.

In an address at Lloydminster (May 24) Mr. Hoadley outlined some of the changes he had inaugurated such as elimination of the Cream-buying stations, abolition of pasture leases to sheep, closing of two Demonstration farms, cutting the grants to Fairs, and selling the Government stallions. They were partly due to economy but, as to sheep, he wanted to see only a limited number on farms as the grass could be put to better use and the money spent on the Demonstration farms was better expended on Agricultural Agents. As to this, official figures published in June showed a Capital expenditure of $512,492 upon Agricultural Schools and Farms between 1911 and 1921 and on Income account $666,040 while the Revenue of that period was $333,284. His fight against the Grasshopper plague was a vigorous one costing about $250,000; his policy of cutting off payment of railway fares for delegates to the Women's Institute annual Convention was not popular but was done for reasons of economy. Replying on Oct. 29, while acting as Prime Minister, Mr. Hoadley denied charges in a Toronto newspaper as to wholesale exodus of farmers from Southern Alberta: "There are 83,421 farmers in the whole Province of which number 18,491 are situated in the area under consideration and of these 115 have applied for removal to other localities." In this connection, his Department was offering a special plan under which a carefully selected list of farmers could move to new allotments of land on a crop-payment basis.

The Hon. Alex. Ross, as Minister of Public Works, had charge of Highways and, also, of the Labour Bureau. The work of making roads in Alberta was not yet highly developed though the attractions of the Province to motor tourists were obvious; improvement of market roads and construction of colonization roads had long been the main objects. The Greenfield Government had decided upon a larger programme and the appointment of a Commissioner to carry out its policy and that of the Legislature in its 1921 Session which voted, for the Public Works Department $3,110,019 chargeable to Capital, and $1,676,771 from Income account; of this $1,000,000 Capital expenditure was for Highways construction and maintenance, with another $350,000 voted from Revenue account; for maintenance of local and district Highways $300,000 was authorized from Income, while contemplated Bridge construction called for $600,000 with another $90,000 for new Ferries and maintenance.

This money was not all expended though detailed totals were left, apparently, to the Provincial Treasurer. J. G. Robertson, Deputy-Minister, in his annual Report for 1922 stated that: "While a considerable amount of construction work was done on some of the main highways ,this work consisted of extending roads already begun, and linking up portions already constructed. Owing to lack of moisture throughout the summer it was considered inadvisable to

carry on an extensive construction programme. We, therefore, expended less than 25 per cent. of the appropriation."

As to Bridges, 342 were constructed and 159 maintained and in Ferries 65 were under operation. The Provincial goals at Fort Saskatchewan and Lethbridge were under this Minister and showed a combined net cost for the year of $131,770. W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, reported returns from 900 Industries with a pay-roll of $23,368,632 and 23,746 male and 2,243 female employees, over 18, and 427 of both sexes under that age. By legislation of 1922 the Bureau was charged with administration of the Alberta Government Employment Bureau, the Act respecting Employment Offices, the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act, the Factories Act, and with the duty of licensing moving picture operators. The organization of the Minimum Wage Board was carried on with 31 conferences at which were present representatives of employers and employees; they were held in Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Blairmore, Drumheller and Wetaskiwin. According to J. W. Mitchell, Director of the Employment Service, 55,958 men and women were placed in positions during 1921 with 76,732 applications made and 63,298 vacancies offered.

The new Highways Act of 1922 was similar in many respects to that of 1918 which, in various details, was never applied. Roads were classified and divided into four divisions: Main highways, Market roads, Local roads and Colonization roads. The administrative system, however, was entirely different. Main highways were to be built and maintained entirely by the Government instead of, as formerly, by a joint contribution. Market roads were to be built by the municipalities and the municipal districts entrusted with this work were to be aided by Provincial grants and subject to the direction of the Departmental staff. Local roads used for local traffic only, were to be built and maintained by the municipalities and Colonization roads, built through unsettled territory to provide service for settlers far removed from existing utilities, would be handled by the Department.

As to Bridges, the Province had spent over $5,500,000 since 1905, and over $3,000,000 in wooden bridges; many of the latter required, in 1922, to be replaced. In addition to supplying bridges, almost $1,000,000 had been spent in providing a Ferry service, operated by the Province, at an annual cost of $90,000. Mr. Robertson, in an article in the Calgary *Herald* of June 3rd, stated that: "In the settled portion of Alberta not including the cities, towns, villages and hamlets, we have 166,000 miles of road allowance, 92,000 sections of land and 106,000 resident ratepayers. The main Highway system constructed and maintained by the Provincial Government covers 3,000 miles of road. The secondary system, or what might be termed the main market roads, total 7,000 miles." Under existing conditions, the Deputy-Minister did not favour building hard surfaced roads. The Dominion grant for Highways of which Alberta's share was $1,150,000, upon expenditure of $3,125,000 by the Province, was not yet taken up; Alberta was urged at

this time to assume its share ($2,250,000) of an asphalt highway stretching from Banff to Winnipeg.

As Minister of Health and Municipalities, in a Province where distance and isolation at times made conditions exceptional, the Hon. R. G. Reid had no easy task. On Feb. 2nd the Minister announced an important re-organization of the Hospitals branch with Arthur K. Whiston assuming a new position as Supervisor of Organization and oversight of the business management of all hospitals. Mr. Whiston also remained in charge of Municipal Hospital Districts; closer co-operation and better business regulation were expected to follow. Extension in the work of Public Health Nurses was also developed with 21 Nurses, in 1922, throughout the Province; their work consisted in carrying on a health propaganda and education of the people in healthy habits of life, instruction of mothers in the care of children, inspection of pupils in the Public schools, examination of the younger children in clinics, and the conducting of lectures and demonstrations. Mr. Reid, in *The U.F.A.* monthly (Apr. 15) defined the work of this Department and paid special tribute to the District nurses, who were assigned to the outer edges of settlement where doctors were not available and who were called upon, often, to endure great hardships and even to risk their lives to help the pioneer settlers; he reviewed, also, the decrease in recent years of infant mortality and the growth of Municipal hospitals with 12, now, in the Province.

As to Municipal Affairs, the Province had six cities, 54 towns, 119 villages, 168 municipal districts and over 200 improvement districts. The powers of self-government were vested in cities by special charters, while in towns, villages and municipal districts, such powers were conveyed in appropriate Acts. In the unorganized territories or improvement districts, the Minister was vested with all the powers enjoyed by the Council of a municipal district and the Department was responsible for the levy and collection of taxes and care of the indigent sick, while the Department of Public Works constructed and maintained roadways, bridges, and other improvements. In 1922 the Municipal Department collected through Tax proceedings, from school districts, the sum of $77,695; the liability in Seed grain loan collections at the end of this year was $2,205,556; there was, also, a total of notes on Relief account held by the Banks, guaranteed by the Province and unpaid, of $991,329 as to which collection lay with this Department; the Revenue of the Department in 1922 was $2,651,446.

Under the Improvement District tax levies the outstanding arrears of this year were $2,801,470 and the assessed valuation was $116,874,919. H. Milton Martin, Commissioner under the Property Act, reported to J. H. Lamb, Deputy-Minister; H. M. E. Evans, for the Municipal Finance Commission, dealt with towns and villages desiring financial relief or re-arrangement of Debentures, etc.; W. D. Spence, Tax Commissioner, and the Assessment Equalization Board handled various Tax matters; the latter was composed of J. H. Lamb, (Chairman), A. J. H. Donahoe, S. B. Ferris and W. T. Jackman and promised a full Report, shortly, as to its Province-wide

enquiries. Mr. Reid, in this connection, told the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts (Nov. 2nd) that the position of Secretary-Treasurer of these Districts was most important, that in the past year there had been 14 defaulters, that in future it might be well to have appointments approved by the Minister.

Mr. Greenfield was Provincial Secretary as well as Premier and his report as to Provincial registrations, fees, etc., showed 294 companies incorporated and registered in 1922 with an aggregate capitalization of $9,524,000 and certificates issued increasing the capital stock of existing companies by $585,000. During the year 39,964 motor licenses were issued with a revenue of $716,873 and the Amusement Tax brought a total of $183,933; the number of admissions taxed were 5,571,179 and the total Revenue of this Department was $2,088,346 or an increase of $389,997 in the year and including, besides the above taxes, $462,691 from Corporation taxes, $185,118 from a Gasoline tax, $188,530 from Railways, $282,690 from mine-owners, $72,131 from Fire and $124,340 from Life Insurance taxes. The Theatres Tax branch reported as to Moving Pictures that 1,415 permits covering 4,328 reels were issued; there were six German productions, two French, one British and one purely Canadian—of the balance all were American.

The Superintendent of Neglected Children (K. C. McLeod) reported to the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General, as to administration of The Children's Protection Act, the Juvenile Courts Act, The Dominion Delinquents Act, and The Mothers' Allowance Act. He stated that the number of mothers drawing allowances on Dec. 31, 1922, was 619 and the total paid in that year $252,243 and, in 1921, $207,143; that the children brought before the Juvenile Court numbered 453 and the number dealt with in Children's Shelters 833. The Hon. Vernor W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, was, during this year, also given charge of Irrigation matters. The Government-controlled Railways were still in a difficult position resulting from depressed conditions and the Government, at the end of 1921, had $4,334,811 invested, as advances, in the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C., the Central Canada, the Alberta and Great Waterways and Lacombe and North Western, with a total Railway guarantee (chiefly C.N.R. and G.T.P.) on 3,515 miles, of $59,335,170. To this Minister L. C. Charlesworth, Chairman of the Alberta Irrigation Council, reported in March regarding Alberta's Irrigation projects, as follows:—

Taber—17,000 irrigable acres, bonded for $272,000 at cost per acre of $16. Operating.

Lethbridge-Northern—105,000 irrigable acres, bonded for $5,400,000; estimated cost per acre $51.26. Under construction.

United—23,000 irrigable acres, bonded for $645,000; estimated cost per acre $28. Under construction.

South Macleod—61,000 irrigable acres, bonded for $2,050,000. Bill for issue passed in 1922. Estimated cost per acre $27.72. Under organization.

Medicine Hat-Southern—5,400 irrigable acres, not yet bonded; estimated cost per acre $49.80. Organizing.

Medicine Hat-Eastern—5,000 irrigable acres, not yet bonded; estmated cost per acre $61.27. Organizing.

The Lethbridge-Southeastern, included enterprises of 350,000 irrigable acres; Little Bow, 2,786 irrigable acres, not yet bonded and under organization; the Retlaw-Lomond, 100,000 irrigable acres, the Champion District, 50,000 irrigable acres and New West 3,000 irrigable acres*. The Hail Insurance Board of Alberta reported for 1921 that there were 2,054,658 acres insured during the year with a Risk carried of $20,384,106; it was a disastrous year, for storms and Premiums were $711,172 with $769,611 standing for losses; the revenue and expenditure of the year showed a deficit of $274,742 with a 10 per cent. rate not sufficient to cover losses in full. At a meeting of the Board in Calgary (Sept. 15) it was stated that the rate of assessment for 1922 could be fixed at 5 per cent. and that: "The Co-operative plan of protection against loss by hail, as offered under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, is evidently meeting with the approval of the farmers. The saving to them in premiums, covering the four years of operation, amounts to almost $1,500,000 with a reserve of $500,000 established."

Financial Affairs and Mr. Greenfield's Budget. The Premier who was, also, Provincial Treasurer, made his first Budget speech on Mch. 13 and presented a clear, concise picture of the financial position of the Province. He commenced with a description of Agriculture as the basis of prosperity and reiterated his view that markets and right conditions must preceed the Immigrant; quoted Statistical Branch figures to illustrate the influence of freight rates with the statement that if the $82,795,000 of Alberta field crops in 1921 had been grown in Quebec they would have produced $171,506,000; referred to the new Alberta Co-operative Credit Act, the Government guarantee given to Banks for advances made under it and the careful oversight of loans proposed by the Board of Directors —through a Government Inspector whose approval was necessary— with the operation of 7 Societies during 1921-22 and total Loans of $270,000; dealt with Coal production, Agricultural products and other matters. As to Financial policy he was explicit:

> Alberta now enters upon a new phase of its history in that we have reached the stage where we must mark time in the trend of over-expansion that has exceeded, by a considerable margin, the extreme limit of our sources of revenue. The time has arrived when we cannot view with complacency a growing Debt while our population and the resultant limitation of our taxing ability remains, more or less, stationary. That is, perhaps, the most difficult problem that this new Administration will have to deal with—how the ever-increasing demands upon the Treasury may be met without imposing new taxation upon the people of this Province; or, if any taxation must be imposed, what form it should take in order that all classes of the community shall contribute their proper share. x x x Now, whatever the ultimate solution of this problem may be, a fair beginning can be made by a ruthless cutting down of all unnecessary expenditures, elimination of waste and the rejection of demands for new services. The next step will be to postpone such proper claims as may be made on the public purse until conditions warrant the undertaking of them without burdening the taxpayer. We must be economical, not only because we believe in thrift, but because it is absolutely essential to the financial health of this Province.

*Note.—The Reports of Mr. Vernon Smith for 1921-22 were not available in Toronto at the time of writing.

The scriousness of the situation was indicated by the Public Accounts which gave an excess of ordinary Expenditure, in 1921, over Revenue of $2,022,367; it was further illustrated by Mr. Greenfield's statement that "it falls to the lot of this Government to undertake the almost impossible task of finding a way to reduce the total annual expenditure of the Province—a problem made more difficult by the fact that this first year of our Administration required an increase in fixed charges, alone, of $870,000—this being the increase in the interest on Public Debt, exclusive of Telephones." Reviewing past years, he calculated that, between 1905 and 1921, the Income of the Province had fallen short—after deducting surpluses——of the Ordinary expenditure by $5,010,000: "Against this, however, should be set our uncollected Revenues and other sums for the same period estimated at $5,249,992. These outstanding Revenues are to a large extent collectable."

As to details, the Telephone receipts of 1921 were $2,599,990 or $686,076 higher than 1920, while the expenditures were $2,504,147—$624,844 more than in 1921—or a surplus of $95,842. The Telephone business was, the Treasurer thought, in "in a fairly good financial condition." The estimated Revenue for 1921 (calendar year) was $12,778,879 and actual amount $11,086,936; the estimated Expenditure $12,736,294 and the actual total $13,109,303; the estimated Surplus was $42,585, the actual Deficit was $2,022,-367. The estimated outstanding Revenue on Dec. 31, 1921—chiefly unpaid taxes—was $4,183,010. The net Bonded Debt of the Province on Dec. 31, 1921, was $59,010,256 less $1,797,837 of Sinking funds or $57,212,419. This amount plus temporary loans of $2,-000,000, Savings certificates of $3,686,553 and other items, made the total Debt $63,622,985.

The Assets included cash in Bank of $1,429,021 and Telephone plant, etc., $19,795,354; value of Public buildings and sites $10,-257,867; Bridges and Trunk roads $8,791,962 and Railway advances $9,715,880; Deferred Revenue of $5,249,992; Dominion Government items of claim $22,379,136 and unsold School lands valued at $81,186,758 or, with some lesser items, a total of $165,648,682. Guarantees of the Province—chiefly Railways—totalled $28,858,216 of indirect Liabilities. It may be added that the Telephones and Elevator Debt of $21,832,086 were self-sustaining, and that the Assessed valuation of Lands in the Province (1921) was $720,953,-658. The reception of the Budget in the House on Mch. 13, 1922, was unique; it was passed without debate and without criticism from the Opposition; Hon. C. R. Mitchell, the late Provincial Treasurer, described the Premier's statement, afterwards, as eminently fair.

Meanwhile, the independent Auditors, Harvey, Richardson and Co., and G. A. Touche, appointed by the Government, had submitted their Report and emphasized the Premier's statement that there was an excess cash Expenditure, over cash Income, in the years 1905-21 of $5,010,000 and described the fact as a grave indictment of the system used in those years. In the House, the Premier and Mr. Mitchell (Feb. 27) agreed in drawing public atten-

tion to the fact that against this total there were unpaid, but mostly collectible taxes and debts, of $5,200,000. During September it was stated and understood that Alberta had no intention of enforeing a Moratorium sueh as had been proposed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; conditions did not appear to warrant such action, in the Premier's opinion, and his deeision was endorsed by H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta. Between the administration of the Drought Relief Act, the construetion of Irrigation enterprises, the good grain yield of this year and the eourse taken by the Banks and other creditors, the situation showed distinct improvement.

The estimated Revenue for 1922 (without Telephones) was $11,674,560, the aetual Ineome was $9,324,889; the estimated Expenditures were $11,947,402, the actual total $11,235,192; the estimated Deficit was $272,841, the aetual Deficit $1,910,302; the Bonded Debt was $68,827,415 and with other items, the gross Debt totalled $76,944,894 while the balanee of estimated Assets over Liabilities was $80,156,538; the Guaranteed indirect Debt was $30,777,563 on Dec. 31, 1922. The Government had done its utmost, apparently, to reduce expenses and the reduction of $762,231 from the Estimates was the result of elose cutting of items and many refusals to launch into new expenditures; the decrease in Revenue was, obviously, a reflection of existing stringency and unfortunate crop eonditions of 1921. The earlier Session of 1922 saw a new Tax on Gasoline of 2 cents a gallon and the doubling of the tax on Coal by another 5 eents a ton; a new tax on Grain elevators and Produee merchants and higher rates under the Amusement Tax; an inerease in the taxation on Life and Fire Insurance Companies, on Express, Telegraphs and Railways, and an increase on Corporations generally; license fees were imposed for restaurants and $2,000 a year on Liquor export eoneerns with a doubling of the tax on Joint Stock Companies. On Meh. 23 Estimates of $14,747,402 ehargeable to Income and $12,801,184 ehargeable to Capital account were passed.

During 1922 there were various financial incidents of interest. The sale of Provincial Savings Certifieates or bonds, upon whieh the Government paid 4½ per cent., inereased by $664,269 and the total outstanding on Dec. 31 was $4,350,822 with 90 per eent. of the investors Alberta people and 6,000 aeeounts kept by the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, W. V. Newson. The U.F.A. at its Convention (Jan. 20) went on reeord as favouring establishment of a Bank of Alberta with a Charter obtained by the Provineial Government. Nothing was done in the matter but the Government, in June, appointed Dr. D. A. MeGibbon, Professor of Economics in the University of Alberta, to make an investigation into the Canadian Banking Aet as operated in the Provinee and to gather information upon the system; beginning with June 29 at Vermilion the Commissioner held sittings at 14 eentres during July and August and heard the testimony of farmers and bankers and merchants. Meanwhile, the Treasurer had floated several Loans though not nearly as much in amount as the $17,261,730 total sold in 1921. On Jan. 16.

Typical Harvesting Scene in Western Canada—Coaldale, Alberta.

$3,846,000 of 5½ per cent., 25-year, bonds were sold in Toronto at 97·421; on June 1st $450,000 of Irrigation debentures, 5½ per cent. 30-years, were taken in Spokane at 102·227; on July 6 a $3,500,000 bond issue, 5 per cent., 30-years, was temporarily withdrawn on account of the low tenders but on the 7th was sold to a Toronto and New York syndicate at 5½ per cent., payable in 5 years for 99·14; on Sept. 21st a $3,000,000, 5 per cent., 20-year issue of Debentures was taken by the National City Co., of New York and Montreal, at 97·334.

The First Session of the Legislature in 1922. The 5th Legislature of Alberta met in its 1st Session on Feb. 2nd and was opened by His Honour Dr. R. G. Brett with a Speech from the Throne which first expressed appreciation at the appointment of Lord Byng of Vimy as the Governor-General and then noted that economic depression had caused considerable unemployment in the Province; stated that the situation would be met by creation of a Bureau of Labour to care for the problems of Wage earners; promised immediate relief for the farmers who had suffered from poor crops and depressed markets; stated that legislation providing for a Public Highway system and Railway and Telephone extensions would be submitted; mentioned that steps to improve facilities for marketing Farm Products were being considered; stated that the Government would co-operate with other Provinces to urge a reduction in freight rates; declared that the Government would persist in its demand for the return of Natural Resources to the Province; referred to the increased desire for Education and the policy of providing further facilities for students, giving earnest consideration to Public Health, to the increase of Child Welfare Clinics and Public School inspections, with extended organization of Municipal Hospital Districts.

The House, at its opening, consisted of 61 members comprising 42 United Farmers, 14 Liberals, 2 Labour, 2 Independents, and 1 Conservative with 2 seats vacant; Oran L. McPherson of Little Bow was elected Speaker. The United Farmers' preponderating majority was unified in its action and fortified against opposition; at the opening two U.F.A. members nominated Brig.-Gen. J. S. Stewart (Cons.), of Lethbridge, for Speaker but he declined to be a candidate. The Address was moved by Donald Cameron, Innisfail, and seconded by J. R. Lowe, Wainwright, and the debate lasted until Feb. 14, when the motion was carried unanimously. At the beginning of the Session Hon. J. R. Boyle, K.C., Attorney-General in the late Government, was elected Leader of the Opposition.

There were a number of important Bills passed. The Seed Grain Act was similar to that of 1921 but limited the advances for seed to $130 for a quarter section and to any one person $260 in one year; the total advance for this with preceding years, was not to be more than $1,030 on a quarter section and the Government lien on the crop to have priority over all other charges. A Relief Act authorized the Government to advance goods necessary to farmers in drought areas, outside municipal districts, with chattel or land

mortgages or both, as security, and with land mortgages given priority except as to other Provincial claims. Other new Acts validated Assessments made for 1921 by municipal districts based upon acreage and the districts were given powers of tax collection and enforcement; provided for the adoption and printing of statutes and ordinances under the name of The Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922; arranged for the adjustment of inequalities in Assessments; licensed and regulated the activities of Produce merchants; established a Bureau of Labour.

An important Act was that authorizing the creation of a Minimum Wage Board with powers confined to employment in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Blairmore, Camrose, Cardston, Coleman, Drumheller and Redcliff and to provide for a Minimum wage for women. A Commissioner of Highways was appointed by legislation and a Good Roads Board composed of the Deputy-Minister, the Commissioner and three other members was established under which the road system of the Province should be classified, developed and administered. Warehousemen, under another Act, were entitled to a lien on goods deposited for storage and for the amount of lawful charges for storage, lawful claims for money advanced, interest, insurance, transportation, labour, etc.; the Law respecting the Sale of Goods in Bulk, in its applied to sales of traders and merchants, was made uniform as to procedure; provision was made and regulations issued for the inspection of all stock upon entering and leaving any public stockyard, abattoir or place where stock was held; protection was provided against fraudulent or preferential transfers of goods in cases where action was brought within 60 days.

Provision was made for the construction and extension of Provincial railways as follows: A loan of $265,000 authorized for The Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co. to complete extension from mile 37 near Rimbey in a northerly direction for 1½ miles; a loan of $475,000 for the extension of the Central Canada Railway Co. to build 13 miles westward from Berwyn; a loan of $410,000 to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway to extend the line 15 miles west from Grand Prairie. An Act concerning Property rights of a married woman conferred on her power of dealing with all classes of real and personal property and of contracting, sueing and being sued in any form of action or prosecution, as if she were an unmarried woman, and provided that her husband could not sue in respect to any offence done by his wife unless he suffered separate injury.

Loans were authorized on the credit of the general Revenue of Alberta up to $7,800,000 and on credit of the general Revenue Fund up to $3,000,000—$1,000,000 for extension of the Telephone system and $2,000,000 for Public Service. Hospital facilities for the University of Alberta were greatly increased by an Act which transferred the Hospital erected on University lands, to that institution; fixed the amount payable by the City of Edmonton for Hospital up-keep; and altered the constitution of its Managing Board. The Restaurant Act required that all cafés, dining rooms, lunch-counters,

etc., should be licensed to operate and gave instructions as to behaviour under the license. By the Act for the Extermination of Agricultural Pests, all persons in extra municipal areas were required to destroy all pests upon land owned or controlled by them; penalties were stated for non-observance of instructions and provision was made for the Government to supply the ingredients of poisoned bait for grasshoppers to the improvement district, or municipality, in which a mixing station was situated, at one-half the purchase price on an f.o.b. Calgary basis. Appropriations were made from the General Revenue Fund towards expenses of the Public Service in 1921, not otherwise provided, up to $1,202,531; for 1922, $27,548,-586; in estimates for 1923 $6,986,730. Relief was allowed to the owner of any un-subdivided land sold in 1920 for arrears of taxes with opportunity to redeem such land at any time up to Nov. 1st, 1922.

In other new legislation, the Superannuation Act authorized the constitution of a Board consisting of three members to administer its provisions and stipulated the Civil Service requirements under its clauses; the Act for the Temporary Partial Suspension of the Tax Recovery Act suspended all rights to issue a transfer or certificate of title arising from the Tax Recovery Act or its amendments from Mch 17 to Apr. 1, 1922; the Tax Recovery Act, 1922, repealed the previous Act and defined new regulations and their application; the Act for the Relief of the Southern portion of Alberta authorized establishment of a drouth area where required and the subdivision of such area into districts with appointment of a Commissioner for general administration of the Act and a Deputy-Commissioner for each district.

There was, also, legislation voiding every mortgage or charge created after June 30, 1922, so far as any security on a company's property against *bona fide* purchasers and mortgagees was concerned unless the prescribed particulars of the mortgage or charge, together with the instrument (if any), was delivered to, or received by, the Registrar of Companies within 21 days after the date of its creation; ordering a statutory declaration from a creditor for debt due him if such was required by the Sheriff; changing the name Public Service Efficiency Officer to Civil Service Commissioner; declaring that no person should be rendered liable as the father of an illegitimate child unless, before the birth, or within 12 months from the birth of such child, he was declared to be the father by order of a Judge of the District Court in which such person resided; permitting any legally qualified doctor to compound and dispense any drug or medicine upon the prescription of any other legally qualified doctor in any place, other than a city or a town, where there was no druggist; defining the fee for an Insurance agent's certificate in cities of 5,000 or over as $25.00 and in cities of less than 5,000 or in towns, $7.00; declaring that, unless the context otherwise required, the term mortgage should include encumbrance and mortgagor and mortgagee should have the meaning similarly extended; imposing a tax of 2 cents per gallon on the sale of gasoline.

Amending legislation included instructions that the Government grant in aid of Agricultural Societies should, for any Society, bear an even proportion of the total grant; entitled a person to vote and be eligible for election as member of a Hospital Board though he owed money to the hospital district and extended the right to vote to the husband, wife, father or mother, son or daughter of an elector, who was 21 years old and lived with such elector; stated that all appointments to the Public Service except of artisans or labourers, or in any Department certified to be temporary, should be made by the Government on the application and report of the head of the Department employing the person; raised the tax on coal from 5 to 10 cents per ton; authorized the Council of any municipal district to withdraw, under the Act, any or all unpatented lands with Hail Insurance tax in arrears.

The Village Act was amended giving authority to the Minister to establish as a village any portion of the Province of not more than 640 acres containing not less than 25 buildings, occupied as dwelling-houses for at least one month preceding the date of the order; stating that a councillor must be a British subject; and permitting the Council to regulate speed limits within the village and to license and regulate soft drink vendors; declaring that when debentures issued by a village were in arrears prior to May 1st, in any year, all buildings and improvements on land should, without any By-law, be assessed and taxed at not less than 50 per cent. of their value. The Municipal District Act was amended at length and in detail; exemptions as specified in the Improvement Districts Act were extended to include land attached to any hospital receiving aid from the Province; the sections of the Agricultural Societies Ordinance relating to forfeiture of land for non-payment of taxes, were repealed.

The Educational Tax, as applied to a "parcel," was defined to mean a quarter-section or any portion thereof; exemption was extended to three acres for church purposes, to land attached to any Hospitals Ordinance, land covered by water being reclaimed under the Government of Alberta or of Canada, land under the Agriculturtural Societies Ordinance; the exemption as to land under hay permits was confined to those from the Crown; School Trustees were required to be British subjects and able to read and write; Rural high schools were added to the list of schools whose taxes and accounts should be audited; provision was made for the payment of teachers' salaries monthly instead of quarterly; the Board of any district could charge for pupils above the 8th grade a fee up to $3.00 per month; the Minister could allow the Board of a rural school district to extend the winter vacation not more than 4 weeks and correspondingly shorten the summer vacation; "Rural High" was substituted for "Secondary Consolidated" throughout the Act; the grant given to rural schools for equipment for Manual Training, Household Economics, and serving of hot lunches, was extended to consolidated districts; in any rural district all personal property and buildings and other improvements on un-subdivided farm lands

were exempted from taxation; assessment was to be by value and the assessed value of the land as fixed for the purpose of the Supplementary Revenue Tax was to be the assessed value for school purposes.

Amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act regulated the use of chauffeurs, lighting, speeding and impounding; to the Municipal Hospitals Act was added a clause that members of the Board should hold office for two years; the Provincial Board, under the Public Health Act, was given power to make regulations as to site, maintenance and operation of nuisance grounds and as to the disposition nuisances; the Government under the Judicature Act was given power, to, by proclamation, increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta from 5 to 6; the scope of the Succession Duties was extended and the general schedule of rates was increased. Important amendments to the Corporations Taxation Act increased various taxes.

The Discipline Committee, under the Medical Professions Act, was empowered to impose fines for offences from $50 to $500; Chiropractors practising in the Province on Mch. 1st, 1922, were entitled to receive interim licenses permitting practice for one year from that date. The Liquor Act was revised to define the term "druggist" or "chemist"; to authorize the Government to fix the maximum amount of liquor which a Vendor might sell and to fix the maximum number of prescriptions to be issued by a physician; to show the maximum amount of liquor prescribed by a physician and maximum amount of liquor sold by a vendor, or druggist, upon any one prescription; fixed the range of penalties for infraction. The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act was extended so that a Society might consist either of members resident in a municipality or municipalities or in an extra-municipal area or of both. Financial and Liquor legislation are dealt with under other headings. Resolutions of the Session, which adjourned on Mch. 28, included congratulations to H.R.H. Princess Mary upon her marriage (Feb. 28) and one reiterating the "demand for prompt restoration to the Province of its Natural Resources.

The Alberta Special Session of 1922. The Wheat Board question was a dominating issue in this Province, as in Saskatchewan. Following the passage of the Federal Wheat Board Act (June 27) Mr. Greenfield and Mr. Brownlee met the Saskatchewan Premier and Colonel Cross at Regina, on July 10, and agreed upon a Special Session in each Province to pass concurrent legislation; on the 17th the Alberta Premier announced at Edmonton the coming Session of his Legislature. The opening took place on July 25, by the Lieut.-Governor, with a brief Speech from the Throne which first referred to the recent visit of Lord and Lady Byng in the South of the Province and then mentioned the Wheat Board Act as coming into operation as soon as two or more Provinces had enacted enabling legislation with the present Session called to take action in the premises. The Address was moved by A. B. Claypool, Didsbury and G. N. Johnston, Coronation, and passed without division.

Preliminary statements were made by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General, that the Wheat Board Bill was practically the same as that of Saskatchewan; that he had received word from James Stewart, Winnipeg, Chairman of the 1919 Board, that the operations of the proposed Board might involve the credit of the Province anywhere from $3,000,000 to $15,000,000 and could be taken care of by a line of credit established at Banks under Government guarantees; that the Government would insist upon the appointment of Mr. Stewart and F. W. Riddell to the new Board or the selection of equally good men; that the Act passed at the earlier Session imposing a license on grain dealers in the Province would render it unnecessary for the House to take action in this respect.

Mr. Brownless introduced the Bill on July 26 with the statement that: "I do not believe a compulsory Wheat Board is the best and most satisfactory way of handling the wheat. I do not say it will be permanent, but economic conditions make its establishment necessary; I believe that under a Wheat Board the chief difference is in the sympathetic selling agency for the producers, as compared to the open marketing system where there is absolutely no sympathy for the producer." He did not believe in a Voluntary Board: "Suppose we guaranteed it financial support. It would have no marketing, no storing, and no receiving facilities." He did not like the Dominion control of the Board combined with Provincial responsibility but hoped for close co-operation to meet the situation: "Except for control over flour and transportation, this legislation gives the Wheat Board practically all the powers of the Board of 1919; though it will not be national, it has the power to receive grain from any Province." If the Board were not carried away by a spirit of optimism losses would be unlikely.

The Hon. J. R. Boyle, K.C., Opposition leader, objected strongly to the Bill: "I have no hesitation in saying it appears to me to be the most autocratic, arbitrary and reactionary legislation ever passed by a British Parliament in 200 years. What it does is commandeer the wheat crop of the Province. The Government takes the crop, sells it, and distributes the proceeds as it may decide." He criticized the alleged action of the Government in calling "a secret meeting" of the U.F.A. members to consider the measure and its terms. Mr. Boyle did not receive much direct support but there was a good deal of doubt expressed as to the matter; J. C. Bowen, (Lib.) supported the Bill and Hon. C. R. Mitchell (Lib.) said he sincerely hoped this would be the last plea for Provincial guarantee and assistance on a huge scale, in view of the railway, irrigation, drainage, telephones, relief and other matters; Government members did not take much part in the debate except for a brief speech by the Premier and a rather doubtful expression from M. C. McKeen; Hon. C. W. Cross, K.C., (Lib.) supported it as did R. C. Marshall (Lib.), Brig.-Gen. J. S. Stewart, the only Conservative in the House, and Mrs. Nellie McClung. The 2nd reading passed on July 28 without division and, after rapid consideration in Committee, the Bill passed the House on the 29th.

Following this a vigorous debate took place on the Redcliff-Calgary gas question. F. J. White (Lab.) and R. Pearson (Ind.) both of Calgary, moved a Resolution declaring that, in view of the shortage of gas in that city, permission should be granted immediately to cross road allowances (re the Canadian Western Gas Co.) due care and precaution being exercised and, if not settled in this way, that the Public Utilities Board should re-establish the former rate in Calgary. The motion was lost by 9 to 38. A matter of much succeeding discussion was the special Indemnity to members. The amount in Saskatchewan was $250 and the Alberta Bill, as first drawn up was for $100; the measure as presented by Mr. Greenfield was changed to $200; Robert Pearson moved in Committee that it be $250 and this carried and became law in due course. The Hon. Perrin Baker, Minister of Education, however, wrote a constituent, on Aug. 28th, that in the Committee vote (by "ayes" and "noes") this increase, he believed, was really negatived, though the Chairman decided otherwise. The Legislature was prorogued on July 31st.

The Wheat Board matter was not long before settlement. Messrs. Stewart and Riddell declined appointment, H. W. Wood and C. Rice-Jones and two others also declined and, on Aug. 15, the Premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan issued a statement that: "We feel now, after spending more than two weeks in the effort, that we have canvassed the field fully for suitable men and have to state that men having the necessary ability and experience are unwilling to assume the great responsibility involved." The opposition of the grain trade was given as the chief reason and the result was the dropping of the whole scheme for the time being. Meanwhile, a controversy had developed as to the Sessional grant; vigorous protests came from some of the U.F.A. Locals against the increase, the Hon. Mrs. Parlby, member of the Government without Portfolio, decided not to accept it and the Women's Labour League of Calgary denounced it strongly. H. W. Wood, defended it, however, as being the exact proportion of the $2,000 regular indemnity for the earlier 8 weeks' Session; he believed in a remuneration suited to the large business handled by the members.

The Bye-elections of the year were not numerous. In Sedgewick, where the vacancy was caused by retirement of Hon. C. Stewart to enter Dominion politics, A. G. Andrews was elected by acclamation; in Ribstone, vacated by the death of C. O. F. Wright, W. G. Farquharson was elected over J. J. McKenna (Ind.) by a 1506 to 408; in Whitford, vacated by the unseating of W. A. Shandro (Lib.) he was again a candidate and was defeated by M. Chornohus with a majority of 1846 to 525 All the victors were U.F.A. and Government supporters.

Educational Interests of Alberta. The Hon. Perren E. Baker, B.A., was Minister of Education at this time and J. T. Ross, M.A., Deputy-Minister. The annual Report showed a total enrollment of 142,902 on June 30, 1922, as compared with 124,328 in 1921; there was an attendance of 76,691 in graded and 66,211 in ungraded schools for the

year 1921-22. On Dec. 31, 1921 there were 3,231 school districts in operation including 68 consolidations with a total of 3,297 school districts and consolidations; there were 2 Rural High Schools in the Province at the end of 1922. Teachers' salaries, in 1922, varied from a minimum of $600 for a 2nd class certificated female teacher in Roman Catholic schools to $3,-500 for a 1st class certificated male teacher in town schools and a total of 5,787 were employed during the year. The average cost per pupil in all schools was $61.24 with a minimum of $52,09 in village schools and a maximum of $80.07 in city schools; the total cost of Education was $8,750,318; the amount expended on Teachers' salaries (1921) was $5,213,011; the value of school property (1921) was $18,055,485; the value of school Libraries (1921) $301,364 and the excess of Assets over Liabilities (1921) $12,558,363. Private schools reporting for 1921-22 were 18, with 163 teachers receiving an average salary of $1,185; 2,489 pupils were enrolled and 10 schools were under Church control with 7 under other control. Five Business Colleges reported an enrollment of 2,304 and 46 teachers.

In 1920, a special Committee had been appointed by the Minister, (Hon. G. P. Smith) to enquire into Educational work with G. Fred McNally representing the Department of Education and acting as Chairman; in September, 1922, it recommended the preparation of new courses of study for use in the Elementary schools to be printed in three books with complete courses for Grades one to eight. The Normal Schools of the Province made a record during the Autumn term with a registration in the Edmonton, Camrose and Calgary Schools of 925, as against 490 in 1921. On Oct. 9 the Alberta School of Technology and Art, at Calgary, was opened to students under Acting-Principal J. H. Ross. This institution was one of the finest of its kind in Canada and comprised a main building, a workshop and a power plant with accommodation for 400 pupils and, in addition to regular work, a special course in Mining.

The Alberta School Trustees' Association was an important educational organization which met in Convention at Edmonton Feb. 1-3, 1922. The chief business comprised relations between the Association and the Alberta Teachers' Alliance and the Rural and Village sections of the Convention voted that contracts between School Boards and Teachers be amended so as to terminate at 30 days' notice by either party and without further conditions atached. Other Resolutions were passed asking the Department to take steps against the blacklist of School Districts which was used by the official organ of the Teachers' Alliance; recommending that there be no change in the School Boards as functioning at this time; asking the Government to cut down the period of absence from school allowed to students from 6 to 3 weeks; proposing a Committee of one each from the city, town, village, consolidated and rural sections be appointed to go into the matter of taxation and report to the next annual meeting.

The Alberta Teachers' Alliance convened at Calgary, Apr. 17-20, and dealt with much important business. W. J. Barnett, Secretary, in his Report stated that the Alliance had gained 85 members in the past year with a total of 2,184. The chief Resolutions passed included the following: (1) Opposing the grant of permits to unqualified teachers and calling upon the Government to enforce, more rigidly, the law prescribing qualifications of teachers; (2) protesting against the appointment of permit teachers at reduced wages to fill vacancies in the schools; (3) asking provision for the payment of teachers on the basis of 1-10th of the yearly salary per month and urging establishment of a Pension scheme; (4) requesting the Department to arrange *extra mural* courses leading to a degree at the University of Alberta. Charles E. Peasley, Medicine Hat, was elected President. On May 4 the press stated that the A.T.A. was supporting striking teachers at Brandon.

The University of Alberta. This Provincial University, founded in 1906, ranked eighth in Canada, in 1922, with 1,285 students and a staff of 127 and, during its existence, had conferred nearly 700 degrees. At the annual Convocation, May 13, 1922, degrees were granted as follows: 64 B.A.; 16 B.A. *ad eundum*; 15 B.A.Sc.; 9 B.Sc.; 8 B.S.A.; 24 LL.B.; 1 LL.B. *ad eundum*; 13 M.A.; 3 M.Sc.; 2 M.D; 2 Hon. LL.D. In Pharmacy 10 diplomas and 4 special certificates were awarded with 8 certificates in Public Health nursing. At the Convocation President H. M. Tory referred to the presentation of the Chancellor's Chair by the graduating class of 1922 as a special incident.

An important sphere of work conducted by the University was the Department of Extension with A. E. Ottewell, M.A., as Director. During the year endng June 30, 274 extension lectures were given at which the aggregate attendance was 29,008. A new departure was the inauguration of tutorial class study groups, in co-operation with the Trades and Labour Councils at Edmonton and Calgary; 20 classes were conducted at Edmonton and 19 at Calgary with 5 additional popular lectures given at Calgary and 3 at Edmonton. The work of the Travelling Libraries under this Department included 434 exchanges of regular travelling libraries serving 401 communities and 20 special libraries. The communities served were as follows: Community groups 152; School districts 50; U. F. A. 103; U. F. W. A. 40; Women's Institutes 19; other Organizations 37. The circulation of Open-shelf books was 4,833, an increase of 1,269 volumes, or 35·6 per cent. over 1920-21 and, in addition, 1073 volumes of fiction were circulated amongst teachers attending summer school and members of the University staff; 811 packages of debating material were sent out; 19 schools were entered in the Provincial High School Debating League conducted by the Department; useful instruction was covered by 1,242 sets of lantern slides sent out and shown 2,044 times with an aggregate attendance of 113,650; in the same period 295 sets of moving picture films were used 496 times with an approximate attendance of 29,503.

Incidents of the year were the inspection of the C.O.T.C. on Feb. 21 by Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., with 250 on parade; the opening of the 4th annual Farm Course on June 7; the publication of the 1922 class Annual, *The Evergreen and Gold*; the resignation of Professor A. A. Dowell, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry to join the staff of the University of Minnesota; the application of the University to take over sole control of the Strathcona Hospital; the donation, on Dec. 12, of $5,000 by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta for Insulin research. Other educational institutions were Alberta College North which completed its 20th year with 1,700 students in Academic, Commercial, Music and other courses, and Alberta College South with 174 students, both under the Methodist Church; Robertson Presbyterian College, which graduated 7 theological students at Convocation, Apr. 4, and unveiled, in November, a tablet to those killed Overseas; Western Canada College with 150 boys, which was placed under an Educational Trust during the year, in honour of students who fell in the Great War; the Mount Royal College, Calgary, with 460 students.

Agriculture and Other Natural Resources. The general climatic conditions in Alberta, during 1922, were not conducive to a large crop; unusually dry weather prevailed in the Northern districts and prolonged hot spells, during the growing season, in the South; good crops were harvested in the South-west, and to the excellent farming methods were attributed better results than would, otherwise, have been obtained. The general situation had, also, an effect on the Live-stock industry and all classes, save swine and poultry, decreased during the year. The Field Crop statistics (Provincial) for the year 1922 were as follows:

Crop	Acreage	Average Per Acre Bush.	Yield Bush.	Price Bush.	Value
Fall Wheat	64,554	11·60	748,826	.74	$ 554,131
Spring Wheat	5,701,041	11·40	64,991,867	.77	50,043,737
Oats	1,614,500	21·50	34,711,750	.45	15,620,287
Barley	378,053	14·90	5,632,989	.45	2,534,845
Rye	422,500	10·30	4,351,750	.60	2,611,050
Potatoes	42,502	109·50	4,653,969	.50	2,326,984
Turnips, etc.	9,289	173·50	1,611,641	.30	483,492
		tons	tons	per ton	
Fodder Corn & Sunflowers	15,648	5·25	82,200	5.00	411,000
Hay and Clover	291,723	·80	234,400	16.00	3,750,400
Alfalfa	26,539	2·20	58,400	15.00	876,000
Green Oats	1,220,000	1·25	1,525,000	12.00	18,300,000
Green Rye	181,070	1·25	226,300	12.00	2,715,960
Total	9,967,419				$100,227,886

Other Field Crops covered 39,190 acres and were valued at $314,318 making a total acreage for Field Crops of 10,005,609 and a total value of $100,542,204. The number of Live-stock and values, in 1922, were as follows: Horses 863,316 and $34,532,640; Cattle, 1,635,042 and $56,892,000; Sheep, 410,366 and $3,282,928; Swine, 623,188 and $11,217,384; Poultry, 5,935,275 and $6,766,187. Other products of the Farm comprised Animals slaughtered and sold, $13,148,315; Dairy products, $22,950,000; Wool-Clip, $348,000; Game, Furs, etc., $2,000,000; Poultry and Poultry products, $9,000,000; Horticultural products and Garden Stuff, $2,000,000; Hides, Pelts, etc., $500,000 or a total of $50,046,315. The number of Farmers, according to the 1921 Census, was 83,431. Agricultural organizations of Alberta and their Presidents in 1922 were as follows:

Name	President	Address
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association	G. H. Hutton	Calgary
Alberta Provincial Poultry Association	Joseph Shackleton	Edmonton
Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association	J. McD. Davidson	Coaldale
Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association	W. L. Carlyle	Calgary
Alberta Clydesdale Breeders' Association	Norman A. Weir	Ohaton
Alberta Horse Breeders' Association	E. D. Adams	Calgary
Alberta Swine Breeders' Association	G. F. Herbert	Medicine Hat
Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association	F. R. Cathro	Calgary
Alberta Technical Agriculturists' Association	D. G. Galbraith	Vulcan

The Irrigation problem was in Southern Alberta, where the dry zone included about 23,000,000 acres; much of this was, however, unsuited to irrigation on account of the varying altitudes of topography. There was, however, at the end of 1921, a considerable development. The systems constructed and in operation included an area of 618,980 acres watered from the Bow River, under the C.P.R. scheme; 147,244 acres watered from the St. Mary River and under the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., and the Taber Irrigation District. Other areas of 128,000 acres were under construction while 474,056 acres were surveyed and 133,500 acres were under survey. The total area of projects in Alberta was 5,631,745 of which the irrigable area was 1,714,554 acres. On Jan. 12, T. W. Crofts was re-elected Chairman of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District Board of Trustees and this District, which comprised 105,000 acres, bonded for $5,400,000, was completed on Oct. 13.

The Western Canada Irrigation Association met at Maple Creek, Sask., and Brooks, Alberta, July 27-29, and suggested special training at the Western Universities to include irrigation-farming and engineering; the President elected was Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, and the Alberta representatives on the Executive were as follows: A. S. Dawson, Calgary; G N. Houston, Lethbridge; V. Meet, Calgary; T. W. Crofts, Lethbridge; William Pearce, Calgary. A Conference of the authorities on irrigation at Lethbridge, Dec. 19, assembled under the chairmanship of the Hon. George Hoadley and proposed to harmonize the policies of preparing lands, of handling water and of the Farm programme connected with this District. Mr. Hoadley, supported by Superintendent W. H. Farfield of the Dominion Experimental farm, Lethbridge, and D. H. Bark, of the Brooks C.P.R. farm, strongly opposed a one-crop policy and his attitude met with the general approval of the delegates.

Legislation by the Alberta Government in 1922, pertaining to Irrigations questions, included a number of items. The Government was authorized to guarantee the issue of debentures of the United Irrigation District for $645,000 and, likewise, an issue of the South McLeod District up to $2,050,000—the latter being conditional upon satisfactory arrangements as to the settlement of such lands. The Irrigation Districts Act of 1920 was amended, giving Trustees the use of space on each side of a ditch at an annual rental of $3 per acre; increasing the mileage rates for members from 10 to 15 cents; authorizing the expropriation of land for ditches through non-irrigable land; giving the Board of an Irrigation District power to accept listings of land and negotiate sales; providing for the appoinment of District Managers and empowering the Board to issue Debentures under defined restrictions.

Alberta's minerals formed, next to Agriculture, the greatest income from Natural resources in the Province. Coal was the chief product, in 1922, with 354 mines in operation as compared with 333 in 1921 and, notwithstanding the Miners' strike of 5 months' duration, from Apr. 1st to Sept. 1st, the output led the Provinces of Canada with 5,965,849 tons valued at $24,367,910 against 5,937,195 worth $25,928,945 in 1921. The other more important products were cement, 358,209 barrels at $828,208; natural gas, 5,867,459,000 cu. ft. at $1,622,105; Sand and gravel, 844,416 yards at $229,091 and the total value of mineral products was $27,936,625.* The capital invested in Coal mining, in 1921, was $53,000,000; the coal areas were estimated at 87 per cent. of Canadian fields; the cost of production at the mine mouth was $4.50 to $5.00 per ton. In 1922 it supplied 95 per cent. of the Prairie Provinces' output and was divided into classes as follows: Anthracite, 1 per cent.; Bituminous 47 per cent.; Lignite, 52 per cent. The chief producing fields were in the Lethbridge, Edmonton and Drumheller districts, where sub-bituminous and lignite coal were mined, chiefly, for domestic use, while the Brazeau, Yellow Head Pass, Mountain Pass and Crow's Nest Pass fields produced Bituminous steam and coking coals The Bankhead Anthracite mine was closed at the end of the year.

On Jan. 13, 1922, O. E. S. Whiteside was re-elected President of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association at its annual meeting. In March, the discovery of oil in the Sunburst Field of Montana, a short distance from the Canadian border, revived activities, as this geological formation was believed to extend into Alberta, with the result that 11 wells were under drilling by Sept. 7. The Imperial Oil Co. arranged, in August, to erect a $2,500,000 refining plant at Calgary. Throughout the year investigations were continued by the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta as to the utility of the Bituminous sands of the North for paving purposes and it was found that the crude sand could not be used successfully; Dr. K. A. Clark of the University of Alberta, however, in an address at Edmonton, on Oct. 24 declared that asphalt extracted from the McMurray tar sands was destined, ultimately, to play an important part in the construction of permanent highways throughout the Province; others shared this opinion and, during the year, Thomas Draper, of Petrolia, leased 1,920 acres of tar sand property from the Federal Government.

Other Mineral deposits, which were undeveloped but which attracted attention in 1922, were the Iron ore formations on the shores of Lake Athabasca, which showed an assay of 49·6 iron, and at Hudson's Hope, in the Peace River District; the pipestone showings on the Athabasca River; the Gold resources in the Peace River. An estimate of the Power resources in the Province was 475,000 h.-p. of which 32,380 h.-p. was already developed on the Bow River, in 1921. The chief manufacturing industries (1920) were Flour and Grist mills capitalized at $5,549,552; Doors and Planing Mills, $4,401,000; Slaughtering and Meatpacking, $5,714,140 and the total for all industtries was $25,553,253.

*Note.—Figures compiled by the Dominion Government Natural Resources and Intelligence Service.

The United Farmers of Alberta. This strong organization in 1922 controlled the large majority of the Legislature and in the constituencies, as well as the Legislature, appeared to be solidly behind the Government—though its leader and President, H. W. Wood, was not always in complete accord with the Government's policy. Its membership decreased greatly, from 38,000 on Sept. 30, 1921 to 15,000 a year later; the dominant policy of the Association was Public ownership and control, Co-opertive action and Free trade. One of its most vigorous Departments was the Educational, which aimed to give publicity through the press to the social, economic, educational and political activities of the U. F. A. and to carry on systematic research into subjects concerning members of the organization as farmers and citizens; to make *The U. F. A.* monthly journal an effective organ. In political matters it remained vigorous throughout the year and won three bye-elections; it refused to allow a U. F. A. member to resign his Federal seat to give place for the Hon. Charles Stewart at Ottawa—despite the latter's personal popularity; it recalled and compelled the resignation of Rice Sheppard, a Director of the U. F. A., without regard to 17 years of service, for his action in opposing a U. F. A. candidate in the Federal elections.

On Jan. 17, the 14th annual Convention opened at Calgary wth H. W. Wood, of Carstairs in the chair and 2,000 delegates present; Robert Gardiner, M.P., E. J. Garland, M.P., and S. S. Sears were appointed Assistant-Chairmen and 144 Resolutions sent in from Locals were under consideration. Mr. Wood's address was a thoughtful, somewhat pessimistic, anti-capitalist review of world conditions, National prospects and democratic aspirations as he saw them. He gave credit to the U. F. A. for its "12 apostles of Democracy" at Ottawa and its powerful representation at Edmonton and denounced, with vigour, the old Party system: "We undertook to change this by the introduction of a new system in which the initiative, responsibility and control would be placed directly on the people themselves. Leaders they must have, but they will be leaders of their own choosing not to control, but to advise, guide and direct." In this, the organization had been successful but the fight was just beginning and "the development of mass intelligence" must be pitted against "the giants of autocracy and plutocracy" until "Mammon is overthrown and the beasts destroyed." The Treasurer's Report showed a deficit of $7,487 in the total year's expenditure of $55,413 and the Association approved the increase of fees from $2.00 to $3.00. Mr Wood was re-elected President, for his 7th term, by acclamation and the new Executive included the President and S. S. Sears, Nanton; C. H. Harris, Oyen; George Bevington, Spruce Grove; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Floral; with H. Higginbotham, Calgary, re-appointed Secretary-Treasurer. It was decided to publish a U. F. A. journal as the organ of the As-

sociation. By an almost unanimous vote, the Convention decided that no member of Parliament, Provincial or Federal, be allowed to hold office on the Executive or Board of Directors of the U. F. A. The following chief Resolutions passed;

1. Declaring that freight rates from Alberta points to Vancouver should be equalized on a mileage basis with rates eastward from Alberta points.
2. Asking that Canadian-born women be allowed their voting rights even if married to aliens.
3. Urging the Provincial Legislature to bring the Municipal Councils under Direct legislation, initiative, referendum and recall.
4. Asking for an enquiry as to the character and standing of men holding the offce of J.P. and as to whether the holders, thereof, were fit and proper persons.
5. Asking the Central Office of the U. F. A. to find out on what grounds the current spread on wheat was based; requesting the Government to pay all doctor's mileage charges and the guarantce of payments in normal maternity cases of one-half the doctor's fee—the latter not to be more than $20.00.
6. Requesting the Provincial Government to secure a Bank charter, in accordance with the Federal Bank Act, with the Head Office in Alberta and to purchase, and retain, capital stock in the said Bank to 55 per cent. or more with appointment of a Commission to exercise the rights and privileges of the Government, as a shareholder, under the Federal Act.
7. Asking U. F. A. Members in the Commons to present a Bill having for its object the establishment of a Loan Department of the Treasury Board which should issue full legal tender notes from time to time as legal tender for all debts and a first lien upon all asscts and services of the people of the Dominion; that this money be loaned direct to the people, at cost, on Federal and Provincial Bonds, improved, inhabited and used Farms.
8. Asking the Provincial Government to give increased powers and support to the office of Provincial Market Commissioner in the development of Co-operative trading.
9. Expressing satisfaction with the enforcement of the Liquor Act and urging Locals, throughout the Province, to use all their influence in the direction of law enforcemnt and Prohibition education.
10. Asking for appointment of a Legislative Committee to examine all special legislation now on the statute books, and to recommend for immediate repeal Acts found to confer special privileges on any corporate or private interests.
11. Urging the Dominion Railway Board for an immediate re-adjustment of freight rates, so that the maximum amount of relief be secured on agricultural products (including grain), lumber and coal.
12. Asking the Provincial Government to take the necessary proceedings for increasing the Wild Land Tax to two per cent. of assessed land value.
13. Declaring that the Progressive Party, at Ottawa, should support all legislation for the benefit of the Canadian people, and should not affiliate, permanently, with any other party.
14. Declaring that no member of Parliament, or Legislature, should resign his seat except with consent of a duly accredited Convention or representatives of the group, groups, or organizations, who endorsed and elected him.
15. Asking the Provincial Government to re-open negotiations with the Dominion as to Natural resources and for the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board.

The Convention decided not to support a Co-operative meat exporting enterprise with the object of disposing of a surplus cattle supply, by means of chilled beef shipped to the British market, and were influenced in this decision by an address from F. M. Black of Winnipeg, then Treasurer of the United Grain Growers. The 1st issue of *The U. F. A.* appeared on Mch. 1st, following, and contained much useful matter relating to the organization. In the Legislature, on Mch. 2nd, by 42 to 11 votes, a Resolution was carried, putting into effect U. F. A. platform Clause No. 4: "This House expresses its desire that the Government should not, in cases within the discretion of the Government, be bound to accept the defeat of any Government bill or measure as an occasion for resignation unless followed by a vote of non-confidence." In the discussion Mr. Premier Greenfield declared that his understanding of the unwritten rule of British Parliamentary procedure was that the Ministry should resign if it lost the confience of the House: "I will, to the best of my ability, live up to the highest traditions of British parliamentary procedure." The Opposition leader (Hon. J. R. Boyle) contended that the Resolution was an attempt to copy the American system of Government; Robert Pearson, and others, urged continued adherence to British practices. During the year, H. W. Wood maintained a stern attitude toward any form of fusion between the Progressives or U. F. A. and any political Party; at Edmonton, on Mch. 15, and at Calgary, on Nov. 20, Conferences of U.F.A. Secretaries were held and various matters discussed. On the latter occasion, it was stated that the membership had risen somewhat and was now 18,000 with 75,000 Alberta farmers still outside the organization; on Dec. 31, the total was 19,000.

The United Farm Women of Alberta were an important part of the general organization in 1922; they had 4,390 members on Dec. 31, 1921 compared with 3,926 in 1920 and 75 new Locals were formed in 1921. In the Junior Branch there were 1,200 members and at the Calgary Convention of Jan. 17, the women were an important element in the meeting. Mrs. M. L. Sears, in her Presidential address, declared that so long as economic barriers to trade were erected in one country against another, so long would they have armaments and war; the need of the times was better preparation of their children for young manhood and womanhood. Mrs. Sears reported on the presentation of preceding Resolutions to the Government and urged that more care be taken in passing them and a greater knowledge of existing laws cultivated. The Hon. Irene Parlby, M.L.A., also spoke and Mrs. Sears was re-elected President while the Legislative Committee reported that: "In comparing the laws concerning women in the different Provinces, we find Alberta leading in the Dominion; Alberta, also, was the first Province in Canada to call women to a Legislative

Assembly, the first to appoint a woman to a Magistrate's seat, the first to give her Aldermanic honours, the first to grant equal Provincial and Municipal suffrage, regardless of sex, and the first to grant absolutely equal parental rights." Mrs. R. B. Gunn, of Paradise Valley, and Mrs. B. F. Kiser, of High River, were elected Vice-Presidents. The chief Resolutions passed were as follows:

(1). Urging women to carry on an educational campaign regarding the harmful effects of tobacco and cigarettes, particularly upon boys and girls; (2) asking the Government to put into operation a plan, whereby the adult mental defective, of either sex, be kept under constant care and segregation; (3) demanding that the text-books used in schools be re-arranged to include, more fully, the social, political and economic history of nations with less stress on wars between races and nations; (4) expressing strong opposition to any policy of Government sale of liquor for beverage purposes; (5) requesting the Provincial Government to establish, by legislation, the principle of community of interests between husband and wife with regard to all real property acquired by them as a result of their common labour and effort.

Prohibition Conditions in Alberta. It was claimed by advocates of this policy that in 1914, under License, the Government received a revenue from liquor of $240,321 and spent $92,636 and that, in 1922, under Prohibition, the Government received an estimated revenue of $500,000 from the sale of liquor and spent only $60,000; that, in 1914, the Province spent $14,000,000 for beverage liquors and, in 1922, $2,500,000 This latter calculation did not deal with the illicit sale or export sale of liquor. The Alberta system, at this time, included (1) the purchase and vending of liquor for permitted uses in the hands of a Chief Vendor with two Government Vendors' stores, one in Calgary, and one in Edmonton; (2) enforcement of the law, prosecutions, etc., under the direction of the Commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police, with a special Liquor branch organized within the Force for this special duty; (3) the appointment of a new official, known as the Liquor Act Commissioner, under 1922 legislation with duties covering the enforcement of the Liquor Act and any other Act relating in any way to liquor and its sale or use; with, also, power to organize and promote a propaganda favourable to the enforcement of these and other laws.

By other 1922 legislation, Restaurants, Drug stores Billiard and Pool Rooms, etc., were brought under the Commissioner and his Staff of Inspectors. Amendment to the Liquor Export Act at this Session imposed heavy licenses and a rigid system of inspection upon the Export Warehouses and 4 of them were closed in a few months. According to the Alberta Liquor Act *Bulletin*, the sales of druggists in the six cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer and Wetaskiwin, totalled $409,105 in five months of 1921 and $406,618 in 1922. Incidents of the year included the ruling, on Jan. 14, that Limited drug Companies, or about 90 per cent. of those

in the Province, could no longer handle prescriptions for spirituous liquors—under a recent Court decision; the declaration by Mr. Brownlee, Attorney-General (Jan. 19) at the U. F. A. Convention that the patient sympathy of the public was essential to enforcement of such laws and his statement, in Calgary, (Jan. 29) that there was reason to be alarmed at the spirit of lawlessness in the Province as to Liquor enactments; the official returns to the Legislature (Mch. 14) showing total receipts by the Government for liquor sales, during 1921, as $2,166,739; the net profit on this total as $571,926 and the average amount of money invested in liquor stocks by the Government, in 1921, as $923,683 with a net profit on the liquor business for the past three years of $2,066,982.

Besides the legislation already referred to, a measure passed in March increased boot-legging penalties to a possible $1,000 and costs, or goal, for a first offence and gave the Government power to increase Vendor stores in the cities; to take sales over from druggists, excepting in six-ounce quantities on prescriptions; to give magistrates option of imposing prison sentences for first offences; to provide heavier penalties for having liquor in possession, illegally, as well as for having it for sale illegally. In connection with this Bill, R. C. Edwards, on Mch. 20, asked for a Plebiscite on the sale and consumption of lager beer of 3½ per cent. weight alcohol; out of 16 speakers on the subject, only two supported the proposal. Mr. Edwards declared that: "One half of the population of Alberta is trying to get liquor, and the other half is trying to keep them from it. It is just like a game—if you get it, you win and if you don't, you lose. You can't expect to enforce any Act with half the population against it."

In an address at Calgary (May 3rd) Hon. Mrs. Parlby declared that there was nothing wrong with the Liquor Act but that the wrong lay with the people; that, if it were true young men and women were drinking more since Prohibition than previously, it was the result of laxity in the home and the absence of proper training; that the public rediculed the Act, made jokes about it and thought nothing of breaking the law so far as dispensing and imbibing liquor was concerned. Other incidents were the official figures published in March showing an accumulated Government liquor surplus in seven years of $2,101,404; the statement by J. H. S. Kemmis, ex-M.L.A. in the Calgary *Herald* (June 16) that bootlegging was as rampant as ever in the Crow's Nest Pass area, that there had not been the slightest change in enforcement of the law and that whiskey was flowing freely; the announcement, in October, that the Crow's Nest road into the Prairie country was being police-patrolled night and day; the suggestion of the Alberta Baptist Convention (June 15) that the best way to ensure enforcement would be the distribution of Liquor fines amongst the

Police; the defeat, by a narrow majority of 4 votes, in the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts' Convention (Oct. 31) of a motion declaring the existing Liquor system a failure and urging one of Government control as in British Columbia; the final decision of the Attorney-General (Nov. 7) to withdraw from druggists in Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge the right to carry or sell alcoholic stimulants. There was, early in January, a seizure in Edmonton of a still with 1,500 gallons per day capacity; on a farm near Ardrossan, Alberta's biggest secret distillery was raided on June 8; other seizures were reported from time to time.

The Labour Situation in Alberta. Something has been said in the International Section as to the Alberta strikes of 1922; the purely local aspect included a considerable unemployment in the winter of this year and a total Government expenditure of $536,435 in relief from Aug. 31, 1921, to Mch. 1st. At the Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour (Jan. 9-11) held in Lethbridge it was declared, by Resolution, that "the natural resources of the country should be nationally-owned and socially-administered for the people, as a whole." Other motions approved the policy of the Greenfield Government as to unemployment and asked for a permanent policy of relief; accepted a proposed Early-closing Act submitted by Hon. Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works, and decided that 6 P. M. should be the closing hour for stores on all week-days—except on Saturday and Wednesday, when the hour should be 1 P.M.; asked for a Minimum wage for teachers of $1,200 with a model contract and a raising of the compulsory school age to 16 years; urged various increases in the Compensation Act including the bringing of funeral benefits to $200. Frank Wheatley was re-elected President.

In an address, Hon. Mr. Ross stated, on Jan. 10, that there were only 3,700 unemployed in Alberta and that United States coal was being imported to undersell Alberta coal by $1.00 to $3.00 a ton in the Winnipeg markets. Following this meeting, an Alberta section of the Canadian Labour Party was organized at Lethbridge with T. B. Riley as Chairman. Referring, on Jan. 29, to the fact of American coal competition, J. M. Mackie, President of the Hillcrest Colleries, stated that all the mines in the Crow's Nest district had been working half time on account of the growing invasion of the cheaper American coal—with high wages as the chief reason; "How many farmers in this Province are paying, or would consider paying, 82 cents per hour for unskilled labour, employed above ground, in the mining camps, and a correspondingly high wages to the men employed under ground?"

There ensued the dispute as to a proposed reduction of 30 per cent. in existing wages and the strikes which tied up the mines for many months. The miners, on Mch. 1st, demanded, in place of a reduction which the owners considered imperative, a six-hour day on all underground work and three shifts on work outside the mine with present basic rates maintained and an increase of 25 per cent. on contract mining rates. All the mines of District 18, including Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, and 9,000 men, were effected when the majority on Mch 16, voted to cease work. A Conciliation Board was asked for and R. M. Young, of the Coal Operators' Association, stated that continuance of present rates would involve closing the mines; the majority Report of the Board formed, with Hon. W. E. Knowles as Chairman, was rejected. After a 5 months' strike, a settlement was agreed to based on the pending agreement in the United States Coal strike and the men returned to work on Aug. 28. In December an effort was

made to close the mines of the Edmonton field; Wm. Ryan, Vice-President of District 18 was arrested, charged with obstructing a Police officer in that City; Chief Justice Harvey (Dec. 6) granted an injunction restraining officials of the United Mine Workers of America from further strike activities in the Edmonton field; the local *Bulletin* (Dec. 28) enquired whether Alberta was to be ruled from Indianapolis as the head of the U. M. W. A. or from Edmonton.

Alberta Incidents of the Year. It may be added that during this year the operation of the "Cow Bill", or legislation for aiding purchase of cattle by farmers, was suspended after total advances of $1,799,322 with re-payments of $401,617; the principal and interest due to the Government, on Mch. 15, 1922, totalled $1,490,918. A personal incident of the year was the death of Mrs. Greenfield, wife of the Premier, on Jan. 17; another was the celebration by John R. Cowell, Clerk of the Legislature since its inception in 1905, of his 73rd birthday. Other incidents included the statement (Jan. 25) of C. H. Morse, Inspector of Forest Reserves, that nearly 90 per cent. of the forest fires in Alberta, in 1922, were started through human agency with rank carelessness responsible for nearly 50 per cent. of them; the re-election for the 15th time, of James Muir, K.C., LL.D., of Calgary, as President of the Law Society of Alberta; the successful year's work of the Alberta Military Institute, Edmonton, and election of Col. George Macdonald as President for 1922; the presentation of Colours by Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., (Feb. 21) to the famous 49th Battalion at Edmonton and of King's Colours, also, to the 2nd Battalion, Calgary, by General Sir Henry Burstall, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., on Feb. 23; the continued and marked success of Military Cadets in Alberta with, however, a protest by the Dominion Labour Party, Calgary (Apr. 7) against any form of Military training in schools; the organization, at Calgary on Feb. 2nd, of the Citizens' Research League for the purpose of obtaining and disseminating accurate information as to Civic problems. Further events were the decision (May 2nd) by a majority ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada, in a technical local dispute, that the Hon. Horace Harvey held the office of Chief Justice of Alberta and was, by law, entitled to exercise and perform its duties and those of President of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Province; the vigorous protest, by Bishop Lloyd of Saskatchewan (May 5), and the Veteran organizations, against an alleged sale of 5,000 acres of the land in western Saskatchewan, abandoned by the Mennonites who trekked to Mexico, for a colony of 1,000 Polish settlers from Chicago; the unveiling, on May 23, of a splendid monument in Riverside Park, Medicine Hat, to the memory of the local men and women who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War; the holding, at Maple Creek on July 26-29, of the 16th annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Convention with full reports of its valuable work; the election of W. L. Carlyle, Calgary, as President of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association for 1922, of J. T. Dodds, Edmonton, as President, Alberta Civil Service Association, of J. F. Day, Red Deer, as President of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association, of A. P. C. Belyea, Edmonton, as President, Alberta Land Surveyors' Association.

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Oliver Government in 1922: Administration, Politics and Legislation

The Hon. John Oliver entered upon his 5th year of administration in 1922 with no great public issues involved but with many problems of local import and difficulty to deal with; in the Legislature he had 25 Liberal supporters with an Opposition of 14 Conservatives besides 4 Independents and 3 Socialists whose views were variable. There were several changes in the Government during the year. Upon the retirement of Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., Attorney-General, at the close of 1921, the Hon. Alex. Malcolm Manson, B.A., Speaker of the Legislature for a year and member since 1916 was appointed (Jan. 28) to succeed Mr. Farriss and on Apr. 12 was made Minister of Labour; on Jan. 28, also, Wm. Henry Sutherland, M.D., Member for Revelstoke since 1916 was appointed—upon the Hon. J. H. King's departure for Ottawa—to replace him as Minister of Public Works; on Apr 10 the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, became, also, Minister of Industries and the Hon. John D. MacLean, M.D., Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary, was appointed Minister of Railways. In both the latter cases Mr. Oliver was relieved of the Portfolios and left to devote himself to the duties of Prime Minister. Where an election was necessary the new Minister was returned be acclamation or a large majority.

The Lieut.-Governor, Walter C. Nichol and Mrs. Nichol, continued to make Government House popular and His Honour took special interest in the matter of immigration. He was in England during August and September, with Chief Justice J. A. Macdonald acting as Administrator, and, in a press interview (Sept. 19) was optimistic as to the Province: "It is very prosperous at the present time. Generally speaking, things seem to have turned the corner, and business is picking up and improving in every way. There is an enormous, innate wealth in the Province. We have hardly begun to touch the resources o fthe country—timber, minerals, fishing and even agriculture. Once we have people coming in, nothing will keep the Province from going ahead and developing; British Columbia will be found a rich field for British investment." On Oct. 25 he was the guest of the Canadian Club of Great Britain and referred to unemployment and surplus men in Britain: "For Heaven's sake," he said, "let us make an exchange. We can grow more fruit and more wheat, and want the men who can produce them." On his return, Mr. Nichol (Montreal *Gazette*, Nov. 11) portrayed British conditions, complimented F. C. Wade, K.C., the energetic Agent-General of British Columbia in London, and urged promotion of a steady stream of emigrants from that country.

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1921, Mr. Oliver was Minister of Railways and his annual Report showed construction of C. N. R. Terminals as carried on throughout the year at Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Mann, Steveston, Patricia Bay and Victoria, at an estimated total cost of $9,141,503, with the amount earned to date as $7,742,943. The balance of the Report dealt with details of expenditure, maintenance, upkeep, betterments, bridges, etc. The great problem of this and the preceding five years was the Pacific Great Eastern Railway which the Government had taken over from the previous Aministration—a Line with much promise, running in from the Coast and with an excellent counry of great natural resources to draw from but hampered by heavy debt, costs of construction, insufficient revenues, small populations and incompleted condition. Early in the year, John G. Sullivan, a Consulting Engineer of Winnipeg, W. P. Hinton, former Head of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Colonel J. S. Dennis of the C. P. R. were appointed to study, investigate and report upon the whole project—its conditions and prospects.

On Sept. 1st the Premier made public the three Reports. Mr. Sullivan, after pointing out the financial and general conditions of the Line, with its 430 miles running from Squamish, on Burrard Inlet, to Prince George in the Cariboo District and all but the 45 miles from Cottonwood Canyon to Red Rock Creek completed, declared that the section between Quesnel and Prince George, or a considerable part of the Line, should be abandoned; found little or no prospect of through freight being received from the G.T.P. Railway and expressed the opinion that, for a local line the country between Prince George and Squamish would not produce enough traffic, at a reasonable rate, to pay operating and fixed charges; stated that the construction of the Railway between North Vancouver and Squamish could not be justified and that the Government should not undertake further construction, at present, north of the G. T. P. Railway and it should use gas-driven motors for passengers and express in order to cut expenses of operating.

Mr. Hinton declared that it was hopeless to expect any increase in the revenue of the P. G. E. from its southern terminus at Squamish to Clinton and the Government should, therefore, consider the advisability of abandoning this section of the Line and of using the salvage to pay part of the cost of a line between Clinton and Ashcroft; stated that the operating costs of the North Shore line and the Squamish division to Clinton were so great as to preclude any possibility of net operating revenue; recommended proceeding with the unfinished part of the line to Prince George as the material was largely paid for and delivered; advised as to the North Shore (local to Vancouver) Line, that an effort should be made to dispose of it but, if retained, it should be put into the Tramway class Colonel Dennis stated that, after inspection of

the natural resources tributary to the P. G. E. Railway, he was forced to the conclusion that: "While there is the possibility of materially extending the present development of the agricultural, timber and mineral resources, through the medium of Government assistance, there is no prospect that traffic can be created x x x for many years to come sufficient to provide for the heavy fixed charges resulting from the construction and operation of this Railway line."

Mr. Oliver and his Government faced this difficult situation with pluck and, on Sept. 29th, the Premier told a Liberal Convention at Nelson that: "We come of good old British stock and if we can't go through with the maximum of efficiency we'll muddle it through in the good old British way." Cheered by 500 delegates, gathered from the four corners of the Province, the Premier declared that the Pacific Great Eastern would not be abandoned and that, for one year more, work would be carried on to the end that the taxpayers' investment of $40,000,000 in the enterprise be not wholly lost: "I'll take my chances, I'll not abandon the road until I have taken stock and have satisfied myself that we cannot redeem the situation." Mr. Oliver went on to point out the great possibilities of the country south of Prince George, which had not been taken into consideration in the Reports and quoted from a statement as to 200,000 acres of excellent farm-land awaiting settlement there—lands which would provide much tonnage for the Railway.

In the Cariboo the Premier said he had seen good grain crops growing without irrigation in districts to be tapped by the Railway, and gave a description of billions of feet of timber in the Lillooet and Cariboo sections, which could never reach a market if the road were not completed; he told of the pulpwood resources around Prince George, of the vast waterpowers of an inland empire, the possibiliities of which no engineer could estimate. As to the rest: "It is political sagacity, it may not be good engineering, to develop that country and not give up the road." He referred to the obligation of $2,000,000 a year in interest charges which must be borne whether the road was abandoned or not. As to the future: "We must cut down expenses, increase our revenue, if possible, and go ahead with the the road. We must put the country through a fine tooth-comb and, from a development of the farm areas, timber and minerals, we must seek to make it pay operation and maintenance costs."

On Oct. 31, C. P. W. Schwengers, Chairman of the Provincial Railways Freight Committee, returned from a tour over the P.G.E. Line and reported at length as to the situation. He eulogized the work of A. B. Buckworth, General Manager, and declared that "the splendid physical condition of the Line is astonishing; it is no exaggeration to say that its road-bed to-day is superior to the Kettle Valley Railway or the C.N.R. running from Vancouver to Yellow Head Pass. Its stations are well

built, clean, sanitary and well painted, and its cars are in the same condition." After stating that the net operating deficit of the past year could been met by another 400 settlers upon the line of the P. G. E.; he reviewed, in detail, an immense number of possible lines of development along the route, depicted the country as one of great resources and possibilities. His conclusion follows: "There is a possibility of turning the deficit into a surplus and adding enormously to Provincial revenues by development which can be brought about by a proper policy. The very first essential, to my mind, is to get the land out of the hands of speculators and place the Railway Company in a position to bring the settlers in and place them on it under circumstances that will enable them to become revenue producers."

The accounts of the Railway for the year of June 30, 1922, showed a total Provincial investment of $41,655,360. The 1st mortgage stock, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., was $16,800,000 and the 2nd mortgage stock $3,360,000. From the total of $20,160,000 was deducted $2,565,195 of 1st mortgage stock and $3,360,000 pledged to the B.C. Government as security for loans, leaving $14,234,805. The loans advanced by the Province totalled $18,895,674, with interest of $2,248,097. Interest paid and accrued on guaranteed debenture stock amounted to $5,736,427. Included in the list of assets was real estate valued at $549,248. The Squamish Hydro-Electric and Waterworks plant was valued at $134,515; material and supplies on hand were worth $143,005; the total interest paid during construction was $10,564,411; rails to date cost $2,606,197 and bridges, trestles and culverts cost $4,320,783. Actual grading required an expenditure of $12,528,907. For the year ending June 30, the operating expenses were $871,565 and the revenue amounted to $384,182—leaving a net deficit of $487,383.

The Premier told the Fruit Growers' Convention (Jan. 20) that the Government could not, without a mandate from the people, grant money as compensation for crops destroyed in order to reach and eradicate fruit pests; an unemployment delegation from Vancouver (Feb. 4) were informed that the Premier would, shortly, take the matter up at Ottawa where he was due on the 14th, with a Delegation of Provincial business men, to appear before the Railway Board on the freight rates' question. During the year Mr. Oliver was in Ottawa for quite long periods on matters of Provincial importance which touched Dominion interests. He had to help J. P. D. Malkin, President of the Vancouver Board of Trade, and others register vigorous and sustained protests to the Railway Commissioners on the above question of Railway rates and their alleged differential effect upon Pacific Coast traffic and freight; he had to bear protests from Vancouver against the Federal cessation of work on the Vancouver dry-dock and from Victoria on a similar policy at Esquimalt; he received, on Feb. 8, the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada declaring invalid the 1921 Statute which pro-

vided that Chinese or Japanese should not be employed upon any Government contracts in the Province; he pressed on the Government the taking over of the P. G. E. as a work of national importance and took up the question of co-operation in relief of unemployment. Speaking to the Ottawa press, on Feb. 14, Mr. Oliver said:

> We have come to make an appeal for justice to British Columbia which is suffering from the unjust discrimination of unequal freight rates. British Columbia is being treated as if she was an outsider and not a member of the Confederation. The present freight rate structure is being used against her in the same way as an adverse tariff. We contend that this is an absolute violation of the terms of Union. It is an injustice which must stop. The honour of the constitution is involved. If our interpretation is correct, absolute equality of treatment with the rest of Canada was promised to British Columbia to induce her to enter Confederation. The present rates confine British Columbia merchants to markets west of the Rockies, while shippers in San Francisco place goods in Regina and Moose Jaw at a lower freight rate than manufacturers and shippers in Vancouver.

The specific demand was for elimination of the Mountain scale rates and for application of the Prairie scale in order that B. C. manufacturers and jobbers could do business with the Prairies; the immediate need was for railway rates on the Mountain section which would make it possible to ship prairie grain from Vancouver and Prince Rupert *via* the Panama Canal. There was a vigorous fight upon the matter extending over months and including hearings before the Railway Board and two Federal enquiries of special character. Mr. Oliver fought with vigour for the Provincial case and spent days of argument with Parliamentary Committees; the industrial life of his people was at stake, he said on May 29, and the position was so bad that even recourse to brute force would be justifiable. It was claimed that the freight rates were 35 per cent. more than the shippers of the Prairie Provinces had to pay. Another grievance which came up at this time was the alleged high cost of Fire insurance with (according to the Employers' Association of Vancouver) payment of $8,000,000 excessive Premiums by the Province in five years.

A Delegation headed by Mr. Hart, Minister of Finance, waited on the Federal Government in April to urge completion of the Victoria dry-dock and other Public Works held up for economical reasons; in Parliament, on May 2nd, the Railway Committee threw out the Bill to place the B. C. Electric Railway under Federal jurisdiction. Speaking at Abbotsford, B. C., on June 23, Mr. Oliver told the local Boards of Trade that: "The Federal Government is treating this Province in a way that it would not dare to treat a foreign counry; x x x if the spirit of the terms of Union is not kept, we shall go to the Imperial Government." On June 30, the Board of Railway Commissioners issued its judgment on the Western freight rates with British Columbia reductions, in the standard tariff class rates, from a basis of 1½ mile for every mile of the

Prairie standard to 1¼ miles, up to 750 miles; beyond this distance the Prairie standard of 25-mile differences were added. It was sai to cut in half the difference between the Mountain and Prairie scales. This was not satisfactory to the Oliver Government and an appeal to the Ottawa Government against the decision was announced and followed up.

Another Federal and Provincial issue was the B. C. Fisheries Commission appointment at Ottawa and which is dealt with elsewhere;* the local Fishermen's organizations fought, vigorously, the proposed 5-year closure on Sockeye fishing which the Report of Nov. 20 advised. Incidents of the year concerning the Government included presentation, by Sir Leicester Harmsworth of London, through the B. C. Agent-General, of a number of General Wolfe's letters and various other historic documents connected with the early settlement and development of the Province, for deposit and preservation in the Legislative Library at Victoria; the prompt personal action of Mr. Oliver, and the assistance of $6,000 granted by the Government, to the Soldier settlers of Merville after the forest fire destruction of that settlement on July 6.

The 1st Liberal Convention since 1914 was held at Nelson on Sept. 29-30 with M. A. Macdonald, K.C., presiding and addresses by Hon. A. M. Manson—who vigorously denounced Chinese and Japanese labour, and commercial success in the Province, with all their economic and other difficulties—F. A. Pauline, M.L.A., and Mr. Premier Oliver. Mr. Macdonald was re-elected President of the B. C. Liberal Association. R. G. Macpherson moved a Resolution asking Ottawa for the total exclusion of all Orientals and, despite a request from Mr. Manson to omit Hindus as being British subjects, this was carried unanimously after a warm debate. The Government's Road policy was endorsed by Resolution which, also, urged construction of all possible highways for development purposes; Mr. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, said that new districts must be opened up and that the Department was considering the cutting down in capacity of motor trucks, as in Quebec. Other Resolutions were passed as follows:

Asking the Federal Government to describe in all official documents a person born in Canada as a Canadian; declaring that women should be allowed to serve on Juries and asking the Government to abolish the Personal Property Tax and replace it with one more equitable; urging the Government to work for an extension of either the Canadian National or E. D. and B. C. Railway so as to afford transportation facilities for the Provincial section of Peace River; endorsing the Government's policy regarding labour legislation and urging that continued efforts be made to keep British Columbia in the front rank in this regard with even greater attention to the compensation of injured workers and their dependents; asking the Federal Government to provide stricter anti-dumping laws regarding fruit; commending the Provincial Government for its Colonization policy and urging it to complete and generously support the University of British Columbia.

*Note.—See Page 301 of this volume.

Administration of the Departments; Agriculture, Mines, etc. The Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C., as Attorney-General of the Province was, also, in charge of the operation of the Game Protection Act, the Mothers' Pension Act, Legal Offices and Land Registry, the Provincial Police with a force of 235, the Department of Labour, Insurance and the Municipalities. Altogether, he had under him, at this time, over 500 officials, clerks and other Civil servants. The expenditures of this Department, in 1921, were $1,775,754 and the revenues $3,344,292 —of which, $1,400,000 came from Liquor profits, permits, etc. The Provincial Game Warden (W. G. McMynn) reported, for Dec. 31, 1921, the fact of $178,205 derived from licenses and fees with 317 convictions for infractions of the Act, the issue of new regulations and taxes affecting game and hunting conditions.

J. D. McNiven, Deputy-Minister of Labour, in his Report for the same year welcomed the lifting of the cloud of depression and dealt, at length, with the unemployment of the year; stated that the Provincial Government, in joining with the Dominion and the Municipalities had contributed a total of $149,-624 for relief with $13,987 more under special conditions; reported a year of comparatively few labour disputes and an arrangement with the Railways under which 2,000 white men were employed in place of the Asiatics usually hired at certain seasons; dealt with the trades and industries of the Province and reported 2,809 firms paying $86,192,190 in salaries and wages, during the year, with an estimated $100,000,000 additional for the Railway systems in the Province. Mr. McNiven also reported as to Inspection of Factories—working hours, accident prevention, child labour, elevators, etc.

The Minimum Wage Board, composed of Mr McNiven and Thos. Mathews, in its 5th annual Report dealt with Orders in operation as covering the Merchantile industry, Laundry, cleaning and dyeing interests. Public house-keeping occupation, Office employees, Manufacturing and Personal Service, Telegraph and Telephone employees, Fishing, Fruit and Vegetable industries; in most of these cases, the average weekly wage ran from $14.50 to $16.00 for experienced employees and for inexperienced from $8.00 to $14.00. As to Insurance, J. P. Dougherty, Superintendent, reported for the year of Dec. 31, 1921, the operation of 143 licensed Companies of which 20 were Provincial; the Fire Insurance Net Premiums of the year were $4,810,405 and net Losses paid $2,168,851 while the loss reported for the year from fires was $2,342,968; the Life Insurance Companies doing business in the Province reported Premiums of $6,263,696 with the net amount in Force as $188,-929,939 and the claims paid $1,331,711.

The statement of Robert Baird, Inspector of Municipalities, showed the 1922 Assessment of the Province as $614,755,941

of which $410,961,684 was urban; there was a reduction from 1921 of $16,306,981 in the assessed values of land and an increase of $24,777,541 in the value of improvements; the Municipal Debenture liabilities on Dec. 31, 1921, was $97,495,983 or an increase of $1,388,073 in the year and the shortage due on Sinking funds $5,502,666; the arrears of taxes were $6,964,164 —a reduction of 1½ millions in the year—and the receipts from Public Utilities were $2,911,165—an increase of $400,000 in the year. As to the Mothers' Allowance and the Workmen's Compensation Board, E. S. H. Winn, Chairman of the latter, (including also, Parker Williams and H. B. Gilmour), pointed out in the Calgary *Herald* of Apr. 22 that, to injured workmen in the Province the Board dispensed of $2,500,000 every year. Mr. Manson presented a Report of nine months' operation of the Mothers' Pension Act to the Legislature on Nov. 1st and showed an outlay, to Sept. 30, of $968,278 and expressed the belief that it was proving eminently successful in its work. At the close of the year the Employment Service of Canada Bureau, at Vancouver, of which J. H. McVety was Superintendent, reported the placing of 45,000 men and women in Provincial positions during 1922.

A matter which attracted much attention in the early part of the year, was the investigation by H. C. Shaw, Royal Commissioner, into the charges laid against Dr. A. R. Baker, Chairman of the Game Conservation Board, in the 1921 Legislature by H. G. Perry and R. H. Pooley. The enquiry was a prolonged one with many witnesses heard and, on, Feb. 18, the Commissioner reported an exonoration of Dr. Baker from all charges of personal wrong-doing, but with keen criticism of the administrative methods practised by the Chairman and other officials. Dr. Baker was re-instated in the office from which he had been suspended but at once resigned. The Lord's Day Act and its enforcement in Victoria was a matter brought vigorously before the Attorney-General during the year; deputations urged Sunday closing in varied form and an Anti-Blue Sunday League asked Mr. Manson not to grant fiats for prosecutions under the Act till after the next Municipal elections; the discussion of the matter affected business to some extent and aroused a good deal of ill-feeling with Mayor M. W. Marchant as the central figure. The proposals were defeated in a Plebiscite, as was the Mayor, a little later.

Mr. Manson's chief political issue during the year was the Oriental Immigration and settlement topic*—in its local business, agricultural, industrial, fishing and other aspects. He carried a Resolution in the Legislature and in the Convention of the Liberal Party and he told a Retailer's banquet, on May 17, that: "The Oriental is not possible as a permanent citizen in British Columbia and the objection lies in the fact that he

*Note.—See Pages 42-48 of this volume as to Chinese and Japanese immigration.

cannot assimilate with our own race. He labours harder and subsists on harder living conditions than the white man cares to live under, or should live under, and he is still a toiling slave." In various speeches he reiterated these views and declared at Victoria, on June 3rd, that, in this respect, the people of British Columbia did not intend to sacrifice themselves on the altar of Imperial relations; he helped in replacing 2,000 Oriental labourers on the Railways with white men and systematically worked to exclude 1,000 others from the Pulp and Paper Mills of the Province; in the Canneries, however, it was found that Japanese were not only useful but, according to testimony before the Fisheries Commission, were essential.

Incident to this question, though not closely connected with the Attorney-General, was the complication in Victoria as to Chinese school children and the local attempt to work out segregation plans; there were a number of native-born Chinese and some of their parents resented attempts at separating them from the whites and opposed the separate school taught by English teachers; some of these Chinese boycotted the English-speaking schools and threatened to form one of their own. Meanwhile, Dr. J. W. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, was telling the Vancouver Board of Trade that China would one day be the geatest market for Canada and urging manufacturers and merchants in British Columbia to cultivate Asiatic trade. In the matter of Liquor sales and policy, Mr. Manson was the centre of the usual varied controversy. He issued a formal statement, on May 6: "I intend to administer the Liquor Act from the standpoint of the good morals of the people. As long as I am Attorney-General, the moral consideration will rule. I will not be party, for one single minnte, to the aministration of the Act for revenue." Politically, Mr. Manson was a vigorous fighter and, in October had a keen controversy with Hon. H. H. Stevens and Mr. Bowser, the Conservative leader, regarding his liquor administration.

The Hon. W. H. Sutherland, as Minister of Public Works, reported for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, that much attention was being given to Roads and trails; that, during the year, construction work was continued on the Trans-Provincial Highway between Rossland and Christina Lake and a much-needed diversion near Moyie Lake on the Eagle Pass Highway near Taft, on the Okanagan Valley Highway (Fairview-Penticton)" on the Caribou Road between Fort George and Quesnel, and on the Fort George-Hazleton Road north of Francois Lake; that the programme under the Canada Highways Act was continued with satisfactory results; that the Province had taken full advantage of the provisions of this Act and, with the completion of the work under way, would have earned its Federal grant of $1,251,955. The Minister's Report was a beautifully illustrated publication showing, very clearly, the charm of highway travel in British Columbia and a reason

for 32,000 registered motors in the Province compared with 9,457 in 1916. The total mlieage of the Roads, at this time, was 15,969, the valuation of road construction plant in operation was $425,147. A good deal of electrical work was carried on during the year, under this Department, with three new generating plants and a high-voltage transmission line in the Okanagan Valley. Addressing a large Vancouver Island delegation, on Mch. 22, the new Minister stated that, on trunk highways the cost for interest and sinking fund on permanent work was less than the annual upkeep costs for ordinary gravel roads; that the advent of heavy motor traffic had occasioned changed conditions, and roads that were good enough 10 and 15 years ago were not so to-day; that the necessity of placing a weight limit on roads was one that must be considered; that, personally, he was very much in favour of helping out the settlers with settlement roads.

Mr. Sutherland's programme, as stated to the Vancouver *Province* on Mch. 28, included further paving on the Pacific Highway and some in the Chiliwack district; completion of the Revelstoke-West road and the Cascade-Rossland road with an accepted contract for the first 18 miles of the Nelson-Ymir highway; further construction on the 34-mile Hoxon Creek-Quesnel road and other Interior highways. In the Legislature, on May 19, the Minister estimated an expenditure of $1,500,000 in the year and, a little later, toured the Interior with A. W. Campbell, Dominion Highway Commissioner, on a close inspection of progress. In September, the Banff-Windermere highway was nearing completion with much beautiful scenery *en route*; various organizations were pressing new projects, or the completion of old ones, upon the Minister and the most notable was the Provincial Good Roads League of which R. H. Gale, of Vancouver, was elected President, this year, for his 6th term; a series of suggestions were presented to the Minister, on Nov. 21, by this organization.

The Hon. E. Dodsley Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, reported conditions of mingled success and depression in this industry. Marked increases were shown in the value of dairy products, poultry, vegetables, and honey while the chief decreases occurred among grains and fodders, which suffered from insufficient moisture during the growing season and subsequent wet weather at harvest-time. Agricultural production for 1922 totalled $55,322,971, against $59,742,994 for 1921—largely a matter of prices. There was a parallel decline in the value of agricultural commodities imported with imports falling to $12,970,001 from other Provinces and $4,173,321 from foreign points as compared with $15,329,479 and $5,640,943, respectively, in 1921.

Livestock statistics showed $14,550,494 as the value of all domestic animals. Horses increased in numbers from 44,558

in 1921 to 51,083 in 1922; dairy cattle made a gain of 3,552 and totalled 105,070; the numbers of beef cattle were reduced from 159,854 to 156,901; sheep were reduced in numbers from 51,457 to 49,745 in 1922; dairy production achieved an enviable position and the year's output was the largest on record, valued at $8,001,135 as against $6,596,208 in 1921. The fruit-crop, the largest ever recorded in the Province, totalled 176,-802,927 lb. but the value of the crop was only $4,915,604 or a decrease of 24·43 per cent. from the returns of 1921. The honey yield of 1922 was more than double and amounted to 711,356 lbs. Dr. D. Warnock, Deputy-Minister, reported, at length, as to conditions in the Province and the important work done by this Department amongst the residents of the rich and fertile valleys of the Interior and the Island.

Population was the great need and Mr. Barrow emphasized this and the value of Irrigation in his speeches. The Land Settlement Board was under his control and the Report for 1921 showed the establishment of four new areas and completion of the preparatory work of examination and selection of lands in Central British Columbia which had proceeded steadily for several years. The net result was that about 200,000 acres of new land, suitable for agricultural production, had been selected as a basis for future settlement. The position of these areas—including land in Bulkley and Nechaco Valleys, in the Francois Lake and Prince George districts, on Mch. 31, showed 27,144 acres sold to settlers with 170 on the land and 24,942 acres improved; Merville, the Soldier settlement, made excellent progress which was checked, however, by fire and the Board's expenditures for 1921 were $268,030 with total advances, from the Treasury, of $3,067,422 to the end of the year. In association with F. C. Wade, Agent-General in London, Mr. Barrow and the Board considered a scheme for the settlement in the Province of army and navy men who were being discharged from the British Forces; the proposal was to locate in groups of about 500, the young men who had been brought up on farms and were fitted for agricultural work. The Creston settlement of returned soldiers had excellent reports during the year.

The Hon. William Sloan, as Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries, reported and dealt with the two vital resources and industries of the Province. His Report, in the former connection, and the statistics of W. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist, showed a production in 1922 of $35,-158,843 compared with $28,066,641 in 1921 and gave British Columbia a record of total Mineral production, up to and including that year, of $769,418,462. The details of 1922 were $4,-454,484 of Gold production, $4,554,781 of Silver, $4,329,754 of Copper $3,480,316 of Lead, $2,777,322 of Zinc, $12,559,215 of Coal, $320,845 of Coke and $2,682,126 of sundry Minerals This Report

and, indeed, others of this Government continued to be the most elaborate published in Canada; the 1922 issue contained a mass of valuable, detailed information upon, and illustrations as to, the mining wealth of the Province. Speaking to the B. C. Institute of Mining and Mineralogy, on Feb. 15, at the beginning of this year of expansion, Mr. Sloan anticipated it in general terms and, in a certain detail added: "I don't think that any of us have an adequate conception of the possibilities of the Portland Canal and the mineral-bearing zone of that and adjacent areas. If the next decade were to give birth to one or more such properties as that of the Premier Gold Mining Co., we would quickly take a first place among the gold and silver-producing countries."

The Minister took great interest in the effort to establish an iron and steel industry in the Province, made an arrangement with the Dominion Government (Geological Survey) for a Co-operative investigation of conditions and carried legislation in 1922 giving the Minister of Mines the right to enter upon any mining property, without the consent of the owner, for the purpose of carrying on such trenching, drilling and other work as was deemed advisable. The Dominion Government Mining officials were to advise in this connection and appointed Dr Young, their Iron expert, in charge of this part of the work. At the same time, Mr. Sloan appointed C. P. Williams, an English expert Mining Engineer, to make a thorough investigation into the tonnage possibilities of the iron ore deposits of British Columbia and other iron ore-bearing zones on the Pacific Coast. The result was reported to the Legislature on Dec. 15 with the conclusion that an iron and steel industry could be established in the Province with the necessary materials for successful working available; that there was a good, and increasing, market for the product; that the time for the launching of such an industry was opportune and that the enterprise should be most successful.

The value of Provincial fisheries, as reported by Mr. Sloan for the year of Dec. 31, 1921, was $13,953,670 or 31 per cent. of the Dominion product and exceeding that of all the other Provinces combined. The chief species of fish taken were Salmon $8,577,602, Halibut $3,636,076, Herring $963,407 and Pilchards, Cod and Black Cod $477,141. The Salmon Pack of 1922 totalled 1,290,326 cases as against 603,548 cases in 1921 and was the fourth largest on record; as, however, 840,183 cases or 60 per cent. consisted of pink and chums' salmon, its value was much less and was estimated at $11,247,000. J. P. Babcock, Assistant to the Commissioner, reported at length, as to the Fraser River salmon situation, and a series of valuable articles upon the Salmon fisheries was given. On Sept. 6 Mr. Babcock reiterated his view as to the need for a stern limitation of Salmon fishery operations.

In an elaborate Memorandum he reviewed the past 20 years of the industry and declared that nothing else would save it: "The Fraser River formerly produced more salmon than any other river in the world. From its water-shed came all but a mere fraction of the sockeye that have been caught in the waters contiguous to the International Boundary-line which separates the Province and the State of Washington. The vast runs of former years were the product of the eggs deposited on its 1,514,000 acres of spawning area. x x x It has been depleted of its wealth of salmon because Canada and the United States failed to afford adequate protection to the salmon that sought to pass through their waters *en route* to the River basin to spawn." Federal changes in fishery regulations were announced in June, and the grant to Quebec of complete control over its Fisheries revived the same question at the Coast; Mr. Sloan explained (Mch. 14) that the situation was different on account of the valuable Dominion revenues derived from the B. C. Fisheries.

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, in his Report for Dec. 31, 1922, stated Land sales of 16,523 acres during the year and Crown grants, and acreage deeded, of 116,990 with 1,799 Pre-emptions inspected; 253 coal licenses and leases were issued for 160,743 acres and 122 other leases covering 8,476 acres with a total revenue of $447,841. The Southern Okanagan Irrigation project and Soldiers' Settlement showed an expenditure of $2,606,162 to date with total sales of $297,802; J. W. Clark, Superintendent, was sent to India during the year to interest retiring Indian officers in the latter settlement and made a useful tour under official Indian authority. The Better Housing Fund of the Province was reported as covering 573 houses and expenditure of $1,701,500 to date. Surveys of the year were carried out by 44 officials and covered 66,306 acres of which 18,000 were under the Soldiers' Settlement scheme.

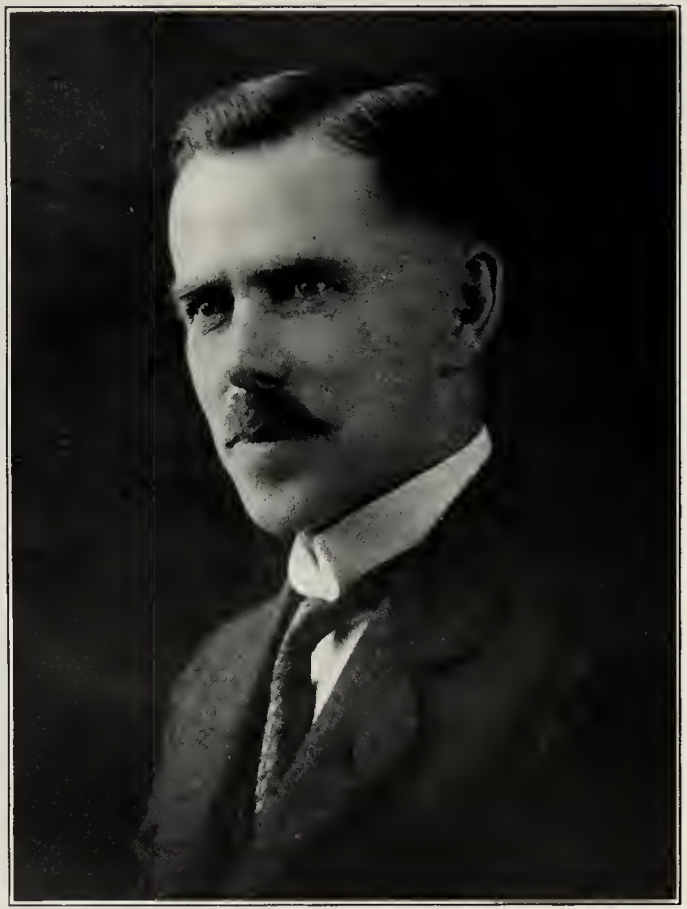
The Forest Branch, also under this Minister, dealt with Forest fires as being, in 1922, 25 per cent. greater than any previous record and 180 per cent. over the average of the past 10 years; the Staff employed to fight this menace was 218, permanent, and 200 specials; the number of fires reported was 2,591 and, for 626 of these, campers and travellers were said to be responsible, railways for 332 and brush-burning for 355; the loss, in this year, was put at 729,000,000 feet of timber killed, with a net stumpage loss of $1,500,000 and, of other property, the total was $693,016. The Minister reported a steady improvement in the Lumber industry with the cut for 1922 as 1,899,000,000 feet or only second to the record of 1920; prices were slightly lower than in 1921 but the demand was good and the total value of the industry—lumber, pulp and paper, shingles, boxes, laths, etc.—was $59,477,000; there was a steady growth in water-borne trade to a total of 273,000,000

feet of which 55 millions went to Australia, 24 millions to China, 72 millions to Japan and 83 millions to the United States. The Pulp and Paper industry showed a remarkable recovery, in 1922, with 124,639 tons of Newsprint produced; the Sulphite product was 86,894 tons.

Mr. Pattullo urged Immigration during the year at every opportunity; he believed this to be the psychological time for help from Britain in this respect. On Jan. 17 he told a Vancouver meeting that the British authorities had asked him for a concrete proposal as to where he could put a large number of immigrants wishing to go upon the land; he had referred them to "the magnificent Stuart Lake country, where 1,000 families could be established upon Government land, and another 1,000 upon private properties." In May the Minister conferred with the Ottawa authorities upon the general subject and urged co-ordination and co-operation as between the Dominion and Provinces. He also took up questions with the various Departments such as the Indian Reserve problem at Kitsilano and the Songhees; the matter of Park administration in the Province and the proper development of the Parks for thousands of tourists. He was in England during August-October and, on Oct. 14, told *The Times* and other journals of the resources and advantages of the Province. He expressed regret on his return at the current unpopularity of Canadian investments in England but hoped for early improvement.

The Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary, had a variety of important interests under his charge including the Provincial Museum and its valuable collections; the administration of the Superannuation Act, which, in its first annual Report (1921-22) showed a current value of $112,312; the Mental Hospitals of the Province, with reports as to the splendid institutions at New Westminster and Essondale with, also, the Trauquille Sanatorium; the Provincial Board of Health under Dr. H. E. Young as Provincial Officer, and the University of British Columbia. Mr. MacLean stated, in a press interview, on Aug. 2nd, that more than half the inmates in B. C. Mental Hospitals were foreign born and that, in 1921, 96 patients were discharged from the hospitals as cured and 135 as improved; that the total cost of these institutions was $600,000 with an increase of 90 patients each year. There were many Municipal or small Hospitals in the Province and the B. C. Hospitals' Association described (Sept. 9) 55 of them as aided by the Government; a Resolution passed declared that the entire amount intended for distribution among Hospitals should be given out on the basis of bed capacity regardless of geographical location.

Though not a Minister of the Crown, F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General in London, occupied a position which he had made important. In connection with the movement to induce Indian Army officers to come to the Coast upon retirement, a



Colonel The Hon. James Albert Cross, d.s.o., k.c., m.l.a.
Attorney-General of Saskatchewan in 1922.

The Hon. John Hart, m.l.a.
Minister of Finance in British Columbia, 1922.

letter appeared in the *Morning Post*, late in April, signed by Vice-Admiral Sir E. R. Pears, K.B.E., Maj-Gen. Sir Jocelyn Percy, K.B.E., D.S.O., and six other officers, settled in British Columbia, protesting against the statements of immigration officials in this connection and urging the type of person, specially concerned, to bear in mind that their "particular needs and social requirements and educational ideals" would not be met in this new country Mr. Wade at once replied with a sarcastic reference to men who "preferred polo to work" and added: "To the ex-officer of sound judgment and a capacity for hard work, British Columbia presents great opportunities; the elements of success, however, must be taken there in the heads and hands of the ex-officers themselves." Upon this subject of Immigration the Agent-General was a frequent speaker.

Mr. Wade was in Victoria during June to discuss the question of selling B.C. House, the Provincial headquarters in London; much of it was already leased to the Dominion Government which was understood to desire complete control. He also made a tour of the Province. At Winnipeg (Aug. 17) on his return Mr. Wade told the press that a recent MacCormac cable was entirely inaccurate and that the Douglas fir of the Coast was becoming popular in England. On Sept. 6 he cabled Mr. Oliver, as to the Coast Range Steel Company and its big iron and steel projects, that a guarantee of one-third of its bonds would be given by the Imperial Board of Trade if the Dominion and Provincial authorities were satisfied as to the commercial possibilities of the scheme. At this time, also, Mr. Wade was pressing his plan for placing demobilized British soldiers and sailors in British Columbian valleys, under semi-military discipline, for three years of agricultural training, and as preparatory to permanent settlement—with support from *The Times* and official quarters.

In a London journal, on Sept. 9, Mr. Wade dealt with his recent visit to the Pacific Coast: "I travelled over 2,000 miles by motor-car, boat or railway, and addressed various meetings in Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert, Vernon, Kelowna and other centres. What impressed me most, on every hand, is the necessity for an unusually vigorous Immigration policy and the Government is now determined to do everything possible to bring about such an influx of settlers as can be satisfactorily absorbed." As to the Interior country he was enthusiastic: "For hundreds of miles, by motor, along splendid roads, we passed through light timber, open valleys, great alder-bottomed areas, and a country covered with pea-vine and vetch, rich in nutritious grasses, and gaily decorated with all the wild flora for which British Columbia is so famous. We passed through the Skeena and Bulkley Valleys and the wide expanse of the Nechaco, and down the old Cariboo road, through smiling valleys with countless lakes glimmering wherever the eye could reach." During the Empire Exhibition controversy, Mr. Wade urged

the importance of using British Columbia, or other Empire lumber, in construction.

Government appointments of the year included Charles L. Monroe, as Gold Commissioner of Atlin, J. P. Dougherty as Inspector of Insurance, and the following Kings' Counsel: E. C. Mayers, W. B. Farris, G. G. McGeer, W. C. Brown, and E. H. S. Winn of Vancouver; David Whiteside, New Westminster; Harold Robertson and Henry Hall, Victoria; James O'Shea, Nelson, Alex. Fisher, Fernie.

Finances in 1922; Mr. Hart's Budget. Early in the year the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance—who on Apr. 10 was, also, made Minister of Industries—effected a re-organization in a portion of his Department with superannuation of certain employees, the retirement of others, the reduction of various Government agencies, to sub-agencies, and other changes along the line of economy. The balance sheet of the Province, as presented to the Legislature on Oct. 31, for the year of Mch. 31, 1922, was a clear and concise statement. Provincial Liabilities on this date totalled $61,851,436 of Inscribed Stock and Debentures with "Current Liabilities" which included temporary loans of $2,200,342, accounts payable of $3,682,790, Special Funds and Trust accounts totalling, in all, $8,039,661; with a small item of $225,525 the total of Liabilities was $70,116,622.

Besides this total there were Deferred Liabilities of $25,445,519 relating, chiefly, to the P.G.E. Railway and as to which values were undetermined; there were, also, $65,531,923 of indirect Guarantee liabilities—Canadian Northern Pacific $40,157,523, P.G.E. $20,160,000 and smaller items. The Capital Assets included capitalization of Federal Subsidy, etc., at $14,776,333, Sinking Funds of $8,324,674 and value of Buildings, roads, bridges, and other Provincial property, estimated at $25,586,602 which, with smaller items, totalled $54,324,206; the "Current Assets" included various advances—Land Settlement Board, Industrial Development, Liquor Control, etc.—with Tax arrears of $2,151,798, Loans for Better Housing of $1,621,761 and other items totalling, in all, $9,848,770 and accounts receivable of $5,120,551 which, with lesser amounts, made the total Assets $79,581,552.

The Budget Speech was delivered by Mr. Hart on Nov. 16. He first drew attention to the fact that the surplus of Provincial Assets over Liabilities continued to grow, with an increase in the fiscal year 1921-22 of $2,193,123; the current Liabilities for the year, on account of Treasury Bills, was $2,200,342, as against $7,790,445 for 1920-21. For the current year it was planned to borrow $3,500,000. Of this sum $2,000,000 would be used for public buildings under construction; the sum of $1,000,000 would be devoted to the Land Settlement Board and, particularly, for completion of the Sumas Dyking project; for the Soldiers' Land Act, $400,000 would be appropriated, and for conservation of Ir-

rigation works $100,000. Dealing with revenue and expenditure, Mr. Hart said that the total Revenue for the fiscal year 1921-22 was $18,882,391 or $1,871,795 more than the Estimates. Among items which exceeded the Estimates were Income tax by $910.-800 and Timber revenue by $124,000. On the other hand, the Liquor revenue did not come up to expectations by $1,100,000. The total Expenditures for the year were $17,436,486 and $3,-236,697 on Capital account chargeable to income, or a total of $20,673,183. Practically, every Department had conducted its operations below the amount estimated, to an aggregate of $450,000, he explained, but the charges on account of Public Debt, incurred during the year required $722,000 more than was originally estimated.

The Minister claimed a reduced expenditure of $1,100,000 and a reduced deficit of about the same amount and announced no increase or decrease in taxation for the coming year. He took credit to the Government for an expected gain of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 during the next 20 years by the policy of floating short-term, refunding loans in the United States when interest and exchange were adverse; owing to the return of par exchange these loans could be lifted, with interest also reduced from 6½ and 7 per cent. to 5 per cent. or less. Legislation would be presented for the refunding of these short-term issues. It was pointed out that 82 per cent of the estimates were fixed (or semi-fixed) charges with only a small margin for economies or cuts in expenditure. But Mr. Hart added, "the credit of the Province is better now than at any time since Confederation, and this is demonstrated by the ready sale of our bonds, the prices we have received, and the number of financial houses bidding for the issues."

As to details, the estimated Revenue for 1921-22 was $17,-010,595 and the actual total $18,882,391; the estimated Expenditure was $19,934,724 and the actual sum $20,673,183 The chief items of Revenue were Fees and Licenses totalling $3,344,292 of which $802,518 came from Motor vehicles and $1,393,635 from the Liquor Act; Taxes, Income, Land, Mines, Property, etc., of which $2,910,848 came from Income and $563,572 from Succession Duties; Land and Timber taxes totalling $3,505,167 and $631,514 from Hospitals and other institutions. Expenditures included $3,552,299 upon the Public Debt and $407,291 upon Agriculture; $3,432,919 upon Education and $1,463,783 upon Land expenses, Surveys, Lumber trade, etc.; $1,980,417 upon Roads and bridges and $1,343,241 on Sinking Fund account; $743,550 on P.G.E. account (capital).

The Budget debate was a vigorous one. J. W. Jones (Cons.) on Nov. 20th, claimed that the taxation imposed by the Government was strangling industry and preventing the proper development of natural resources. The member for South Okanagan presented a mass of statistical detail to prove that the Government policy had seriously affected the credit of the

Province; that the time had come when there must be a very substantial reduction in the overhead cost of government; that in six years of Liberal administration the Debt had increased from $20,000,000 to $59,000,000. The Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C., Opposition Leader (Nov. 21) was emphatic in his language: "The whole thing is a doleful repetition of deficits, legerdemain book-keeping and political camouflage." He criticized the figures of the Minister, asserted that the deficits were much greater than reported, and that, in five years, they had actually totalled $7,494,498.

As to the P.G.E. he claimed that the late Conservative Government was "not responsible for the taking over of the Line, nor for the incompetency shown in operating it at a loss of $500,000 per year." He criticized, closely, the policy and operation of the Land Settlement, Industrial Loan, and Soldiers' Settlement Acts and asserted that the expenditures were not productive but the reverse. Mr. Oliver, in reply (Nov. 22), claimed that his Government, on assuming office in 1917, had to increase taxation because the revenue from the land had decreased $2,224,000 per annum; because the revenue from timber licenses had shrunk $979,741; because the aggregate revenue of the Province had shrunk $6,218,522; because Public Debt charges had increased over $500,000 in three years' time; because the late Government had left office with liabilities, accruing, of over four millions. He declared that the additional taxation was necessary to meet precedent obligations and that, in six years of Conservative administration, the deficits aggregated $18,358,761, or a yearly average deficit of over $3,000,000.

Incidents of the year included a $2,000,000, 2-year, 5 per cent. flotation in New York at 99.14; the taxation of *Pari-mutual* betting by new taxation of 5 per cent. which collected $205,795 at the two Vancouver race tracks; the Report of the Comptroller-General, A. N. Mouat, C.A., which reviewed, in detail, the financial statements of the year; the Report of the Department of Industries for 1922—under Mr Hart's administration—which showed in detail the industries assisted but did not give amounts. The preceding statement, however, for 1921 indicated 900 persons employed, in 68 industries, receiving loans to a total of $1,108,658 with delinquencies in payment of only $73,498 principal and $22,100 interest. The sale of Government-assisted industries amounted to $1,560,584 during 1921 with 1,000 applications for assistance presented to the Advisory Board and only 76 of these recommended for loans.

Government Control of Liquor in British Columbia. The operation of the Liquor Control Act in this Province, as of a similar policy in Quebec, was a much-debated question. From its inception as a law on June 15, 1921, to Sept. 30, the trading account of the Liquor Control Board—A. M. Johnson, Chairman, J. H. Falconer and Colonel W. N. Winsby—showed $3,295,560 worth of liquor

purchased, $2,228,918 sold and stock on hand, at date, $1,849,477. The advances from the Provincial Treasury were $1,438,650 and the undivided Profits $541,606. The policy of the Board apparently was to get and keep the sale of liquor entirely within its control, to compel other wholesale dealers to get out of the business, to prevent and suppress boot-legging and to sell good liquor at a profit which should not make prices too high. Whether it lived up to this policy was a debated question. The Board and the Government did not appear to be always in harmony and the transfer of the Attorney-Generalship from Mr. Farris to Hon. A. M. Manson caused some changes in policy.

Incidents of this period were varied. On Jan. 6 recent restrictive regulations were modified and the provisions of the Liquor Act allowing two dozen quarts on a single permit and no restriction on purchases made under the annual permits were reinstated. On Mch. 23 it was stated that the Tulks—wholesale liquor dealers—intended to give up their trade in this connection so far as British Columbia and Alberta were concerned; at the end of April Mr. Manson was in conference with the Board, as to a confidential Report received from Lieut.-Col. R. Ross Napier, regarding the liquor business of the Province and intended to help the Government in deciding upon any changes which might be advisable in the law; on May 2nd Mr. Manson stated to the press that the Liquor Act was a control measure and not a measure for stimulating the consumption of liquors; and added that he had given no sanction for the establishment of a second liquor store in Victoria, which the Board was said to be arranging. He defined his policy, in a general way, as the securing of the best methods of administration, ensuring full and efficient enforcement of the law, promoting the elimination of the bootlegger and seeing that the municipalities throughout, the Province, did their duty in law enforcement.

On May 20, the Board issued prices for draught liquor, put up in 16-ounce bottles at Government liquor stores, as follows: Scotch Whiskey $2.80, $2.50 or $2.00 according to blend; Rum $2.80, $2.20 or $1.85 according to quality; Brandy $2.40 and Gin $1.35. These figures of Board business for the six months ending Mch. 31 showed undivided Profits of $1.231,365. Under the Act the Minister of Finance was to divide this with the 62 municipalities of the Province and, in July, $600,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Of the $600,000 Vancouver received $171,779, Victoria $57,543, South Vancouver $49,854, Point Grey $34,467, and the others in proportion. In Vancouver, at the end of May, the City Council proposed that the sale of draught beer be permitted in hotels and this revived the question of Government cafés where beer and light wines could be obtained; on June 24th, the Senate at Ottawa struck out of a Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act a clause which would have abolished the right of private individuals to import liquor into British Columbia.

Meanwhile, the Liquor question had assumed several distinct forms: (1) The establishment of hundreds of small Clubs where

liquor was freely sold to "members" and which really constituted liquor shops; the rum-running across the border or to Coast vessels which was assuming large proportions; (3) the sale by bootleggers of so-called cheap and certainly bad, or dangerous, liquors. To a Conference at Victoria (June 28), of 20 Chiefs of Police, Mr. Manson said: "I incline to the view that our Liquor law is more easy of administration than is Prohibitive liquor legislation in a Prohibition Province; I am convinced our law can be enforced." The Liquor Act, he declared, provided reasonable opportunity to anyone to secure liquor and there was no excuse for bootlegging. Private importation of liquor was the real cause of illicit sale. He reviewed the difficulties and promised legislation. Early in July Hon. G. H. Barnard wrote to Mr. Premier Oliver, in reply to the latter's charge that he and Senator R. F. Green had blocked the effort of the Province to obtain full control of the Liquor traffic, by forbidding private importation and thus check bootlegging evils. He claimed that it would be impossible for the Federal authorities to grant one Province the exclusive right to control importation without the people voting on the matter.

At this time new regulations governing the sale of liquor by the warehouse trade resulted in an obvious slowing down of bootlegging activities and the piling up of liquor stocks in warehouses. This was followed up by a vigorous campaign against bootleggers with arrests and raids in many parts of the Province—in Vancouver on Oct. 10 the Board raided one dealer's premises and confiscated $30,000 worth of liquor; during succeeding months, however, many Magistrates dismissed cases brought by the Board for illegal sales of liquor; on Aug. 26 it was announced that the brewers of the Province would no longer be allowed the privilege of having agents at various points to handle their beer product and Mr. Manson explained that much beer was being illicitly distributed—quite apart from the Government stores; a new scale of liquor prices was announced for Sept. 1st on 53 brands of Scotch whiskey handled by the Board with reductions running about 75 cents a bottle.

In the Legislature on Oct. 31 the 1st annual Report of the Liquor Control Board was presented by Mr. Manson to cover the entire period from June 15th, 1921, to Mch. 31st, 1922. It contained a complete account of the operations of the Board, the cost of various kinds of liquors, and the names of firms or individuals from whom purchases were made. On Mch. 31st the stock on hand was valued at $2,385,306. Fines during this period numbered 1,277 and values, $79,335, and estreated bail cases were 352 with $33,335 involved. There was distributed to the municipalities on Dec. 16, 1921, $200,000 and on July 21, $600,000 and there would be distributed, very shortly, the further sum of $500,000. In this connection it was found that the provisions of the Act, as to distribution of moneys among Hospitals by the municipalities, had not worked altogether well because there were no hospitals in a good many of the municipalities.

The Government suggested that where there were none, at least half of the amount should be contributed to Hospitals in other municipalities and this was accepted. It was noteworthy that the prescriptions issued during 9½ months under the Act were only 6,568, as against a total of 141,057 issued in the last year under operation of the former law. A supplementary report for Mch. 31 to Sept. 30, 1922, showed a Profit of $1,073,109. During these six months there were 1,642 prosecutions under the Liquor Control Act, as against 1911 for the previous nine and a half months. The total sales by the Board from June 15, 1921 to Sept. 30 were $2,228,918 and thence to Dec. 31, 1921 were $2,469,917. In his statement the Attorney-General intimated that the Government would refuse consent to the establishment of any more Liquor-bonded warehouses and that there were not more than 25 in existence at this time.

The subject was variously discussed in the Legislature. On Nov. 2nd, Lieut.-Col. F. Lister (Cons.) urged the sale of beer and light wines under license and, by the glass, as a means of eliminating the bootlegger; R. H. Pooley (Cons.) urged a public enquiry into Liquor conditions and declared the Board profits to be nothing like what they should be; Mr. Bowser, the Conservative leader, vigorously attacked the whole Liquor administration—methods, policy and control. On Nov. 3rd Mr. Manson, in his first speech as Attorney-General said that upon taking office he immediately wrote to every member asking for suggestions as to enforcement of the Liquor Control Act. Replies came from all, Government and Opposition alike, and much assistance had been rendered: "I take it that the Plebiscite meant that an Act should be passed making it reasonably easy to secure liquor. We have 61 stores and, in establishing them, we have exercised the greatest care in every case; we have not rushed in for profit. It was most difficult to prevent the illicit traffic in liquor but where a Government store was established boot-legging has largely disappeared; the Municipal authorities were obligated to enforce the law, and only by their aid could the Department secure results; during this year the operations of illicit dealers in whiskey has been so curtailed that they are to-day, 75 per cent. less than a few months ago and the respect for law much greater."

The subject was debated at length on Dec. 1st when Mr. Manson moved an Address to the Governor-General-in-Council asking for prohibition of the importation of liquor into the Province except by the Provincial Government or its agents. The Attorney-General contended that private importation produced illicit sales and mentioned that: "When we seized the stocks of two Export warehouses at Fernie last Summer the sales in our Fernie store went up by 136 per cent. and in our Michel store by 114 per cent." Upon another point he stated that the Government supplied "the very best liquor that can be bought upon the market" and furnished it to the public at a price less than in the Province of Quebec. Speaking on Dec. 6 Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, ex-Attorney-General, criticized the Opposition for not giving whole-hearted support to the Govern-

ment in its efforts to obtain control of imports of liquor but thought the Government should take a more decided stand on the beer question. If members hid behind a Beer referendum, he said, they were shirking their responsibilities.

Mr. Bowser again denounced existing conditions and asserted that there was no necessity for this legislation as the power was already held under the Doherty Act supplemented by current Provincial regulations. Mr. Farris, as to this, denied Mr. Bowser's claim and declared that the Doherty Act only made it illegal to import liquor into a Prohibition Province for illicit purposes. The Resolution was approved by 30 to 14 votes. Capt. Ian A. MacKenzie, on Dec. 8, tried, unsuccessfully, to obtain passage of a Resolution asking for a Bill to submit the question of "sale of beer by the glass, in approved establishments under Government control," to a Referendum; there were heated debates on Dec. 11-12 with M. B. Jackson (Chairman) and Mr. Farris and Thos. Uphill in vigorous antagonism. Eventually, J. B. Clearihue (Lib.) moved an amendment that it was inadvisable to take action at this Session and it carried by 26 to 17. On Nov. 21, by a vote of 21 to 17, the Legislature had defeated a Conservative motion asking that Col. Ross Napier, author of the private Reports to Mr. Manson, be called before the House.

Following a Bill, passed at this time by Mr. Manson, increasing licenses for Liquor warehouses from $3,000 to $10,000 a year, it was estimated that all but six out of 40 then operating, would give up business. Under another Bill, at the close of the year, a straight gaol sentence of from one to three months was to be given illicit beer sellers instead of merely a small fine for first offences. This was aimed at clubs, as well as private bootleggers, while annual permits were cut from $5 to $2 and beer permits from $2 to $1. Tourists permits were abolished. As Mr. Manson explained, the intent of this policy was to enable the people to obtain liquor under conditions that would prevent its abuse and illicit traffic. The new tax of $2.50 a quart on imports was made, designedly, so heavy as to be prohibitive of importation.

There were, during the year, a number of test or other cases in the Courts. At Ottawa on Feb. 27 Sir Walter Cassels, in the Exchequer Court, gave judgment that the Province of British Columbia must pay customs duties to the Dominion Government on importations for sale through its Liquor Board; at Victoria (May 22) Mr. Justice Martin decided, on appeal, that the Province had no power to impose an import duty upon liquor brought into British Columbia, and, especially, on that imported from another Province; on May 31 the Provincial Court of Appeal (Judge McPhillips dissenting) acquitted the owner and crew of the American launch *Cisco* for "obstructing" the Vancouver Collector of Customs in a whiskey-running episode; the same Court (June 5) allowed the appeal of the Crown in the case against the Gold Seal Limited and thus restored the conviction and fine of $1,000 imposed in the Police Court for selling liquor; at Victoria (June 28) the Court of Appeal

decided, unanimously, that the sale of beer, contrary to the provisions of the Liquor Act, was not punishable by imprisonment; at Ottawa, on appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court decision as to the Dominion right to collect duties on Provincial Government importations of liquor was confirmed; at Victoria (Nov. 10) the Supreme Court decided that the Liquor Board could be garnisheed in respect of debts contracted by its employees—despite the claim that the latter were Civil servants and exempt.

Meanwhile, the Prohibition element in the Province had been energetic in expression but not strongly organized in action. Early in the year Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, Secretary of the B.C. Prohibition Association, resigned and Rev. W. W. Peck, M.A., was appointed Provincial organizer for that body; publication was started of the *Prohibition Bulletin* and occasional addresses were given denouncing the Government policy. Speaking in Vancouver, on May 17, G. O. Buchanan, President of the B.C. Prohibition Party, claimed that, in the past year, the Dominion Government received $6,000,000 from the trade in Customs duties, the Liquor warehouses another $6,000,000 while of the $25,000,000 shipped to Japan, Hawaii and other countries one-half really went to the United States through rum-runners. The Provincial Methodist Conference (May 20), at Vancouver, expressed regret at the great increase in the sale of alcoholic liquors since under the system of Government sales and urged the Government to prohibit the use of advertisements stimulating the sale and use of liquor; the B.C. Division of the Retail Merchants Association, by Resolution at Vancouver (July 12), adversely criticized the liquor-selling system.

The Prohibition Association held a Convention at Vancouver, on Oct. 24, when Mr. Buchanan stated that if a Beer and Wine license, by Referendum, was proposed they would meet the issue with a bone-dry Prohibition demand; denounced people who petitioned for local liquor stores and regretted the increasing difficulty of collecting funds. In Toronto, on Nov. 23, Rev. Dr. A. E. Cooke of Vancouver, a Prohibitionist leader, made a bitter speech at Massey Hall. He declared that in British Columbia 25 millions of dollars were being spent annually in the purchase of liquor; that Government blue books claimed a turnover of $12,000,000 in the official liquor shops and while members of the Provincial Cabinet admitted that Government control applied to only half the liquor consumed; that two rings—a whiskey and a beer ring—were selling liquor in defiance of the law's most stringent regulations; that bootlegging was rampant and that, in Vancouver alone, hundreds of "clubs" were selling beer and "hard stuff" in open defiance of the law. In Calgary on Dec. 12 Dr. Cooke declared that British Columbia was fast becoming "the moral sink-hole of the Dominion." Following the publications of these and other speeches, Brig.-Gen. Victor W. Odlum, C.M.G., D.S.O., a distinguished Vancouver Prohibitionist, resigned from that Party as a protest against what he termed "the slanderous and untruthful statements" thus made.

The British Columbia Legislature in 1922. The 3rd Session of the 15th Legislature of the Province was opened on Oct. 30 by Chief Justice J. A. Macdonald, as Administrator. The Speech from the Throne referred to the recent visit of Lord and Lady Byng to the Province; pointed out that urgent representations had been made to the Dominion Railway Board for reduction in freight transportation rates and removal of the discriminatory Mountain scale and that a considerable reduction in general rates had been obtained; stated that it was the intention of the Government to persevere in its efforts for the entire removal of these rates, with an appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council under preparation.

His Honour noted, with regret, that the Government's efforts to secure prohibition of the importation of liquor into the Province by private persons had not received the approval of the Dominion Senate, but it was the intention, again, to apply to the Dominion Parliament for the powers desired; stated, in respect to the Province's financial policy, that, with exchange at par, the market for long-term refunding bonds had improved; mentioned the progress made with cruising and re-assessment of Crown-granted Timber lands and that reports upon the Pacific Great Eastern Railway would be placed before the Legislature; noted that arrangements had been made for a consolidation and revision of the Statutes of British Columbia and that satisfactory progress was under way with the work of reclaiming the Sumas Prairie lands. It was added that the Government were taking steps to ascertain the value, for University purposes, of certain specified lands; certain items of legislation were, also, promised.

F. A. Pauline, of Saanich, was elected Speaker and the Address was moved by Dr. K. C. MacDonald of North Okanagan, and Kenneth Campbell, Nelson. R. H. Neelands (Lab.) moved an Amendment, calling attention to the omission of any reference to the unemployment situation, which was lost on a vote of 24 to 19; Rev. Canon J. Hinchliffe (Cons.) then moved an Amendment declaring that the Government had not made a comprehensive investigation of the Educational system of the Province such as could be considered in the Legislature but this was voted down by 25 to 17. On Nov. 9th, J. A. Catherwood (Cons.) moved another Amendment expressing regret at the inefficient policy of the Land Settlement Board, in respect to the Merville settlement, which was defeated by 25 to 13, after a stormy debate. The Address then passed.

The Session was a most controversial one and discussions were prolonged by many interruptions and amendments from the Opposition benches. An important, and much debated Resolution was introduced, on Nov. 10, by Hon. William Sloan, asking the Dominion Government to amend the Immigration Act so as to totally exclude Asiatics; Mr. Bowser presented an amendment making the Resolution much more drastic and

drawing attention to the recent failure of the Mackenzie King Government to accept a total exclusion Resolution moved in Parliament by W. G. McQuarrie; this was ruled out of order and the Resolution passed unanimously on Nov. 20; on Nov. 21, Ian A MacKenzie (Lib.) presented a Resolution asking amendment of the B.N.A. Act in order to remove certain Provincial limitations regarding Immigration and to give the Province the right to control land tenures and to prohibit Orientals owning or leasing land.

In amendment to this Mr. Bowser asked the Legislature to go on record as opposed to making or maintaining any treaty or arrangement with any alien Asiatic power, or the passing of any regulations by the Commons of Canada, or under the Immigration Act, dealing with admission of alien Asiatics into Canada unless operation was made conditional upon approval of the B C. Legislature, or unless such treaty or regulations specially reserved to the Province the power and right to pass laws prohibiting the ownership, by Asiatics, of land or interests in British Columbia, and the employment of Asiatics in the industries of British Columbia. The Conservative leader's contention was that the original Resolution involved Imperial and International issues and, therefore, was inadmissable; his Amendment was defeated (Dec. 5) by 14 to 29 and the MacKenzie motion carried. A Bill was also passed amending the Factories Act and specially worded against Oriental laundries which operated after closing hours.

On Nov. 27, Mrs. Ralph Smith (Lib.) introduced a Resolution which was passed unanimously, recommending abolition of the Mountain freight rate scale and immediate provision by the Federal Government of more ample facilities for the handling of grain at Pacific Coast ports; on the same date, the Resolution of Colonel Fred. Lister (Cons.) calling upon the Federal authorities to re-enact the anti-dumping clause in the interests of the fruit growers of British Columbia, was amended by Mr. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, to the effect that "as it was alleged" damage was being done to the industry the matter be referred to the Agricultural Committee and this was approved by 25 to 16.

Incidents of the Session included passage of the Resolution of Mr. Manson, Attorney-General, asking that the B.C. Government be given entire control of Liquor importation and the defeat of R. H. Pooley's Resolution asking for presentation of the Napier Report with, also, the protracted debates on the Liquor question in general; the appeal, Nov. 9, by H. G. Perry (Lib.) of Prince George, for the settlers in the Peace River country and the declaration that Governments and Parties had been guilty of such bad faith with the settlers (in the P. G. E. Railway matter) that, if they had their way, British Columbia would be two Provinces instead of one; a protest against

the 8-hour day measure introduced by Major R. J. Burde from 21 commercial and industrial concerns and defeat of the Bill on Dec. 7 by 22 to 18; the visit to Merville of a party of Members to investigate existing conditions at the Soldier Settlement (Nov. 25); the much-discussed Bill to give Chiropractors a Board of Examiners, not composed of medical practitioners, and its defeat by 27 to 13 on Dec. 16; the constant attacks of the Opposition on the P. G. E. Railway issue and the division in the Legislature (Dec. 14) on a technical amendment dealing with the registration of wills introduced by R. H. Pooley (Cons.), with a vote of 22 to 22 and defeat of the amendment by the Speaker's casting vote. The Legislature was prorogued on Dec. 16.

In all, 100 Bills received assent, at the end of the Session and they included a measure providing for maintenance of the children of unmarried parents and for the support of needy parents by their children; ratified an Agreement with the Dominion Government for investigation into the iron-ore deposits of the Province; consolidated and revised the Public Schools Act and the laws relating to taxation; provided a means of adjusting disputes in the matter of rates and charges on the B.C. Electric Railway; arranged for greater safety in the use and application of electricity; defined the rights of persons interested in goods subject to conditional sale agreements; bettered the control of the Codling Moth pest; provided for the establishment of a Provincial Home for Incurables. Other legislation made uniform the law respecting Warehousemen's Liens and the Act respecting conditions in policies of Accident and Sickness and Automobile Insurance; provided for the licensing of Insurance Agents and Insurance Adjusters; gave authority to the Government to borrow $3,500,000 for certain specific purposes; repealed a number of obsolete enactments and consolidated certain Acts relating to the Assessment levy and collection of Taxes on property and income; granted monies for the Public Service of the Province and amplified the Forest protection regulations; increased the benefits to be derived under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Some of the amending legislation dealt with the Pacific Great Eastern Settlement Act, the Supreme Court Act, the Co-operative Association Act, the Trust Companies Act, the B.C. University Act, the Forest Act and the Government Liquor Act. New measures passed, and not elsewhere referred to, included an Act respecting Legitimation by subsequent Marriage, an Act to provide Relief in Relation to certain Licenses and Leases under the Coal and Petroleum Act.

The first Bye-elections of the year were in Omenica and Revelstoke, vacated by the appointments of A. M. Manson and W. H. Sutherland to the Cabinet. Andrew McIntyre was the Opposition candidate in Revelstoke and was supported by Mr. Bowser and other Conservative speakers while several Minis-

ters helped Mr. Sutherland who, early in March, was elected by 1,060 to 340. Mr. Manson was elected by acclamation on Feb. 25. In Nelson, vacated by W. O. Rose who ran in the Federal elections, Kenneth Campbell (Lib.) and Mayor C. F. McHardy (Cons.) were nominated; the Premier and Mr. Bowser both took part in the contest and, on Mch. 22, the Government candidate was elected by 1,053 to 494. The Cranbrook contest, in July, was vigorously fought with the Opposition leader in active effort and several Ministers taking part. John Taylor was the Liberal candidate and N. A. Wallinger, who had been dismissed from a Government position, was the Conservative. After a keen fight Mr Wallinger was elected by 1,037 to 816 votes in a strong Liberal riding.

Policy of the Provincial Conservative Party. The Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C., the Conservative leader, member of the Government in 1907-15 and Premier for a brief period in 1915-16, was an aggressive and forceful opponent to the Liberal Administration. He faced the inevitable aftermath of a rushing period of Railway construction and development and made the best of his case—as the Government did of their inheritance. At a meeting of the Victoria Conservatives on Jan. 18, with Major Gus Lyons, D.S.O., M.C., in the chair, Mr. Bowser made a vigorous speech, supported by Senators G. H. Barnard and R. F. Green, L. J. Ladner, M.P., and others. He referred to the forthcoming Provincial Convention and laid special stress upon the alleged enormous increase in the Debt of the Province, from $19,000,000 when the Conservative party went out of power in 1916, to $55,000,000. Mr. Bowser stated that if he were returned to power again he would not undertake a Portfolio but act simply as Premier and leader in the difficult task before him. At this time a pamphlet was published giving the Opposition view of Government policy during the past five years and dwelling, particularly, upon the financial situation and growth of taxation, the alleged failures of the Land Settlement schemes and Reclamation policy at Sumas Lake, and in the Okanagan, and the expensiveness of the Liquor Administration.

At Vancouver, on Feb. 2nd, Mr. Bowser and Hon. H. H. Stevens, ex-M.P., addressed a political meeting; the former alleged that $454,000 a year was being paid to administer the Liquor Act; much was said at this and other meetings as to the coming Convention and unity and a spirit of co-operation within the Party ranks; much, also, was said in private discussion and press rumours as to a possible change of leadership with Mr. Stevens, a member of the Meighen Government at Ottawa, or Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., as possibilities; the Kamloops Conservative Association (Apr. 10) went so far as to pass a Resolution asking Mr. Bowser to resign in order to ensure a free and untrammelled election at the Convention and the Vancouver Young Men's Conservative Association passed a similar Resolution on Apr. 12.

Mr. Bowser paid no attention to these matters except to say that he was responsible to the Convention and that only. As he

put it at Victoria, on Apr. 20, the trust imposed upon him by the Provincial Convention held at Vancouver in 1919, when he was the unanimous choice for the leadership, could not be relinquished at the behest of any local organization—in fact, could only be surrendered to a Convention representing all sections of the Province. Various Conservative Associations, also, met and expressed warm approval of his course and his leadership. Meantime, Mr. Bowser had taken an active part in the Cranbrook bye-election and opposed the Premier, in person, with characteristic fighting tactics; the success of the Conservative candidate there—in a Liberal stronghold—undoubtedly strengthened the Leader's position.

The Convention opened at Vancouver on Aug. 21, with 573 accredited delegates present and S. L. Howe in the chair and, later on, H. L. Edmonds of New Westminster. Mr. Meighen, the Federal leader, was present and gave a keen, aggressive party speech: "There are only 50 of us in the House, but that little group represents the only consistent body of political thought in Parliament, and is dictating the policy of the Government to-day." Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, M.P., also spoke and a new Constitution for the Association was dealt with. A stormy debate took place on the name of the party with vigorous opposition to the use of the word "liberal"; finally, after prolonged discussion, the vote stood two to one in favour of the name utilized by Mr. Meighen and the Federal party. The leadership was the next important issue dealt with and Mr. Bowser was re-elected with 252 votes against 201 for Mr. Stevens and 27 for S. L. Howe; the choice was made unanimous. The Victoria *Colonist*, in its comment, stated that: "The capabilities of Mr. Bowser are unquestioned and have been paid tribute to again and again by his political opponents. He is devoting his whole time to politics and has rendered excellent service in constructive suggestions and amendments affecting legislation." Resolutions were passed as follows:

(1) Denouncing the Oliver Government for not carrying out the law as to preference to returned soldiers in Civil positions; (2) demanding restoration of the Meighen Government's anti-dumping clause in the interest of the $4,000,000 fruit industry of the Interior; (3) declaring that small timber holdings should not go into the hands of individuals not on the voters' lists; (4) asking the Government to give more publicity to the Natural resources of the Province; (5) urging formation of new Liberal-Conservative Associations and the adoption by existing ones of the Party's Provincial platform; (6) declaring that, concurrently with the construction of permanent trunk highways connecting the main centres of population, more attention should be given to a comprehensive plan for the early connecting up of the newer districts, and thus give access to the Coast and the older sections of the country; (7) re-affirming support of the policy of giving to the Peace River district railway connection (P.G.E.) at the earliest possible moment, consistent with the conditions of Provincial finance; (8) stating that the Government should co-operate with the Federal Government in river-bank protection for the preservation of the rich alluvial lands along the Fraser River and elsewhere; (9) declaring that no member of the Legislature should have any personal interest in any contract or tender with the Province; (10) favouring Government aid in proving the presence of iron-ore bodies in the Province and promoting co-operation with the Federal authorities in establishing a Provincial Steel industry; (11) suggesting that purchases of the Liquor Board should be made by public tender, and should be submitted for audit and publication in the Legislature; (12) urging abolition of

the Personal Property Tax and a review of the whole question of taxation of farm properties and pledging revival of the policy of loaning money at low rates of interest for agricultural purposes; (13) declaring that a portion of the surplus accumulated by the Workmen's Compensation Board should be used to raise the rates of compensation and that workers be given the right of appeal to an independent panel of medical men from the decisions of the Board's medical adviser; (14) approving the work of the Union of Municipalities and pledging increased support by a new Government and advocating a broadening of the scope of Mothers' pensions; (15) urging a vigorous immigration policy for the Province, a decrease in the cost of Provincial administration, further exclusion of Oriental aliens, creation of a separate constituency in Peace River, with a more intelligent administration of the Game Act; (16) favouring the proper establishment of the University in a permanent home and declaring that the reserves on mineral resources should be lifted and every legitimate means employed for the development of the mining industry together with assistance in building roads and trails to prospects and mines.

It was decided that these Resolutions should be circulated as the platform of the Party; R. L. Maitland, Vancouver, was elected President of the B.C. Liberal-Conservative Association and John Nelson, Vancouver, Vice-President, together with Mrs. S. D. Scott, Vancouver, and S. Cocker of Vanderhoof; Mr. Bowser announced a coming tour of the Province with Mr. Stevens. During ensuing months the political fighting was vigorous with each party trying to make the other responsible for the P.G.E. Railway which a current correspondent in the Toronto *Globe* (Sept. 18) described as follows: "It is the big white elephant of the Coast, costing from $1,500,000 to two millions a year. It was originally intended as a feeder to the G.T.P. and also an outlet for the G.T.P. to Vancouver. It never reached the G.T.P. and it never reached Vancouver—a railway without a beginning or an end."

Various Important Organizatons and Interests in British Columbia During 1922.

The United Farmers of British Columbia did not accept all the platform policies of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and was far less radical in ideas than the Western farmers; its position toward the Provincial Government was uncertain with, however, a tendency toward Liberalism in practical politics; it grew stronger during 1922 but was not yet a serious force. Throughout the year the question of going into politics was prominent with the President, R. A. Copeland, of Lumby, in his annual address, at a Convention in Vancouver (Jan. 25-27) favouring this policy, with affiliation to the Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg and the preparation of a special Provincial platform. Mr. Copeland declared in his speech that "our Provincial Government and Freight Rates have virtually killed the lumber industry in British Columbia—the natural result of having overdone a good thing, and loading an industry with every conceivable burden of taxation." Membership was reported as 2,130 men and 373 women and juniors with 34 new Locals organized in 1921.

Upon the question of Political action a Resolution was passed by 31 to 19 declaring that "the Central Board and Executive Association shall not engage in politics, neither shall the funds of this Asso-

ciation be used for political purposes but that a Special Committee be appointed to develop and organize the farmer forces for political action, to devise rules and regulations for the organization of political Conventions and to serve as the general headquarters for political effort throughout the Province on behalf of Farmers' action." This meant that Locals could take political action but not the Association as a unit. J. L. Pridham, Victoria, the founder of the Association, was elected President with W. F. Laidman, M.L.A., Vernon, R. A. Copeland, Lumby and E. W. Neill, Duncan, as Vice-Presidents. Affiliation with the Canadian Council of Agriculture was approved and Resolutions were passed:

Urging the Government to remedy defects in Surveys laws and to enact legislation enforcing installation by smelters of smoke and gas absorbers in order to protect agricultural land and livestock; approving the Federal construction of a military highway across Canada by the most feasible all-the year route; protesting against the adoption of the Hope Mountain route for the Provincial Highway, and declaring that it would be better to wait until funds were available and build a road where it could follow a water grade to the interior of British Columbia; favouring a practical Road Superintendent being appointed for such districts as he could most economically handle; approving the re-establishment of national marketing of all grains and a scheme for the shipping of chilled meat to European markets as well as the Dominion establishment of packing-houses which would handle stock at a low figure; urging that the Shuswap Lake transportation facilities be open to the settlers and urging that all matters affecting British Columbia under consideration by the Railway Board should be heard within the Province and in the district directly concerned.

On Apr. 25, at Penticton, the advocates of political action undertook to force the hands of the U.F.B.C. and after a tentative, meeting, issued a Manifesto with the following amongst other specific principles: (1) a uniform freight, express and postage rate per mile throughout Canada; (2) establishment of a Rural Credit system and a uniform system of road-building; (3) declaration that no Government be considered defeated except by a vote of want of confidence. The platform was warmly approved by *Farm and Home*, an influential journal published by R. J. Crombie of the Vancouver *Sun* and a keen opponent of the Government. A Conference of 14 delegates of the United Farmers from Nicola, Kamloops, and North Okanagan followed at Vernon on Nov. 30 and the decision was made to form a Provincial Party; J. F. Tener, Falkland, was appointed Organizer and John Redman, Kamloops, Chairman; the basic Resolution was a declaration that "the political situation has become so grave that it is the duty of men of all classes to unite in an effort to save the Province from bankruptcy."

A new political clause was the demand for establishment of foreign trade areas, known as free ports, in Vancouver and Victoria. Other ideas were the establishment of an Industrial Research Department to ascertain the scientific use of by-products—agricultural and industrial; the absorption of involuntary unemployment by the provision of productive work, non-competitive with established industries; land settlement in conjunction with Imperial and other authorities; adoption of the recommendations on the P.G.E. contained in the Sullivan Report. The general plan of the different

elements thus working throughout the Province was a "broadening out" one very much like Mr. Drury's Ontario policy and a meeting in Vancouver, on Dec. 20, approved the principle of organizing a Party and appointed a Delegation—of which Maj.-Gen. A. D. McRae and J. R. V. Dunlop were members—to a proposed Convention at Vernon in January, 1923.

Municipal Interests and other Incidents. Municipalities in British Columbia were well organized apart from the B.C. Municipal Union elsewhere dealt with and they were, also, fairly well taxed with a total in 1921 of $13,357,860, and Public Utilities of which the receipts in that year were $2,911,165 compared with $1,869,742 in 1917. For the Municipalities of Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland there was an Inter-Municipal Board for dealing with the unemployed question which met at Victoria (Aug. 24) on call of the Attorney-General; a proposal for standardization of wages and the appointment of an extra-municipal body to deal with it was referred to the B.C. Union of Municipalities. During 1921-22 the municipalities were greatly aided by the contribution of $1,300,000 toward the maintenance of Hospitals, etc., from the Liquor Control Fund and their reports for the whole Province showed a reduction (1921) of $1,468,902 in the arrears of taxes with, however, a proportionate increase, in lands purchased at Tax sales, of $1,260,125. Full details in this connection are given under Departmental reports.

Incidents of a Municipal character included building permits in Vancouver for 1922 of $8,661,695 or an advance of 5½ millions in the year; the suspension of payments in March by Port Coquitlam; an enquiry carried on at request of the City Council of Victoria by Dr. Adam Shortt of Ottawa into the financial conditions of the Provincial capital; the decision by a Plebiscite vote in Victoria, on May 12, against Sunday closing of shops and rigid enforcement of the Lord's Day Act, as ordered by the Mayor and Police Commission, in a vote of 3,853 to 509; the Community Chest drive in Victoria resulting on Dec. 9 in a collection of $51,491 for 14 institutions of that City; the election on Dec. 13 of Reginald Hayward as Mayor over Mayor Marchant, and, in Vancouver, of C. E. Tisdall, one-time Provincial Minister of Public Works. During the year the following elections as President of important organizations took place:

Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association for B.C.	E. Munton	Vancouver
British Columbia Press Association	L. J. Ball	Vernon
British Columbia Loggers' Association	G. G. Johnson	N. Vancouver
B.C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association	J. D. McCormack	Fraser Mills
Canadian Manufacturers' Association: B.C. Division	F. E. Burke	Vancouver
Employers' Association of B.C.	Innes Hopkins	Vancouver
Manufacturers' Association of B.C.	J. A. Cunningham	Vancouver
Metal Trades' Employers' Association	E. Davies	Vancouver
Mining Association of Interior B.C.	W. R. Wilson	Fernie
Northern B.C. Lumbermen's Association	E. F. Duby	Prince Rupert
Retail Merchants Association: B.C. Board	Harvey Murphy	Nanaimo
Shingle Manufacturers' Association of B.C.	J. A. Edgecombe	Vancouver
Timber Industries Council of B.C.	E. W. Hamber	Vancouver

Educational Interests of the Year. The Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D., was Minister with S. J. Willis, B.A., as Superintendent of Education. The Report for the year ending June 30, 1922, showed that an enrollment of Pupils which had increased during the year from 85,950 to 91,919 and an average daily attendance from 68,597 to 75,528; the High Schools had an increase of 1,375 in Pupils, the city elementary schools 1,315, rural municipality schools, 2.049, and the rural and assisted schools, 1,230. There were, in operation, 1,004 schools, consisting of 58 High, 18 Superior, and 928 Elementary, and including 49 new schools opened in districts newly settled, with 5 new High Schools and 11 Superior Schools, —the latter provided two years' High School instruction. 260 new teachers were employed bringing the total to 2,994, including manual-training and domestic-science instructors, of whom 301 were employed in High Schools, 1,149 in city elementary schools, 719 in rural elementary schools, and 825 in rural and assisted schools.

The regulations governing admission to High Schools were changed to establish a uniform standard for admission and provide for promotion, without examination, of only the more advanced pupils attending schools of 7 or more divisions. All others were required to obtain a 60 per cent. average on examinations set by the Department and, also, to produce a certificate of adequate standard from their teachers; in June, 1922, 2,168 candidates passed examinations and 1,417 were promoted without examination. Changes in the courses of study included the adoption of the new Canadian Readers and the MacLean Method of Muscular Movement Writing. Manual Training was conducted at 79 centres and, in Domestic Science, at 51 centres with 10,470 and 8,006 students respectively. Technical schools were in operation at New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria; Commercial Courses were provided in 11 High Schools; Household Science was given in Vancouver and New Westminster; elementary Agricultural education was taken up by 457 High School pupils; Instruction by correspondence was given to over 300 pupils and, in Correspondence Courses in Coal-mining and Mine surveying, 152 were enrolled; a Teachers' Bureau was organized in connection with the department and 175 teachers seeking employment were placed through this medium.

The Normal Schools at Vancouver and Victoria were well attended with 403 students at the former centre and 134 at the latter and with 381 and 127 diplomas granted, respectively; in Vancouver a School for the Deaf and Dumb was opened and 62 children were cared for; night schools, with over 4,000 pupils, were conducted in 34 centres; the Provincial Summer School at Victoria had an attendance of 213 teachers and the summer session of the University of British Columbia, with Dean Coleman as Director, was attended by 9 Provincial Inspectors and over 200 teachers. The B.C. Teachers' Convention was an important educational body which, also, met in Convention at Vancouver, Apr. 18-20, and passed a Resolution recommending an investigation by competent persons, of the Educational system in the Province who should advise as to any changes considered necessary; the High School Section also favoured a survey of the High Schools in the Province and provision of more facilities for students who did not continue at Normal School or the University. The B.C. School Trustees' Association convened at Penticton, Oct. 10-12 and went on record in favour of the Department supplying text-books at cost to School Boards for distribution to pupils without profit; suggested the extension of the Normal School training course and urged medical inspection of rural school pupils.

Other incidents included a plea, on Nov. 14, from the Union of B.C. Municipalities, that the Legislature should take over the whole cost of Education and deal direct with the school boards or, as an alternative, provide an Income tax on every individual and corporation in the Province to cover the cost of maintaining all schools—including High Schools; the statement by Rev. Canon Hinchliffe, M.L.A., in the Legislature on Nov. 22, that the histories used in the University of British Columbia should be changed and that those in existence were Americanized; the reply by Prof. Mack Eastman, Head of the Department of History at the University, that, though the Department had always desired to teach European history with the aid of British text-books, British historians had not produced high-class histories of this character, while in the United States men had given their best effort and produced text-books which were perfect in technique and full of interest and vitality; the further defence of University text-books on History by the Minister of Education on Nov. 24.

The University of British Columbia was a storm centre of discussion, in the Legislature, in the press, on the platform and by student organizations during 1922, and the point of debate was provision of adequate buildings and equipment to handle the registration. The figures for the year 1921-22 were 1,011 with 215 in short courses. The enrollment for the year 1922-23 was 1,194 including 856 in Arts and Science, 184 in Applied Science, 28 in Nursing, 76 in Agriculture and 355 in short courses and, at the Convocation on May 11, 1922, 76 were granted the B.A. degree; 27 B.Sc.; 10 B.S.A.; 9 M.A.; 1 M.Sc.; 13 diplomas in Public Health Nursing. Two important changes in courses were announced for the Fall Session of 1922 which included the dropping of Spanish courses and the withdrawing of the fourth year in Civil Engineering. Changes in the staff during 1922

included the resignation of L. W. Gill, B.Sc., Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Head of the Department; the appointment of W. E. Duckering, A.B., C.E., as Professor of Civil Engineering and Head of the Department; R. H. Clark, M.A., Ph.D., from Associate to Professor of Organic Chemistry; Mack Eastman, B.A., Ph.D., from Associate to Professor of History and Head of Department; M. Y. Williams, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S.A., from Associate to Professor of Palæontology and Stratigraphy.

There were many incidents of importance in connection with the progress and policy of the University during 1922. The Alma Mater Society amended its Constitution to permit recognition and control of Secret Societies, to simplify the duties of the Students' Council, and to re-organize the Treasurer's Department; the Senate on Apr. 24, recommended to the Board of Governors, that fees should not be increased; the War Book of the University was completed and Sir Robert Falconer, at a Vancouver banquet on May 12, urged the support of the citizens to be given the University of British Columbia. Other incidents included the request, on May 11, to the Board of Governors, by members of Convocation to press for the establishment of the University at its permanent site in Point Grey; the parade demonstration of over 1,100 students through Vancouver on Oct. 28 as an expression of sentiment over the inadequacy of existing accommodation; the statement of Ian MacKenzie, M.L.A., to the press on Nov. 1st that if he could not secure the support of the Government on the University issue they could not have his support; the presentation of a petition to the Legislature on Nov. 7 prepared by the student body of the University, and signed by 53,000 electors, urging that the Government immediately make provision for the erection of permanent quarters for the University; the final grant by the Provincial Government of $1,500,000 for building purposes.

Columbian Methodist College, NewWestminster, concluded the year 1921-22 with a net enrollment of 171 students; it was the seat of the Pacific Coast Conference of Aug. 14-17; on May 16, the Board of Directors decided to make formal application for affiliation in theological teaching with the University of British Columbia. Other Colleges were Westminster Hall with 22 students, and Latimer Hall, Presbyterian and Anglican Theological institutions, respectively, also had recently negotiated with the University for affiliation.

Minerals, Agriculture, Fisheries and Lumber in 1922. In some respects, the year 1922 was an outstanding one in the history of the Mineral industry of British Columbia; it marked the highest production of silver and lead on record; it established British Columbia as a factor in the supply of lead; it witnessed the first commercial treatment in Canada of custom zinc ores, the construction of two of the most up-to-date concentration mills on the Continent—one for copper ores and the other for silver-lead-zinc ores. The figures of production are given elsewhere, in dealing with the Departments*, but the year was a most successful one and some reference to details should be made. There were, during the year, 98 mines shipping ore, and 40 mines idle, with 1,573,186 tons of ore shipped; 1,510 men were employed below and 1,239 above the mines. In production of individual ores, the Portland Canal division showed 123,527 oz. of lode gold valued at $2,553,303 and the Belmont-Surf Inlet Mine of the Skeena division $725,124; in silver, also, the Portland Canal district led with practically the whole Provincial output from the Premier Mine; the Granby Company at Anyox produced 93 per cent. of the copper mined in the Province, which had increased in price to an average of 13·38 cents from 12·5 cents in 1921; lead production increased in quantity 63 per cent and in value 105 per cent. with an average price of 5·73 cents, and the Fort Steele district mined 90 per cent of the product, chiefly from the Sullivan Mine of the Consolidated Mining Company at Trail.

Of other minerals, the Good Hope mine, Texada Island, was the only centre producing Iron and 1,200 tons were taken out in 1922;

*Note—So, to some extent, with Provincial figures for Agriculture, Lumber and Fisheries.

the only output of platinum was $100 from the Similkameen District; 800 tons of Chromic Oxide was shipped from the Mastodon mine, Grand Forks. Of non-metallic minerals, 5,044 of Fluorspar concentrates from Grand Forks, 1,300 tons of Sodium carbonate from Lillooet, 511 tons of Arsenic, 277 tons of Talc and 2,089 tons of Iron Pyrites from the Sullivan Mine in East Kootenay, constituted the chief products. The 2,511,843 long tons of coal mined were chiefly from the Vancouver Island mines with 1,754,656 tons; the Crow's Nest mines produced 554,361 and Nicola and Similkameen 270,890 tons; 1,397,918 tons were sold for consumption in Canada and 762,118 tons for the United States; 6,644 employees were at work in collieries, including 4,712 underground who produced an average of 547 tons per man; there were 104 mining casualties including 31 at the explosion of No. 4 Mine, Comox, on Aug. 30.

Mining incidents of the year included the discovery of Amber at the Coalmont Colleries, Nicola, and the announcement in the press, on Jan. 28, that $80,000,000 worth of ore was in sight at the Premier Mine; the discovery of Gypsum at Britannia with an ore body, in places, 30 feet thick; the discovery of Radium-bearing ores by H. E. Neave, a Mining Engineer, on Valdez Island; the Cedar Creek gold find, in March, and the subsequent rush; the rich strike of Gold and silver lodes, in May, on the Exchange group in the Portland Canal district; the announcement, in July, that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., by using an electrolytic process, had been able to make iron from the pyrolitic gangue of the Sullivan ore at Kimberley and the uncovering of a 14-foot lead of high-grade ore in August; the declaration by the Premier Gold Mining Company of a 15 per cent. dividend for distribution on Sept. 28. Mining Conventions of the year included the 3rd annual meeting of the B. C. Division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Vancouver, Feb. 13-15; the organization of the Vancouver Island Prospectors' Association at Victoria, Mch. 27, with G. E. Winkler, of Victoria, as President; the opening of the 4th International Mining Convention at Nelson, July 4, with His Honour, the Lieut.-Governor and the Minister of Mines present.

The condition of Agriculture in British Columbia during 1922 was good, with, however, a general lowering of prices and values; the yield of apples and nearly all other fruits was satisfactory; lack of co-operation, with American competition, interfered with the Home markets between Vancouver and Fort William; the export trade to Great Britain and the Unted States relieved the situation considerably. Cattle wintered well but prices were lower and there was an increaseed tendency, on the part of Stockmen, to turn to dairying, with a steady improvement in the quality of herds; poultry increased appreciably. The area and yield of the principal Field Crops in 1922 were, according to Federal statistics, as follows:

Field Crop	Acres	Yield per Acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Average Price Per Bush.	Total Value
Fall Wheat	14,080	23·00	324,000	$1.18	$382,000
Spring Wheat	32,324	22·00	711,000	1.24	882,000
Oats	57,513	43·75	2,516,000	.62	1,560,000
Sundry Grains	22,633	.....	588,400	....	610,000
		centals	centals	per cental	
Potatoes	19,187	120·00	2,302,200	1.17	2,694,000
Turnips, etc	7,347	200·00	1,469,000	.76	1,116,000
		tons	tons	per ton	
Hany and Clover	141,413	1·65	233,000	27.25	6,349,000
Grain Hay	56,626	1·75	99,100	26.34	2,610,000
Alfalfa	15,918	3·00	47,800	27.00	1,291,000
Fodder Corn	4,715	11·00	51,900	15.00	779,000
	371,756				$18,273,000

The average valuc of Farm Lands in British Columbia during 1922 was $120 pcr acrc while Fruit Lands avcraged $320 as compared with $300 in 1921; thc average wages for mcn and women, wcre rcspectivcly, $75 and $54 per month during the Summer Season. Thc number of Live-stock and thcir valucs (Federal statistics) were as follows: Horses 51,083 in number and $3,985,000 in value; Cattle 261,971 and $10,815,000 respectivcly; Sheep 49,745 and $448,000; Swine 41,738 and $459,000. The total valuc was $15,707,000. During the year 1,057,483 barrels of apples wcrc harvestcd, valucd at $6,750,000 and an official Survey of Berry acreage conductcd by the B. C. Department of Agriculture showed a total of 2,386 Growers controlling 6,202 acres. The leading Agricultural organizations in British Columbia and Presidents in 1922 were as follows:

Name	President	Addrses
B.C. Fruit Growers' Association	C. E. Barnes	Walhachin
B.C. Poultry Association	Rev C. McDairmid	Victoria
B.C. Goat Breeders' Association	W. H. Cottrell	Vancouver
B.C. Dairymen's Association	P. H. Moorc	Essondale
B.C. Ayrshire Breeders' Association	E. A. Wells	Sardis
B.C. Entomological Society	L. E. Marmont	Maillardville
B.C. Stock Breeders' Association	Alex. Dairc	Ladner
Vancouver Island Thoroughbred Horse Assoc'n	W. H. Cochrane	Victoria
B.C. Jersey Breeders' Association	R. P. McLennan	Vancouver

An important step in the Lumber industry during 1922 was the formation of the Forcst Products Market Extension Bureau backed by thc B. C. Lumber and Shinglc Manufacturers' Association, the B. C. Loggers', Shingle Manufacturcrs, and Timber Holders' Associations and the B. C. Timber Industries Council, with P. A. Wilson as Chairman and M. A. Graingcr, as Secretary and Manager. The Headquarters were in Vancouver and the gcneral work of the Bureau included: Invcstigation of new markets; assistance to salesmen and manufacturers in existing markets; increased publicity for Timber products; combatting propaganda for steel, concrcte and roofing substitutcs of wood products; a prompt news scrvice regarding trade openings; educational work in logging operations to promote profitable cutting of logs for grade and length.

The product of the Fisheries of British Columbia in 1922 was worth $18,872,833 or an increase on the year of $4,919,163 or 35 per cent.; the value of the Salmon fishcries was $13,106,315, rcpresenting 69 per cent. of thc total and the increase over 1921 in value was $4,528,713; the pack of Salmon increased from 602,657 cases valued at $5,933,944 in 1921 to 1,290,960 cases valucd at $10,109,927 in 1922. The Halibut fisheries, also, showed an increase from $3,636,076 in 1921 to $3,918,441 in 1922; whaling operations, which were suspended in 1921 were resumed in 1922 and showed a product of $158,814. As an industry, the amount of capital represented in thc boats, nets, etc., was $6,765,827 in 1922 and employees numbered 9,434; thc capital represented in Fish canning and curing establishments was $13,185,744 and the employecs wcrc 5,496. The details of the Salmon pack by districts and varieties for 1922 were as follows:

	Fraser River	Skeena River	Rivers Inlet	Naas River	Vancouver Island	Outlying Districts	Total
Sockeye	48,744	100,667	60,700	31,277	18,235	39,991	299,614
Red Springs	10,561	7,030	216	1,466	716	.....	21'163
Standard Springs	2,443	5,591	69	341	58	.....	11,913
White Springs	3,827	1,805	38	255	112	443	6,520
Blue Blacks	812	.....	82	42	5,495	5,495	6,431
Steelheads	5	1,050	.....	193	.....	409	1,657
Cohoes	23,587	24,699	1,120	3,533	18,575	31,331	102,845
Pinks	29,578	301,655	24,292	75,687	36,943	113,824	581,979
Chums	17,895	39,758	311	11,277	108,478	80,485	258,204
	137,482	483,305	86,828	124,071	188,612	271,028	1,290,326

*Note—Any slight discrepancy in these figures and those given under Departments is duc to thc difference between Federal and Provincial compilations.

Conditions in the Yukon and N. W. T. Canada's most Northern Territory had, in 1921, a population of 4,157 of which 1,390 was Indian and 1,847 of British origin. There were only two urban centres, Dawson City with 975 souls and White Horse with 331 and the remaining population was scattered in mining camps with a few prospectors, traders and trappers. Though the country was immensely wealthy in natural resources, the small population, the long winter season and inadequate transportation, retarded development and Mining still was the chief industry producing $1,928,734 in 1921 as compared with $1,512,006 in 1920. Early in 1922 a rich gold strike was reported on the Nahanni River, 60 miles above the junction of the Liard and the Nahanni, but development had not been made by the end of the year. At Keno Hill and in Mayo County, three companies operated with about 125 men but the Guggenheims were the only shipping operators and they sent out 2,200 tons of silver ore during 1921 with 3,000 tons shipped, or ready for transport, during 1922. In the Dawson District the main operations were carried on by hydraulic method on Bonanza Creek through the Yukon Gold Company and dredging on the Klondike River by the Canadian Klondike Mining Co. which operated several dredges capable of 12,000 cubic yards per day. Forest products were an important item and in the years of settlement up to 1921, a total of 220,000,000 feet of lumber was cut in addition to 350,000 cords of wood and Crown dues of $611,000 paid to date. Timber used in mining operations was exempt from dues.

On May 21, the Yukon Legislature was formally opened and prorogued on June 19. The business of the Session included the appropriation of funds for the completion of the Keno to Mayo road; the decision to finance a scheme under which the great Overland Trail would be diverted northward from Minto, on the Yukon River, to serve both Dawson City and Mayo Camp; a Memorial asking the Federal Government to build a dam at the head of the Yukon River to overcome shallow water at the head of Lake Lebarge; a request for telegraph service between the Yukon main line and Mayo Camp. On July 18, George P. MacKenzie, Gold Commissioner and Executive head, issued a Proclamation dissolving the Council of three Members which had been elected in February, 1920, and, on Aug. 13, the following were elected by acclamation: W. K. Currie for Dawson; Robert Lowe, White Horse; John E. Ferrill, Klondike. The latter included the Mayo silver fields and Klondike Gold. J. A. M. H. Maltby was Treasurer of the Territory, J. A. McNeil, Superintendent of Public Works and Henry Mahon, M.A., Superintendent of the Education Department. The Judge of the Territorial Court was C. D. Macauley while John Black held several Federal positions in administration.

The Northwest Territories, under Commissioner W. W. Cory, C.M.G., as Executive head, formed another vast area of natural resources. Agriculture was carried on only to a small extent because of the short summer season but vegetable gardening was quite successful south of Great Slave Lake and at Fort Resolution, Fort Smith, Fort Vermilion and the Roman Catholic Mission at Salt Plain. Oil was the chief known mineral deposit and attracted much attention following its discovery at Fort Norman in 1920, but other mineral wealth was reported in considerable quantities and included the lead and zinc ores on the south side of Great Slave Lake near Pine Point; Gold in the bars of the Liard and Peel Rivers with Geological Survey reports from the formation north of Great Slave Lake was favourable; Gypsum deposits exposed for considerable distances with a thickness of 40 to 50 feet in the vicinity of the Salt River brine springs and common salt beds in the same area; Coal in extensive outcrops of lignite in the Peel River basin and near the mouth of Bear River and a little above Norman on the Mackenzie. The Lake fisheries and Forest wealth of the southern section were, to a great extnt, unexplored and still unexploited in 1922 but 40 per cent. of the fur trade of Canada was made up from this region.

IMPORTANT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Alliance of Veterans' Organizations. Following the Port Arthur Convention of 1921, the question of union of the Veterans' organizations existing in Canada was much debated by them—the chief point being the advisability of Federation of the separate bodies as opposed to complete Amalgamation. Accordingly, a Conference was held in Winnipeg, on Feb. 6-9, 1922, in order that the bodies which had been represented at Port Arthur might report back the attitudes taken by their respective organizations on the matter. Major F. G. Taylor of Portage la Prairie was Chairman, and the organizations represented were: G. W. V. A.; Army and Navy Veterans' Association; G. A. U. V.; Canadian Legion; Imperial Veterans in Canada; Tubercular Veterans' Association.

In the discussion of the question, though the delegates were practically united in principle, they were widely divergent as to the formulation of some definite plan of procedure. A Committee was, therefore, appointed to evolve a workable scheme and submitted a Resolution to establish "a federated body to be known as the Canadian Veterans' Alliance and to maintain such form of federation only until such time as complete amalgamation might be finally accomplished." The Resolution met with strong opposition from A. M. Hunter and J. H. Craig, delegates from the Canadian Legion, who declared they wanted something more concrete than such a federation, and submitted a counter Resolution to that effect. Both proposals were referred back to a Committee for revision and the final Resolution, as amended and adopted, provided that:

(1) The organizations represented at the Conference agree to unite in the establishment of a federated body to be known as the Dominion Veterans' Alliance; (2) such a Federation should be maintained only until complete amalgamation should be finally accomplished; (3) the purposes of the Dominion Veterans' Alliance should be: United service to Canada and the Empire; united service to ex-Service men, women and dependents; united and immediate effort to accomplish amalgamation and to act on any Legislative question relating to the welfare of ex-service men, women and dependents; (4) the directing body of the Alliance should be a Dominion Council comprising two representatives from each Dominion organization assenting to this Alliance; (5) subordinate to the Dominion Council should be Provincial Councils in each Province; (6) the present Conference should be constituted into a provisional Dominion Council until the participating organizations should have an opportunity to nominate representatives to it; (7) the provisional Dominion Council should decide upon a common policy in the advancement of the Legislative aims of ex-service men, women and dependents, regardless of organization affiliation; (8) the provisional Dominion Council should outline and carry into execution a programme to harmonize the views of all groups on the question of complete amalgamation; (9) if complete amalgamation was not accomplished on or before Nov. 10, 1922, then a joint Convention of all organizations constituent to the Alliance should be called on or before Feb. 10, 1923.

The officers elected to the Dominion Council were: Chairman Major F. G. Taylor, D.S.O., K.C., M.L.A.; Vice-Chairman, W. L. Rayfield, V.C., Toronto; Secretary, C. Grant MacNeil, Ottawa; Treasurer, H. H. A. Jones, Winnipeg; Ass't.-Secretary, James C. Berg, Winnipeg. The Advisory Board appointed was as follows: Army and Navy Veterans, Major M. J. Crehan, Vancouver; G. A. U. V., Gordon McNichol, Hamilton; Tuberculosis Veterans' Association, W. H. Hamilton, Winnipeg; Canadian Legion, Major J. H. Craig, Toronto; Imperial Veterans in Canada, Captain N. Vaughan, Winnipeg; G. W. V. A., R. B. Maxwell, Ottawa. C. G. MacNeil was appointed by the Council as Convenor of a Parliamentary Committee

whose duties were to present all legislative matters to the House of Commons. The Legislative Committee held its inaugural meeting at Ottawa, Apr. 12-14, and prepared a programme for re-establishment legislation to be placed before the Special Committee of Parliament on Pensions, Insurance and Re-establishment. All the organizations were represented except the Canadian Legion, from the Secretary of which came a message that, while subscribing to the principles of the Alliance, the organization was not prepared to enter into details concerning legislative work at that time. The chief Resolutions passed urged that:

1. The Government introduce legislation granting such assistance as would place ex-service men and women, as far as possible, in the economic position they would have attained but for their war service.

2. Under the direct jurisdiction of the Government and chairmanship of a Minister, a Commission or Board be created embracing the Deputy Heads of all Departments dealing with the affairs of ex-service men, with representatives from the organized interests affected.

3. The Federal Government appoint a Board of Trustees, such Board to include representatives of the Government and at least six representative ex-service men, nominated by the Dominion Veterans' Alliance or successive amalgamated body, to be entrusted with administration of the Canteen Funds and the interest thereof, with, also, similar Boards in each Province.

4. The Government be petitioned to summon a National Economic Conference representative of all the organized interests in Canada to extend the activities already initiated under the Employment Service Council of Canada; to institute an expert enquiry into existing methods of credit control; to more completely centralize and develop the statistical service of the Government.

5. The Government should understand the determined attitude of ex-service men throughout Canada toward any form of immigration tending to disorganize the Canadian labour market; that Parliament be petitioned to enact legislation to stimulate the development of natural resources and industrial enterprises; that legislation be sought enabling the establishment of State Unemployment Insurance.

Other Resolutions proposed revision of the Pension Regulations; asked for a thorough investigation into the Soldier Settlement Act, the administration thereof under the present system, and the conditions of settlers generally; suggested six amendments to the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act; dealt with provision for after-care of disabled veterans; asked that the period during which applications were received for supplementary gratuity for former members of the Imperial Forces previously domiciled in Canada, should be indefinitely extended; declared that "the Dominion Veterans' Alliance go on record as being in favour of the exclusion of alien Asiatics.

On Oct. 23 the Dominion Council met at Ottawa where it was stated, in a Resolution by A. M. Hunter, that the Dominion Veterans' Alliance had received assurance that the existing Veterans' Associations were ready, in principle, for complete amalgamation and a special Committee consisting of Major M. J. Crehan, Col. F. F. Clarke, D.S.O., C. G. MacNeil, G. R. McNicol, D.C.M., Brig.-Gen. Victor Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Gen. F. S. Meighen, C.M.G., was appointed to deal with all necessary details in connection with such an amalgamation, and to furnish a full report to the Dominion Council on Feb. 10, 1923. The general trend of action among the local bodies of Veterans was to amalgamate and on Apr. 26 the 3,000 members of the Parkdale G. W. V. A. and the 2,000 members of the West End branch of the G. A. U. V. joined under the name of the Amalgamated Veterans of West Toronto; in Kitchener two similar organizations merged; in Victoria and elsewhere, the Veterans showed more enthusiasm over Returned Soldier problems than had been apparent for two or three years, but no union had actually been effected at the close of the year.

The G. W. V. A.; Other Returned Soldier Organizations. The Great War Veterans' Association was the leading Soldiers' organization in Canada and, during the year 1922, was very closely identified with the amalgamation of the various bodies of Veterans and its influence was felt strongly throughout the country. With its headquarters in Ottawa, the G. W. V. A. was in a position to investigate and care for Veterans' interests and adjustments; a survey of this work undertaken by its National headquarters during 1922 showed that more than 34,000 individual claims were dealt with, of which 37 per cent. were satisfactorily adjusted; six men were continuously employed by the Dominion Command on adjustment work and, during 1922, it was stated, they wrote more than 70,000 letters and conducted over 12,000 interviews with Government Departments and individuals. At the end of the year the enrolled membership of the G. W. V. A. was estimated at 170,000.

The Saskatchewan Command held its 6th annual Convention at Saskatoon, Mch. 22-23, and Lieut.-Col. James McAra was re-elected President for the sixth time; the Provincial Executive of 25 members was reduced to 18; the Provincial Secretary's report stated that between 3,000 and 4,000 claims had been handled during the fiscal year and a large percentage adjusted. Of the chief Resolutions passed, three had to do with the question of Pensions and asked for legislative changes to give effect to the Pensions' programme of the Association, adequate assistance for dependents of those reported missing or deserted, and a protest at the tendency to reduce Pensions; nine dealt with the employment question, ranging from a demand that preference should always be given returned men by all Legislative bodies to a checking up of employment conditions on Railways and in the bush; one urged the Federal Government to have their surveyed or partially constructed lines in Saskatchewan completed as early as possible; the Provincial Government was urged to provide for the granting of suitable financial assistance to all cases of child-birth; the Dominion Government was pressed to make provision for a Housing measure administered directly by the Federal authorities for all ex-Service men and their dependents.

The questions of liquor legislation and division of the Saskatchewan Command into a Northern and Southern Section were debated at length, the former being finally tabled and the latter withdrawn. In Ontario the Provincial Convention was held at Ottawa, Apr. 20-22, with Lieut.-Col. E. D. O'Flynn of Belleville in the chair, and the report of Secretary W. E. Turley showed that there were 216 branches in the Province with property in excess of $2,000,000 valuation; that the Poppy Fund for the relief of children in the devastated parts of France, and of children of returned soldiers in Canada, had amounted to $31,713 and of this $30,522 went to the National Fund; that a total of $60,780 was given to the French Consul in accordance with the plan of the Fund campaign. The Resolutions carried:

1. Urged the Dominion Government to take steps to assure the continued manufacture and sale of Oleomargarine within the Dominion.

2. Asked the Ontario Legislature to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act.

3. Desired to go on record as opposing any attempt to abolish the right of any British subject to appeal to the King and Privy Council.

4. Requested the Provincial Government to appoint an impartial Commission to investigate the supplanting, with others, of men on the staff of Toronto University who served overseas during the Great War.

5. Asked that power be granted the Imperial Pensions Commissioner, resident in Canada, to confirm the findings of Medical Boards without the delay of reference to Imperial authorities, that their Pensions be paid at par and that Canadian rates of pay and allowance be paid to Imperial ex-Service men resident in Canadian hospitals.

6. Petitioned the Ontario Government to consider the widening of the scope of the Ontario Savings Bank and to arrange loans for returned men for the purchase of homes and also to take up existing mortgages.

In addition, a series of Resolutions was passed dealing with the commutation of Pensions and the Mothers' Allowance Act, and these Resolutions were presented to the Ontario Government on May 10. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Dr. W. D. Sharpe, Brampton; 1st Vice-President, H. J. Stanton, Peterborough; 2nd Vice-President, W. W. Perry, Toronto; E. G. McFeat, Provincial Representative on the Dominion Command. The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Command was held at St. John on June 8; Major H. Priestman was re-elected President and a Resolution was passed calling the attention of Hon. W. E. Foster to his alleged violation of a promise to give positions to returned men. In British Columbia President T. M. Harnett was re-elected for the third consecutive term and at the Annual Convention held in Penticton (Dec. 1-2), the Resolutions passed commended the B. C. members of Parliament for their fight for Oriental exclusion; asked for sale of beer by the glass; urged extension of the principle of workshops for disabled men; demanded preference for ex-soldiers in Government work; asked that tubercular and chronically bronchitic men, obliged to live in the open, be permitted holdings of less than 5 acres under the Soldiers' Settlement Board; asked exclusion from Canada of Hearst publications; demanded steps against the Ku Klux Klan gaining a foothold in the country and requested recognition of Canadian nationality in the Canadian Census.

Incidents of the year included a representation, on Mch. 10, by a G. W. V. A. delegation covering 11 different requests as to Pension claims, the Soldiers' Settlement Act, Canteen funds, etc., and urging that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate and report on Returned Soldier problems. On June 15 the Ottawa *Journal* stated that R. B. Maxwell, G. W. V. A. President, and C. G. MacNeil, Dominion Sec'y-Treas., had forwarded telegrams containing charges against the Government to Provincial G. W. V. A. organizations and had lodged a protest before H. M. Marler, Chairman of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. In this telegram, a copy of which was published in the *Journal* of the same date, it was said: "We openly charge the Pension Board with contemptible and cold-blooded conspiracy to deprive ex-Service men of rights previously granted by Parliament. There has been deliberate concealment, secret regulations, pensions and insurance in direct violation of the intention of Parliament and deliberate attempt to disguise facts before the present Parliamentary Committee." Herbert Marler, Chairman of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Committee of the House, stated that the question would be carefully looked into. A Commission of Enquiry was appointed and before the close of the year the charges as to conspiracy and the disguising of facts were dropped.

Other incidents included the publication of the Saskatchewan G. W. V. A. Year Book; a tour of New Brunswick by the Dominion President in April; a tour of the Edmonton G. W. V. A. Band through the United States, commencing on Nov. 28; the resignation of R. B. Maxwell, Dominion President, on Nov. 19, and the appointment of Dr. W. D. Sharpe of Brampton, the Dominion Vice-President, to the Acting-Presidency on Nov. 21. No annual meeting of the Dominion body was held in 1922 and the officers elected at Port Arthur in 1921 continued to hold office.

Another important Veterans' organization in 1922 was the Grand Army of United Veterans which operated not only in Canada but had 20 branches, under its charter, in the United States; at the 1922 Convention of the British Great War Veterans' Association of America, held in Cleveland, the President and Secretary of the G. A. U. V. gave addresses. There were in Canada, at the end of 1922, 225 branches with a total of 80,000 members, claimed, and the legislative aims of the Association were defined as follows: More adequate pensions for all disabled as a result of war service; generous treatment for tubercular, blind and amputation cases; re-in-

spection of all men Vocationally-trained; special provision for handicap and problem cases; the broader extension of sheltered employment under the D. S. C. R.; the rehabilitation of the industrial worker on the same basis as the agricultural worker, and complete re-establishment for 100 per cent. of the ex-service men. The G. A. U. V. was particularly prominent in the Veterans' Alliance project and its policy in this regard was one of complete Amalgamation of Veterans' organizations.

The 3rd annual Convention was held at Niagara Falls, Ont., Sept. 21-23, 1922, with the Dominion President, A. M. Tillett, in the chair; representatives from all over Canada were in attendance. The Dominion Secretary, Hugh McLeod, presented a report covering the work of the G. A. U. V. from May, 1921, to August, 1922, and stated that the Board had held 40 meetings in that period; had emphasized the political end of the Association's work and was given complete endorsation by all branches as to this side of their activities; had urged Government action in dealing with Asiatic labour and the Fishing industry in British Columbia; had endeavoured to effect a closer affiliation or amalgamation with the British G. W. V. A. in the United States; had provided unemployment relief throughout the winter. The more important Resolutions passed:

1. Recommended that a political platform for future policy be prepared and that the Recall system be included in the political platform.

2. Opposed workshops being removed from Government control and the distribution of Canteen Funds until amalgamation had been effected.

3. Protested the alleged action of the D. S. C. R. in reducing or abolishing Pensions entirely, without a medical board of examination.

4. Authorized branches of the G.A.U.V. who wished to consummate local amalgamation to do so.

5. Protested against prosecutions of Chiropractors by the Medical Association and urged all members to support a Chiropractic Bill to be introduced into the Legislature of British Columbia.

6. Urged the Provincial Governments to obtain the right to operate their Natural Resources.

7. Requested the Governments concerned to allow canteens in Veterans' clubrooms to sell beer, of not less than 5 per cent. alcohol, to members only.

8. Urged that all pensioners be granted a permanent pension after 4 years of pensionable disability, those of ex-Imperial soldiers to be charged at par; that ex-Imperial service men be put on Canadian rates of pay and allowances when admitted to hospital.

9. Went on record as in favour of a policy of rigid exclusion of Asiatics with exception of the Hindu.

Many other Resolutions went into matters of detail connected with the existing Re-establishment regulations. The officers elected were: President, G. R. McNichol, Toronto, and Secretary, Hugh McLeod. An incident of the year was the annual Convention of the Ontario Command at Kitchener, Jan. 28, 1922, where I. W. Armes of Hamilton was elected President and the resignation of W. L. Rayfield, v.c., Dominion First Vice-President and Dominion Organizer.

The Army and Navy Veterans in 1922 were particularly strong in Quebec and Montreal; Ontario had only 3 active units; in the Western Provinces the Association held its own, Saskatchewan, alone, having 9 active units. The general attitude of the organization toward amalgamations, as expressed by the Dominion President, Major M. J. Crehan, at Victoria (Apr. 13), was that such action should not be considered until all Veterans' organizations were entirely in accord, and that, until such time, the A. and N. V. Association would not consider destruction of its identity. The Dominion Convention of 1922 was held at Montreal and, on Oct. 19, the following officers elected: President, Major M. J. Crehan, Vancouver; 1st Vice-President, Col. the Rev. J. M. Almond, Montreal; 2nd, Capt. Browne Wilkinson, Winnipeg; 3rd, Major H. E. Gates, Halifax,

N. S. The Provincial representatives were: Quebec, Major W. G. Fellowes; Nova Scotia, J. D. Monahan; New Brunswick, C. B. Weldon; Alberta, Major W. B. Ryan; British Columbia, T. Jones; Saskatchewan, Stephen H. Mitchell; Manitoba, C. J. Sharpe; Ontario, Major W. H. Cooper. The Convention decided to admit members of the R. C. M. P. to membership in the Veterans.

In the realm of Veterans' activities in Canada, an incident of interest and importance was the visit of Capt. the Rev. P. B. Clayton, M.C., the "Padre of Talbot House," with a view to forming branches of that organization in Canada. The Talbot House, or "Toc H" movement as it was commonly called, originated in 1915 at Ypres, when a brilliant young man, Gilbert Talbot, son of the Bishop of Winchester, was killed and the officers of the 6th British Division established a Rest-house behind the lines to perpetuate his memory. The Rev. Mr. Clayton was appointed Chaplain and, under his guidance, it became one of the most celebrated centres of its kind on the Western front; during 3½ years it was utilized by over 1,500,000 men who appreciated its object of affording a centre of rest and good-fellowship to all who visited it.

Mr. Clayton came to Canada at the invitation of Lord Byng of Vimy, who was a Trustee of the Talbot House scheme, and landed at St. John on Jan. 13, 1922. During his tour through the Dominion he travelled 14,000 miles, addressed 50,000 people, established branches at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Vancouver with headquarters in Toronto, and, later, Major R. B. Edwards of Victoria was appointed Organizer and Gerald R. Larkin of Toronto Hon. Treasurer. During his tour, Mr. Clayton stated that, at the end of 1921, there were 70 branches of the "Toc H" in England and that the policy of service in the War had been applied to peace-time conditions so as to deal with the problem of the after-care of school boys; to lessen the menace of class antipathy; to form rallying centres for the youth of the country after leaving school and college.

The St. John Ambulance (Canadian Branch) met at Ottawa for its annual Convention, Mch. 10, 1922, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Byng of Vimy. The report of trophy competitions, as presented by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., Director-General, stated that 3,642 certificates had been issued during the year ending December, 1921 and 1,439 vouchers given; that the total number of awards was 6,027 of which 1,142 were in Ontario; that in first aid and kindred subjects 61,772 certificates were granted. During the meeting Senator L. G. de Veber, Col. Alex. Hutchison and W. D. Robb, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway, paid tribute to the national service of the Association and Mr. Robb stated that over 6,000 employees of the G. T. R. held certificates. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Colonel D. T. Irwin, C.M.G., Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Hon. H. S. Béland, M.P., Ottawa; Mr. Justice Chisholm, Halifax; Lt.-Col. J. A. Hesketh, C.M.G., D.S.O., Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. J. Alex. Hutchison, C.B.E., M.D., Montreal; Colonel Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D., M.P., St. John; C. G. Pennock, Vancouver; Joint Hon. Treasurers, Sir George Burn and C. G. Cowan.

The Fourandex of Canada was a new secret society of returned soldiers, which was formed in 1922. Its organization was composed of a Dominion governing body, a Provincial governing body, and two local companies, the Dominion body being known as the "X" and having 44 members with the identity of these 44 members known only to the "Four" who composed the Executive of the "X." David Loughnan, formerly Editor of *The Veteran*, was the organizing officer of the Fourandex and, at an initiatory gathering in Vancouver during April, he stated (Victoria *Colonist*, Apr. 9) that the object of the organization was to promote the interests of the Country, Province and locality, good-fellowship and unity among ex-service men; that it was the solution of the returned soldier organization problem, and that the idea was taking hold with four Provinces and seven companies already organized.

The Amputations' Association of the Great War, at the end of 1922, had branches in Canada at Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Ottawa and Kingston, of which the two last-named were formed during the year. It had a total membership of 1,500 at the time of its 2nd annual Convention, held at Vancouver, Sept. 21-23, and the following officers were elected: President, S. E. Lambert, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, A. Palmer, Winnipeg; 2nd Vice-President, R. Wilson, Calgary; Sec.-Treasurer, A. Sutcliffe, Toronto. Incidents of the year, in this general connection, included the laying of the corner-stone of the West End Veterans' Club-house, Toronto, by Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., on Mch. 11; a protest against the changing of the date of Armistice Day in Canada from Nov. 11 to the first Monday in November in a Resolution passed by the Dominion Veterans' Alliance on Oct. 24. On Nov. 10 the Ontario Provincial branch of the Last Post Fund of Canada was formed with the following officials: Trustees, Brig.-Gen. John A. Gunn, D. A. Cameron, Rev. W. A. Cameron; President, Maj.-Gen. Robert Rennie; Vice-Presidents, Hon. D. Carmichael, W. T. Kernahan, Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick; Secretary, E. T. Gearnwell.

Canadian Clubs. The Canadian Clubs continued, in 1922, the educative programme and policy of the previous year and, at the annual Convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs held in Hamilton, Sept. 11-13, reports from the different sections of the country indicated a substantial growth in membership and that the organization throughout Canada was in a flourishing condition. There were ,at the end of the year, 47 Men's Canadian Clubs, 34 Women's Clubs, 2 Young Men's Clubs and one Girls' Club, a total of 84 in the Dominion, with a membership of 40,000. In the United States there were Clubs at Buffalo, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit and in Britain at London, Edinburgh, Cambridge and Buxton. At the Annual Convention the President of the Association, George C. Coppley of Hamilton, was in the chair and the 79 delegates represented the majority of Clubs in Canada and those of New York and Boston in the United States. The sessions evoked the expression of many opinions and resulted in the adoption of Resolutions:

1. Endorsing the objects of the League of Nations Society of Canada and requesting the Canadian Clubs of Canada to co-operate with the Society in the promotion of its aims.

2. Recognizing *The Maple Leaf* as the medium of circulation of Canadian Club news.

3. Recommending to all Canadian Clubs the adoption for use at all their functions of Dr. T. D. Richardson's translation of Mr. Justice Routhier's composition of *O'Canada.*

4. Establishing a Department of Extension.

5. Expressing the desirability of an aggressive and definite policy of Immigration, both Provincial and Federal, adaptable to changing conditions.

6. Recommending to the consideration of Canadian Clubs, the Amendment of 1921 to the Manitoba Act on the Censorship of Moving Pictures; and that the incoming Executive be instructed to send a copy of these provisions to all Clubs, with a suggestion to encourage good films by co-operation with the Boards of Censors and motion picture exhibitors.

7. Expressing appreciation of the steps taken in commemoration of Armistice Day, Nov. 11, as a National ceremony on Parliament Hill, and suggesting similar action to the Governments of the Provinces, and urging Canadian Clubs throughout the Dominion to co-operate in such commemorative services.

8. Urging the Executives of the Clubs of the several communities of the Dominion to hold exhibitions of Canadian Art, and, further, the purchasing by communities of Canadian works of Art, and the interesting of

public libraries, schools and other bodies in displaying pictures on their walls.

9. Asking Canadian Clubs to include in their programme the work of Canadianizing the foreign element by imparting to them Canadian ideals and standards of life.

10. Calling attention of the Imperial Press Conference to the great value of an adequate inter-Imperial news distribution service; suggesting the desirability of the various nations of the British Commonwealth assisting in an educational campaign by means of an interchange of speakers, and urging increased familiarity with newspapers and magazines published within the Empire.

The Officers elected for the year 1922-23 were: Hon. Patron, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales; Hon. Presidents, Col. C. R. McCullough of Hamilton, and W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg; President, B. C. Nicholas, Victoria; Vice-President, Mrs. J. C. F. Hyndman, Victoria; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, F. J. Sehl, Victoria. The Provincial Vice-Presidents were Rt. Rev. A. U. de Pencier, Vancouver; Dr. D. G. Stanley, Calgary; Major C. K. Newcombe, Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. Fred H. Deacon, Toronto; Col. Allan A. Magee, Montreal; Horace A. Porter, B.C.L., St. John; Dr. C. Fraser Harris, Halifax. D. M. Balfour of Regina was appointed, at a later date, for Saskatchewan.

The educative processes of the Canadian Clubs were chiefly confined to instructive addresses and discussions at luncheons, but were especially important as a medium whereby the Canadian public could hear the opinions of leading men, both in Canada and from abroad and, accordingly, give intelligent consideration to the world affairs of the day. During the year addresses were delivered on various International problems by such distinguished men as Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Herbert Ames, Henry Morgenthau, Albert Thomas, M. Casenave, Hon. George W. Wickersham, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Mackie, Philip Kerr, H'wang Tsung Fah, Secretary of the Chinese Foreign Office, Prof. E. Zimmern of Oxford, Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Hon. N. W. Rowell and Otto H. Kahn, the American financier.

The affairs of the British Empire and relations of its Dominions were outlined by H. E. Lord Byng of Vimy, Hon. Sir George Perley, Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce of Australia, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Sir Clifford Sifton, Sir William Schooling, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir O. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I. Many of the leaders in Canadian political and Governmental circles discussed problems of National Unity and National status, Immigration, Trade and Commerce and some of the speakers were Hon. H. Greenfield, Sir Clifford Sifton, Hon. W. G. Mitchell, K.C., John W. Dafoe, Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., Sir John Willison, Hon. A. B. Hudson, M.P., Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. A. B. Copp, Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China.

Others of national and international note were, during the year, guests of the Canadian Clubs throughout the country but space only permits mention of Rear-Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N.; General John J. Pershing; Henry Higgs, C.B., the British Administrator; Tom Moore; Sir Robert Falconer; Vice-Admiral Sir William Packenham, R.N.; J. A. O. Preus, Governor of Minnesota; Sir Joseph Flavelle on University Administration; Sir Claude Hill, K.C.S.I., Director-General of the International League of Red Cross Societies. In the larger cities, both men's and women's Clubs showed large memberships for 1922, the Toronto Men's Club reporting 2,463 and the Women's Club 1,600; Montreal Men's Club 2,316, Women's Club 1,886; St. John Men's Club 673; Halifax Men's Club 300; Vancouver Men's Club 1,200 and Women's Club 1,349; Edmonton Women's Club 600; Calgary Women's Club 524.

Incidents of interest included the opening by the Club at Boston, U.S., of permanent quarters in the Bellevue Hotel on June 1st; the Detroit Canadian Club was organized on Oct. 6 with John W. Meredith, a well-

known Insurance man, elected as President; on Nov. 10, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales attended the luncheon of the Canadian Clubs of Great Britain in London to commemorate the Armistice—other guests being the Duke of Devonshire, the High Commissioners of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, the Canadian Agents-General, Mr. Murdoch, Minister of Labour at Ottawa, Sir Campbell Stuart, Lord Richard Neville, Col. Bishop, V.C., General Garnet Hughes and Col. Grant Morden, M.P. The chief Clubs and their Presidents in 1922 were:

Men's Canadian Clubs.

St. John.....A. A. Wilson, K.C.	Hamilton.....Lt.-Col. B. A. Hooper
Halifax.....T. J. N. Meagher	London.....Major Hume Cronyn
Quebec.....Lt.-Col. R. M. Beckett	Winnipeg.....G. H. Davis
Montreal.....Dr. John L. Todd	Regina.....D. M. Balfour
Ottawa.....Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.	Calgary.....L. F. Clarry
Kingston.....J. M. Farrell	Edmonton.....Dr. J. T. Ross
Toronto.....S. B. Gundy	Vancouver.....Rt. Rev. A. U. de Pencier
Victoria.....Dr. W. Leslie Clay	

Women's Canadian Clubs.

Quebec.....Mrs. J. C. McLimont	Winnipeg.....Mrs. R. F. McWilliams
St. John.....Mrs. W. E. Raymond	Regina.....Mrs. Thos. D. Brown
Montreal.....Mrs. J. B. Porter	Calgary.....Mrs. W. Horner
Toronto.....Mrs. John Bruce	Edmonton.....Mrs. Duncan Smith
Hamilton.....Mrs. Sidney Dunn	Vancouver.....Mrs. A. J. Paterson
London.....Mrs. I. E. Leonard	Victoria.....Mrs. Margaret Jeukins

The Empire Club of Canada, at Toronto, stood strongly for the unity of the British Empire and for Canada's participation in its great work. The year 1922 was a prosperous one under the Presidency of Sir William Hearst, who succeeded Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell in office on Jan. 12; the other officers elected were 1st Vice-President, E. H. Wilkinson, 2nd Vice-President, S. R. Parsons; 3rd Vice-President, W. J. Darby; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. D. J. Goggin. Many notable speakers addressed the Club at its meetings during the year including Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, D.D., LL.D., Brig. Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Lt.-Col. W. G. MacKendrick, Principal R. A. King of India, S. R. Parsons and Bahman Pestonji Wadia who dealt with Empire problems; Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., Roger W. Babson, Sir Edmund Walker, Col. John S. Dennis, W. C. Noxon and Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner who discussed matters of trade, immigration and other questions of National importance. Other notable men spoke on subjects of interest and value to large audiences, and amongst them were F. M. the Earl of Ypres, Rear Admiral Wm. S. Sims, Maj.-General Sir Menus O'Keeffe, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. A. O. Preus, Lorne W. Barclay, Prof. Graham Taylor, Prof. J. C. Newlands, Hon. H. Greenfield, M.L.A., and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, M.L.A.

Canadian Boards of Trade in 1922. To the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, the local hubs of industry and activity throughout the country, Canada owes more than can be estimated in direct results. In almost every centre of population—village, town or city—there was, in 1922, some organization which supplied a motive force and a guiding hand to the manufacturing interests of the community; sought new industries and strove for improved transportation facilities; promoted civil and municipal improvements and carried on educational and publicity campaigns locally and abroad. In Montreal and Toronto, with their large populations, wealth and proximity to American cities, the Boards of Trade were, naturally, of particular importance and influence and, perhaps, the outstanding event of the year, historically, was the Centenary celebration of the Montreal Board of Trade. Founded Apr. 11, 1822, this body had grown from 54 members to 2,000 at the end of 100 years. In honour of the event, a Banquet was held in the Windsor Hotel on Apr. 28, 1922, with 500 guests in attendance and W. M. Birks, President of the Board, in the chair; the guests of honour included H.E. The Gov.-Gen. Lord Byng of Vimy, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, John W. Ross, Rt.

Hon. Mackenzie King, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Hon. Médèric Martin, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Hon. James A. Robb, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. George G. Foster, Hon. Lorne C. Webster, Hon. Jacob Nicol, E. W. Beatty, K.C., Sir Arthur Currie, Sir Vincent Meredith, Sir F. Williams-Taylor, Brig.-Gen. C. J. Armstrong, G. T. Milne, and many others. Another event of the Centenary year was a Trans-Canada Tour, arranged by the Council of the Board for members of the Board and their families. The party, which included 25 members of the British Parliament (including ladies), left Montreal on Sept. 1st by the C. P. R. and returned by the Canadian National.

During 1922 three general meetings were held and the Council held 18 ordinary meetings. The Board strongly opposed the proposed St. Lawrence Waterways scheme in 1920 and 1921, and, early in 1922, the Council appointed a Special Committee in this connection: A. O. Dawson (Chairman), E. G. M. Cape, John Irwin and Walter Molson. The Committee submitted a report to the Council which was unanimously adopted at the meeting of 4th Oct. It summed up the situation and re-affirmed the opposition of the Board to any serious consideration being given the project until the financial position of Canada should be improved and the question thoroughly investigated by competent authorities. The Council also supported the proposed erection of a second bridge to connect the South shore, opposite Montreal, and the City and was represented on the Committee from Montreal which waited on the Dominion Cabinet (Apr. 11) to urge that a special appropriation of $50,000 be granted for preliminary expenses. The Board also urged that existing Orders-in-Council as to immigrants were inimical to national growth and should be repealed or thoroughly revised; objected to the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board; endorsed the establishment of a National Research Institute for Canada; declared itself against any curtailment in activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; urged the Government to re-consider the proposed increased Tax on cheques, drafts, etc., and offered alternative suggestions.

Other matters of public welfare dealt with included a protest against the current jury system, matters affecting unemployment relief and wages for city corporation labourers. The Board urged Canadian participation in the British Empire Exhibition on a scale commensurate with the resources of the Dominion; it entertained a party of 225 members of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce who visited Montreal on June 10; gave a luncheon, on July 7, to Admiral Sir William Pakenham and the Officers of the three ships *Raleigh*, *Constance* and *Calcutta*; banquetted Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., of the National Railways, on Dec. 5. The officers for the year were: President, Wm. M. Birks; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Ross, H. B. Henwood and H. B. Mackenzie; Treasurer, Arthur Vaillancourt; Secretary, J. Stanley Cook; Ass't. Secretary, H. C. Beatty.

The Toronto Board of Trade was also an organization of national importance. Incorporated in 1845, the Board had, by the end of 1922, grown to a membership of 2,683 including a Young Men's Club of 200 members. The annual meeting for 1922 was held on Jan. 23 with the President, W. H. Alderson, in the chair; the Report of the Council covered a large number of matters of varied character; reviewed the work done to combat unemployment and give relief; outlined the action of the Board with respect to Federal taxation, transportation facilities in and out of Toronto, Education, etc. During the Presidency of D. A. Cameron, in 1922, the Board of Trade developed much of the work of the previous year and introduced other questions of equal importance.* All proposed legislation of the Federal and Ontario Governments was scrutinized and, where considered desirable, representations were made to the Government concerned. The Board opposed the repeal of Privy Council Appeals; protested against an Ontario Bill restricting an elector to one vote on any Municipal By-law, etc.; pronounced the inadvisability of the Electric Railway Extensions Bill; suggested three proposals for Ontario Assessment Act Amendment;

*Note.—See The Board of Trade of Toronto Year Book, 1922.

objected to the Bill amending the Minimum Wage Act which was further amended to meet the protests.

The Insurance Committee reviewed the Ontario Insurance Act Revision and held several conferences with the Insurance interests and the authorities to assist in evolving some uniform legislation; a special Committee on Town Planning was appointed to study suggested legislation; a simpler regulation as to Exchange rates, or Foreign currencies, was requested of the Federal Government; a Resolution was forwarded to Ottawa, as to the proposed Canada Wheat Board, which strongly opposed permanent Government control of any branch of trade or in any commodity as involving violation of freedom of contract, and interference with legitimate private enterprise. Taxation was also a carefully considered question and the attitude of the Board was that the Sales Tax was not sufficiently broad in its operation; that the Income Tax was unduly onerous and complicated—especially the Surtax and Supertax features; that the Stamp Tax was unnecessary; that there was a duplication of taxation in many cases by the Federal, Municipal and Provincial Governments. It was also suggested that all expenditures on account of war, such as Interest, Pensions, Soldiers' civil re-establishment, etc., should be segregated.

Probably the most important local matter with which the Board dealt during the year was that of the Radial Railway entrance on the Waterfront; it joined with C. R. Peckover in applying for an injunction to prevent the City Council and the Toronto Harbour Commissioners from entering into an Agreement on this subject and an interim injunction was granted; other interests opposed the Agreement but it was passed by the City Council on Sept. 6 and, after much subsequent controversy, the matter went before the ratepayers.* Many other matters were considered and dealt with by the Board. Members' Excursions were arranged during the year—(1) to the Niagara District on May 18, when 225 members inspected portions of the new Welland Ship Canal and the Queenston-Chippawa Power Plant, and (2) a trip through part of Northern Ontario, on Sept. 10-16, by 75 members. The officers for the year were: President, D. A. Cameron; Vice-Presidents, A. O. Hogg and R. A. Stapells; Treasurer, T. Bradshaw; Secretary, F. D. Tolchard.

The annual Convention of the United Boards of Trade of Western Ontario was held at Woodstock in January and two matters of special importance were dealt with; the first called upon the Ontario Government for creation of a new financial statute designed to curb the activities of unsound promoters and the second involved representations from manufacturers at the Convention protesting against the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Board as charging too high a rate as compared with the actual amounts paid out in indemnities. On Sept. 15 this organization again met at Windsor with F. McClure Sclanders of the Windsor Chamber of Commerce as Chairman, and the chief business of the meeting discussion of a Town-planning Act to be presented to the Legislature; the concensus of opinion was that Town Planning Boards in the various municipalities should be given wide powers. On Sept. 20, the Secretaries of Boards of Trade affiliated with the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade in Ontario met in convention at Owen Sound and an informal session was held with many subjects discussed including municipal bonusing or granting of concessions to industries, which was condemned, and blue sky laws, which were endorsed; safety-first and fire prevention; campaigns for road improvement and a Central Information bureau in each city to give reliable road information; tourists camps and the effect on business of hotels; immigration; secretarial problems, rural membership in Boards of Trade and conduct of "Made-at-Home" exhibitions. On the 21st the Convention discussed a proposal to enlarge Canada's Trade Service abroad and suggested a means of financing the scheme by the imposition of dues on invoices in foreign countries.

*Note.—The Ratepayers, on Jan. 1st, 1923, voted on the Agreement, with 28,202 against and 23,142 in favour.

A rather important event of the year was the Conferenee between representatives of the St. John and Halifax Boards of Trade in Halifax, May 30-June 1. The agenda for business included 19 major headings and subjeets and covered eloser eo-operation between Maritime members of Parliament; transportation matters; frost-proof and export warehouses in conneetion with terminal facilities; preferential duties on goods entering Canadian ports only; Divisional management of the National Railways; increased development of Maritime natural resources; survey of manufacturing eonditions in the Maritime Provinces; distinctive immigration policy for Maritime Provinces; appointment of a Deputy Minister of Fisheries at Ottawa with a Bureau at some central point in the Maritime Provinces. On Sept. 7-8 the Maritime Board of Trade met at St. John, with co-operation as the key-note of the Convention. Favourable action was taken on Resolutions dealing with the establishment of a Research Bureau and the utilization of Canadian seaports for Canadian trade; a lower rate was sought from the Express Companies for certain fishermen; immigration and colonization were discussed and a better policy urged. At the concluding session it was decided to employ the services of a permanent Secretary with a per capita assessment to maintain the office, and J. E. Masters of Moncton was elected President, G. Fred Pearson, of Halifax, and Wallace L. Higgins, of Charlottetown, Vice-Presidents.

The Western Boards of Trade were partieularly aggressive in their demands for lower freight rates; the Vaneouver Board, on Feb. 7, drew up eight memorials to be presented to the Federal Government and instrueted a delegation as to its aetion. The memorials requested the Government to abolish higher mountain freight rates and increase the grain elevator capacity, to give better telephone connection between the Coast and the Interior, to establish a customs officer at New York and create a separate Department of Fisheries, to establish an ore-testing plant in British Columbia and start work on the construction of a terminal railway for the Harbour. The Assoeiated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island under President George I. Warren of Victoria was a thriving organization and held its annual meeting on Aug. 4, at Cumberland, dealing with Freight Rates, improved mail service, protection of fisheries and better roads. On Mch. 30-31 the Assoeiated Boards of Trade of British Columbia met in Victoria and, among other business, endorsed the appointment of a Canadian customs officer at New York; urged the Dominion Government to grant representation on the Board of Railway Commissioners; reeommended effort by the Provineial authorities to bring about equalization of freight rates; advocated eontinuation of the Better Housing Aet; asked the Dominion Government for a ruling as to whether inland foreshore rights were vested in Provincial or Federal authorities; urged an immediate decision by the Government as to an inter-Provincial highway route and completion within 24 months; asked it "to consider the framing of an economical policy whieh will be just to both the Indians and those affeeted by the Reserves"; favoured a separate Department of Fisheries for Britrsh Columbia under the eharge of a Federal Deputy-Minister. In Ontario, alone, there were, in 1922, 162 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commeree of which 58 were affiliated with the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commeree. The leading Boards or Chambers of Commerce in Canada and their Presidents during 1922 were as follows:

Halifax	Gavin L. Stairs	Edmonton	Percy Abbott
St. John	W. F. Burdett	Vancouver	J. P. D. Malkin
Montreal (Board)	W. M. Birks	Calgary	D. E. Black
Montreal (Chamber)	Alfred Lambert	Quebec	A. J. Welch
Toronto	D. A. Cameron	Hamilton	J. P. Bell
Border Cities (Windsor)	Col. W. L. McGregor	Ottawa	G. B. Greene
Victoria (Board)	R. Kerr Houlgate	London	James Gray
Victoria (Chamber)	J. W. Spencer	Winnipeg	Travers Sweatman K. C.
Portage La Prairie	D. R. Woods	Brockville	C. H. Bissell
Regina (Associated Boards)	F. J. James	Prince Rupert	C. H. Orme
St. Thomas (Chamber)	Frank Harding	Guelph (Chamber)	J. E. Carter
Fredericton	J. A. Reid	Brampton	James Martin
Regina	W. L. Wallace	New Westminster	W. M. McCloy

Rotary Clubs. One of the most important organizations of recent years was that of the Rotary Club—International in its scope and affiliations, American in its origin and Canadian in its current application. It grew rapidly in Canada and Canada became an influential factor in developing the idea of Rotary. At the 12th annual Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 11-16, 1921, a notable address was given by J. W. Pratt, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Scottish Board of Health, who spoke on the "Friendship of Nations" and laid particular stress on Anglo-American relations; later, at the closing session, a signal honour was paid the Canadians in the election of Dr. Crawford C. McCullough, of Fort William, to the Presidency of International Rotary.

Canada took a prominent part in the missionary work of Rotary during 1921 and, at the request of the International Headquarters, the Canadian Advisory Board selected Lieut.-Col. J. L. Ralston of Halifax and James W. Davidson, F.R.G.S., of Calgary, to introduce the Order into Australia. They left Canada in February, 1922, spending two months in Australia and one in New Zealand, and established Clubs at Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington and Auckland, which formed the nucleus of organization in both countries. At the end of the year 1922 the total number of Clubs in the world was over 1,000 and the membership 86,350; in Canada alone there were 63 Clubs.

The outstanding event in the Rotary calendar for 1922 was the 13th International Convention at Los Angeles, Cal., June 5-10; R. J. Lydiatt of Calgary was elected as Canada's representative on the Board of Directors; the term "Rotary International" was selected to take the place, for the future, of "International Association of Rotary Clubs" and it was decided, also, that at future Conventions Canada and the United States would be considered as one and no proxies would be permitted to vote from either country. However, powers were granted to Canada to establish a special Canadian Advisory Committee to handle her own Rotary affairs. Three District Conventions were held in Canada during 1922; the 1st District met at Moncton, N.B., Mch. 16-17, with an attendance of 225, the presiding officer being R. Downing Paterson of St. John, and his successor Walter C. Grant of Charlottetown; the 19th District met at Regina, Mch. 27-28, and 668 delegates registered, Joseph A. Caulder of Moose Jaw presiding, and Arthur E. Johnston elected as District Governor for 1922-23; the 22nd District met on Apr. 3-4 at Vancouver with an attendance of 1,325. Canada, also, was prominent at the Convention of the 4th District, Mch. 31-Apr. 1, in Rochester, N.Y., where William J. Cairns of Ottawa was elected Governor for the ensuing year; Toronto won the Governor's cup for best attendance at the Convention, and Niagara Falls, Ont., and Owen Sound took the cups for best yearly attendance in their classes.

At the Regina Convention a Resolution was adopted supporting a request to the Federal Government to take steps for the creation of a permanent Bureau of Scientific Research for the stimulation of the commercial activities of the country. At the Vancouver Convention, speaking on International good-will, Col. the Rev. George Fallis stated that Rotary should aim, in its work, toward the elimination of the pernicious ignorance which made one nation look askance at another; that no two nations were closer to each other than Canada and the United States but that there was a great misunderstanding, in the United States, about Canada's position; that the Histories of Canada and the United States—especially those used in the schools—should be re-written to clear away misconceptions of the truth. Sir Auckland Geddes, in his address to this Convention, denounced the insidious propaganda that was filtered out from varied sources to poison the public mind against peace and goodwill among the nations and asked the Rotary organization to form itself into a bodyguard of truth to counteract all such evil.

At the closing session a storm of protest arose from the delegates following an intimation from the International Board that the 22nd District would be "re-districted" to separate some of the American Clubs from the Canadian; the Convention went on record as in favour of leaving

the boundaries of the District untouched and empowered the District Governor to send a delegation of three, forthwith, to Portland to lodge the protest against re-districting. In addition to these gatherings, on Sept. 11, a Convention of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Rotary Clubs between Fort William and Edmonton met at the latter city. The educational programme of the Rotary organizations was one of a practical type and their gatherings were addressed by experts and authorities upon specific and, generally, material subjects. Apart from these discussions, a matter of much interest to the Clubs was the promotion of Boys' work and the care of under-privileged youth and support of the Boy Scouts.

During 1922, 35 new Clubs were organized in Great Britain and Ireland; new Clubs in Canada for 1922 were formed at Kamloops, Hull, Smith's Falls, Yarmouth, Cranbrook, Nelson, Trenton, Port Hope, Lindsay, Fernie and the leading Clubs in Canada and their Presidents during this year were:

Halifax	Lt.-Col. E. C. Phinney	St. John	Dr. J. H. Barton
Quebec	Frank S. Stocking	Montreal	Frank C. Webber
Ottawa	E. Grand	Toronto	Fred L. Ratcliff
Hamilton	W. R. Drynan	London	Jared Vining
Winnipeg	D. M. Duncan	Regina	F. H. Auld
Calgary	P. L. Naismith	Edmonton	W. J. Thompson
Vancouver	R. M. Millar	Victoria	P. B. Scurrah

Kiwanis Clubs. In 1922 the Kiwanis Club movement was a popular, wide-spread and well-organized institution with headquarters in Chicago, U.S.A., and with a considerable number of Clubs in Canada. Primarily, its mission was claimed to be the creation of community spirit and inter-community co-operation and it aimed, therefore, to support the work of the Church, the School, the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., and other organizations assisting in public good among groups of the population. On June 21-23, 1921, the International Convention had been held at Cleveland, Ohio, and provided a forum for the interchange of addresses, by the Canadian and United States representatives, in which strong emphasis was laid on recognition of the Peace that had existed between the two nations for 100 years. This sentiment was expressed before the close of the Conference by the passage of a Resolution endorsing the idea of a Canadian-United States Day's celebration by every individual Club to foster future and greater friendship. Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., and George H. Ross, of Toronto, were the principal Canadian speakers.

On May 1st, 1922, the Kiwanis Club International was composed of 756 Clubs and 64,727 members in the United States and Canada, but by Oct. 31 there was a total of 877 Clubs of which 36 were in Canada. The annual Convention was held in Toronto, June 20-22, 1922, with over 4,000 Kiwanians attending; George H. Ross, Finance Commissioner of Toronto, was elected President of the organization for the ensuing year and the Montreal Club was awarded the prize for efficiency. An interesting incident of the Convention was the passage of a Resolution admitting the Agriculturist to membership in City clubs and recognizing his classification as a business man. The week of Apr. 2-8 was set aside by the Kiwanis Clubs to commemorate the anniversary of 104 years of Peace between Canada and the United States, with the object of promoting in each Country a better understanding of the other, its character, its purposes and its ideals.

Perhaps the outstanding activity of the Kiwanis Clubs of Canada in 1922 was work for the under-privileged children in the Ontario-Quebec district, which created so much interest that it was adopted as one of the chief objectives of the entire International Kiwanis organization; the majority of the Clubs were interested particularly in boys' work and some organized branch clubs made up of poor and needy boys. In other Clubs—notably at London, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Kingston, and Kitchener —the members arranged to take a personal interest in individual boys and to supervise their education, recreation and physical development; the

Montreal Club, at a cost of $26,000, erected and equipped a hospital at the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge.

In Western Ontario a number of the Clubs conducted summer camps for boys or girls while others equipped playgrounds in their civic centres; the Edmonton Club secured a 99-year lease on property for the purpose of building a Children's Home to cost $35,000; in Quebec two huts for tubercular children were built, in connection with the Laval Tuberculosis Hospital, and were fully equipped to accommodate about 300 children. In addition to these specific efforts, there was other work done, on a more general scale, in drought-relief on the Prairies, city-beautifying, and assisting the Boy Scout movement in the Eastern and Western cities. During the year community singing was sponsored by the Montreal, Vancouver, Moose Jaw and Toronto Clubs and it was estimated that, on several occasions, between 15,000 and 20,000 took part in the entertainments at Montreal. The new Clubs established in Canada were Riverdale, Ont., Barrie, Ont., St. John's, Que., Hull, Que., and the leading Clubs with their Presidents elected in 1922 were as follows:

Quebec	J. Leonard Apedaile	Winnipeg	L. F. Borrowman
Montreal	Joseph N. Stanford	Regina	F. M. Logan
Ottawa	Corlis Keyes	Calgary	C. F. Adams
Toronto	John O'Connor	Edmonton	Frank Holloway
Hamilton	F. F. Treleavan	Vancouver	H. T. J. Coleman
London	A. R. Ford	Victoria	Kenneth Ferguson

Gyro Clubs and Other Organizations. During 1921 and 1922 several organizations along the general lines of Rotary and Kiwanis gained a considerable foot-hold in Canada; their respective memberships were drawn from among the younger business men and their work was mainly devoted to local service. The Gyro Club movement had, by the end of 1922, a total of 13 Clubs, new organizations having come into existence during the year at Nanaimo, New Westminster, Halifax and St. John. The 5th annual Convention of the International Association of Gyro Clubs met in Toronto, Feb. 24, where E. C. Martin of that city was elected President. The Lions Club, another International body, had 18 Clubs in Canada, including Wingham, Ottawa and Vancouver, which were instituted during 1922, with Ernest E. Linger of Hamilton as District Governor. The International Association of Kinsmen Clubs was the latest organization of this nature and held its 1st annual Convention on Apr. 21, 1922, H. E. Rogers of Hamilton being elected President.

The Young Men's Christian Association. This international organization had, during the year 1922, 2,200 Associations with a total membership of 1,000,000 on the American continent and 5,500 employed officers. Its headquarters were in the United States, but Canada was represented by Dr. John Brown of Toronto who held the important position of Director of Physical Education for the International Committee. At the end of the fiscal year, Apr. 30, 1922, Canada had a membership of 47,0000, or a slight increase over the same date in 1921; over 80 Canadian Associations were actively engaged in the work; $1,551,000 was expended in maintenance. During the summer 83 camps were held throughout the Dominion for the use of the members and 3 new Associations were formed. An important addition to the staff was made when C. W. Bishop, former General Secretary, was appointed Secretary of the Department of Secretarial Training, a new Department intended to meet the increasing demand for trained secretaries.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. was principally confined to the cities and towns where club-rooms and gymnasiums could best be supported, but much and valuable educational work was carried on among the railwaymen in such centres as Schreiber, Ont., and Field, B.C.—25 railroad Associations, in all, being organized. The Montreal Association, for the fiscal year 1921-22, reported receipts of $179,373, and a total membership of 2,912; St. John had 1,083 members; the Toronto Association had 17,493 members

with a daily average attendance of 3,000 and expended $445,215 in its various activities; Regina reported a membership of 1,178; Calgary had 668 names on the active roll and the other cities and towns took care of a substantial portion of the youth in their centres. An important feature of the physical side of training and one that caused great interest was the 8th annual senior hexathlon contest, conducted during February, 1922, in the gymnasium of all Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the United States and Canada. There were 3,937 individual participants, representing 74 different Associations, and Toronto West-End won the Class "A" championship, with Toronto Central in second place, while St. John, N.B., was the best in Class "C." Other incidents included the annual meeting of the National Council held in Montreal, January 27, 1922; the 4 days' campaign in Ottawa to raise $10,000 which was exceeded by $1,346 on May 19; the formation of a Y. M. C. A. Physical Directors' Society, for the Maritime Provinces, on June 1, with W. Bowie of St. John, President, A. B. Dawson, Halifax, Vice-President, and F. Hardman, Sydney, Secretary; the announcement by the National Council that, commencing Sept. 1st, all Association work in military hospitals would be decentralized and carried on by the local Associations.

The Chautauqua Movement in Canada. The Chautauqua movement in Canada began with the Circuit Chautauquas introduced from circuits already established in the United States and was a development of the Chautauqua idea as organized at Chautauqua Lake, N.Y., under the direction of Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the early seventies. The purpose of the Chautauqua was to carry the educational influence of the best musicians, entertainers and lecturers into smaller communities, the circuit Chautauquas appearing at intervals in a different town or city and others operating as summer schools with courses extending from two or three days to several weeks in length. The latest available figures were those of the summer of 1920:

Number of Chautauquas held in U. S. and Canada	8,581
Number of Chautauquas held in Canada alone	891
Number of Season Tickets sold in U. S. and Canada	5,148,600
Number of Season Tickets sold in Canada alone	768,000
Total Number of People attending	10,456,500
Total Number of People attending in Canada	1,463,750

During the 1922 Season four distinct Chautauqua organizations were identified with the work in Canada, three of them being circuit Chautauquas as follows:

1. The Swathmore Chautauqua Association, President, Dr. P. M. Pearson, operated from its headquarters at Swathmore, Pa., and covering territory which extended through Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

2. The Dominion Redpath Chautauquas, Ltd., President, H. P. Harrison of Chicago, and Manager and Secretary for Ontario, E. B. Persons of Toronto, covered Ontario and, in 1922, had 8 six-day equipments and 6 four-day equipments which visited 75 centres all told. From organization in 1918 up to 1922 this circuit visited 125 towns of Ontario and an estimated total of 54,000 attended the courses and entertainments.

3. The Ellison-White Chautauquas of Portland, Oregon, President, J. R. Ellison, Portland, and Manager, J. M. Erickson of Calgary, operated throughout the Western Provinces from Manitoba to the Coast.

The Canadian Chautauqua Institution, established on Mch. 8, 1921, was the only one of the four with headquarters in Canada and it was modelled after the original institution at Chautauqua Lake, N.Y. Its headquarters were in Toronto and the Sessions, called the Assembly, were conducted at Epworth Inn on the Muskoka Lakes during the summer under direction of the following officers: President, Rev. C. S. Applegath, Hamilton; Vice-President, Rev. A. I. Terryberry, B.A., Toronto, Secretary, W. H. Male, B.A., Toronto; Treasurer, William Hood, and John Needland, Toronto.

The Canadian Red Cross Society. At the commencement of the Great War, in 1914, the Canadian Red Cross Society had less than a score of individuals actively interested in its maintenance and had funds for support totalling less than $10,000, but during the War period the grand total subscribed by the Society in cash and supplies, up to Dec. 31, 1920, was valued at $30,324,208. With the cessation of hostilities, the activities of this body did not cease. The League of Red Cross Societies, a voluntary organization of the various National Societies, was founded at Paris, on May 5, 1919; on June 20 of the same year Canada was admitted, and by Feb. 1st, 1920, 31 nations had become members. As a member, Canada agreed to promote the re-organization of its Red Cross Society with a peace-time programme, and an amendment to its Act of Incorporation was granted by the Dominion Parliament, in 1919, wherein its new and additional purpose was set forth as follows: "In time of peace or war to carry on and assist in work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

Commencing operations immediately, the Canadian Red Cross carried out, during 1920 and 1921, a Nation-wide health campaign with two main objects: to create interest in the laws of hygiene and healthy living, and to take effective measures to reduce the spread of infectious diseases; a membership campaign was instituted in May and June, 1921, and approximately 150,000 members were enrolled. In 1922 the programme of the previous year was pursued vigorously. On Mch. 30 the 13th annual meeting of the Central Council was held in Toronto and the chief business brought up was the revision of the Constitution and the action to be taken upon the Government's proposal that the Red Cross Society take over the administration of the workshops for "problem" cases arising out of the War. An important reason given for revising the Charter of the Society was the desirability of having a more democratic control by representatives of all the Provincial Divisions upon the Central Council, in order that its new policy might be better carried on, and it was decided to seek Federal legislation for the consolidation of the former Acts, with the desired amendments.

A Bill covering the proposed Constitution was passed in the Federal House on June 22, with an additional amendment: "The Society is hereby authorized, with or without the co-operation of any other society, association or organization which has been accorded similar powers by Act of the Parliament of Canada to act in matters of relief under the said Treaty" —the idea being that it should not clash with the St. John Ambulance Association in carrying on similar work. The proposal of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment that the Red Cross Society take over the administration of the workshops providing sheltered employment for "problem" cases of ex-service men was given a long discussion and the Council decided that it would approve of the policy of Provincial Divisions and Branches of the Red Cross Society entering into negotiations, directly, with the Department for this purpose. The semi-annual meeting of the Central Council held Oct. 10-11 in Winnipeg was honoured by a visit from H. E. Lord Byng of Vimy and Lady Byng. Questions of importance dealt with were the adoption of the by-laws and regulations arising out of the amended Charter; the recommendation that a special grant of $10,000 be made to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association; the passage of a Resolution recommending the preparation and publication of a history of the War work of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The British Columbia Division, from the beginning of 1919 until early in 1921, raised $34,000 for the British Empire Relief Fund; in co-operation with the Provincial University, it instituted a Red Cross Chair of Public Health at an expenditure of $5,600; inspected 10 lighthouses along the coast of Vancouver Island and distributed Red Cross kits for the use of the individuals there. In 1922 this Division arranged with the Deputy-Minister of the Department of S. C. R., that the Government should bear 85 per cent. of the capital expenditure of the Red Cross workshops in Vancouver

and Victoria, with the remaining 15 per cent. borne by the Provincial Red Cross concerned; the S. C. R. also to contribute 75 per cent. of the operating deficit up to a maximum of $25 per man per month, provided such deficit was applicable only to men admitted to the shops under the provisions set out in the agreement. At Victoria 30 men were employed in the workshop. In addition, 21 loans were made to Veterans; relief work was carried on by the Society at the Merville and Long Bay disasters; nursing classes were conducted and 697 certificates issued besides 191 first-aid certificates.

The Alberta Division reported, at its annual meeting in Calgary, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1922, a membership of 54,000; total cash receipts for the year 1922 were $109,663 and total disbursements $112,234. The Report on Repatriation work for the year ending Oct. 31, 1921, showed 6,000 visits paid to soldiers still in hospital and extra supplies to these men and to the hospitals amounted to $10,673; 1,247 cases of distress and hardship amongst soldiers and their families were handled. Hospital accommodation was provided by the Red Cross in various rural hospitals to the extent of 47 beds. Miss J. L. D. Church, Superintendent of the Junior Department, stated that, in 1921, there was an increase of 330 branches, bringing the total to 384 and membership to 18,500 and, on May 19, 1922, the Junior Red Cross Children's Hospital in Calgary, the first of its kind in Canada, was formally opened by the Lieut.-Governor of the Province.

The Saskatchewan Division, on Sept. 30, 1921, had a cash Surplus on hand of $46,692; it also held Victory Bonds to a value of $200,850. The Nursing services showed gratifying development and, at that time, 4 Red Cross Nursing Outposts and one small hospital were operated by the Society, with 2 district nurses in the field and a nurse attached to Provincial Headquarters as Supervisor. The Report of the Commissioner for 1922 showed a total of $256,323 administered by that Division during the 15 months ending Dec. 31, 1922, which included grants and relief work, $96,497, supplies and grants to soldier patients, $3,760, medical and nursing services, $32,048, and the Junior Red Cross, $51,348.

In February, 1922, W. F. Marshall was appointed Field Secretary and, during the 11 months following, he was instrumental in organizing 52 new branches and reorganizing 45 old branches; visited 112 towns or villages and 94 schools in connection with junior organizations; travelled 7,019 miles and addressed 179 meetings, attended by 23,510 persons. Four new Red Cross outposts were opened during the year; the Robsart Hospital was conducted from January 20 to Dec. 31, 1922; 10 nurses were constantly employed. It was reported that 207 new Junior Red Cross branches were formed during the last three months of 1922, increasing the total number of branches to about 1,200 and that, out of the 70,000 Junior Red Cross members in Canada, approximately 45,000, or nearly 65 per cent., were in Saskatchewan. The Annual meeting of the Manitoba Division was held in Winnipeg, Feb. 10, 1922, with M. F. Christie, the President, in the chair. The financial report showed total receipts for the year 1921 of $93,754, with $47,239 cash on hand; the Division expended $136,197.

The Ontario Division had, at the end of 1922, 55 local branches and 25,388 members; receipts for the year amounted to $34,643; disbursements totalled $61,671 for soldiers' relief, for fire relief in Northern Ontario, for the institution of a nursing outpost at Wilberforce, hospitals at Englehart, Haileybury, Dryden and Durham, wards at the London Memorial and Paris hospitals. The University of Toronto took over the financial responsibility for the Public Health Nursing which had been borne by the Provincial Red Cross for 3 years and had cost it $8,400 for 24 scholarships; one scholarship of $350 was also awarded to a nurse taking the course in Western University to which the London Branch contributed $2,000 during 1922. In the Junior Red Cross in Ontario there were 239 active auxiliaries with 6,727 pupils enrolled and only one county was without a Junior representation. The Ontario Division also made a second grant of $5,000 to the Ontario Medical Association and enabled that body to carry its Demonstrations and Clinics to the more remote parts of the Province.

In Quebec the 1921 programme was, primarily, a continuation of after-war relief and re-establishment and, under an agreement with the Government, the Division continued its management of a Red Cross Lodge for the care of permanent War cripples at a cost of $21,000 for the 13 months ending Dec. 31st; a second Lodge at Ste. Anne de Bellevue of 21 beds was kept up for convalescents; $7,000 was contributed towards the maintenance of the Memorial Workshops where 47 partially disabled men were employed. During 1922 it not only devoted itself to the care of the returned soldier, maintained a convalescent home, a military hospital and a workshop where soldiers were given sheltered employment and spent $100,000 in its work for returned soldiers, but it organized a summer home for children at Quebec City, where 200 children from tubercular homes were given summer care.

In the Maritime Provinces, the New Brunswick Committee on Post-war work divided attention between immigrants and assistance to soldiers and sailors and $14,000 was given to the V. O. N. to assist in establishing a school for Public Health Nurses at St. John. The annual Report for 1922 showed receipts of $40,380, and expenditures of $33,892 for the year; a recreation hut for the Lancaster Hospital was completed at a cost of $6,912; particular service had been rendered during the winter months in Port work and caring for immigrants and women and children. Special attention was also given to Junior Red Cross work. The Nova Scotia Division, in 1920, operated two Public Health Caravans during the summer and established Scholarships for nurses taking public health training at Dalhousie University who, when they were available for duty, were established in each County of the Province at an approximate cost of $31,000 for the year. Through these agencies 76 centres were visited and an estimated total of 40,000 individuals were present at lectures, attended the clinics, or rendered service in other ways.

The Junior Red Cross was really a phase of the regular organization. It began, simultaneously, in a number of countries during the War and maintained its activities as auxiliary to the Red Cross Society until long after its close and, in recognition of the work, the Junior Red Cross was officially endorsed and advocated in March, 1920, at the first General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva. In Canada the primary function of this department was localized and developed into inculcation of the laws of hygiene leading up to a wider knowledge of civic responsibility and service among the junior members of the community. The Saskatchewan Division, in its October, 1921, Bulletin, reported 402 schools of the Province enrolled between June 1, 1921, and Sept. 30, 1921, and in October it had 1,000 Junior Branches with, approximately, 40,000 junior members. Its Junior Red Cross Fund for crippled children dealt with, up to the end of the year, over 400 cases of needy children requiring surgical operations at an expenditure of over $12,000. The Alberta Division reported, in January, 1921, a total of 107 branches with 3,080 members. The Ontario organization, though only a few months old, had, on Dec. 31, 1921, an enrollment of 2,207 members. The Officers of the Canadian Red Cross, elected at the annual meeting in 1922, were as follows:

Patron	H. E. The Governor-General of Canada	Ottawa
Patron	The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	London
Vice-Patrons	The Lieut-Governors of the Canadian Provinces	
Hon. President	Lady Byng of Vimy	Ottawa
Hon. Vice-Presidents	Lady Drummond	London
	Sir Richard Lake, K.C.M.G.	Victoria
President	Lieut.-Col. Noel. G. L. Marshall	Toronto
Vice-President, Alberta	Rt. Rev. T. J. McNally	Calgary
Vice-President, British Columbia	F. W. Jones	Victoria
Vice-President, Manitoba	M. F. Christie	Winnipeg
Vice-President, New Brunswick	C. B. Allan	St. John
Vice-President, Nova Scotia	Mrs. Wm. Dennis	Halifax
Vice-President, Ontario	Mrs. H. P. Plumptre	Toronto
Vice-President, P. E. Island	Hon. F. J. Haszard	Charlottetown
Vice-President, Quebec	H. R. Drummond	Montreal
Vice-President, Saskatchewan	Hon. R. Rimmer	Regina
Chairman of Central Council	Dr. James W. Robertson	Ottawa

The Canadian National Safety League. In 1918 this organization commenced a campaign of public education along the lines of accident prevention; it issued many thousands of safety bulletins yearly in the various Provinces of Canada, in the Yukon and Newfoundland. Maj.-Gen. Sir John Gibson was President and J. F. H. Wyse, Toronto, General Manager; these officers also presided over the Ontario Safety League, which was organized in 1913 before the wider Association was formed, and was the strongest and most active element in the organization. Others were the Manitoba Safety League and that of Shawinigan Falls, Que. The annual Ontario Report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1922, indicated affiliations widely established with other bodies working to a similar end, such as the Safety Institute of America, New York; the New York National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, the National Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions; the National Safety Council, Chicago; the American Academy of Political and Social Science, New York; the Canadian Electric Railway Association; the Canadian Good Roads Association, Montreal; the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs; the Canadian Public Health Association; the Ontario Fire Prevention League, and the Board of Trade, Toronto.

Proper instruction promoting the safe-guarding of life and accident was carried on chiefly through the publications issued by the League which, in 1922, distributed 331,800 bulletins through the schools and industrial plants of Ontario; sent 260,000 letters to motorists; distributed 431,085 circulars, leaflets, slips, posters and cards in over 600 cities, towns and villages of the Province. In addition, special sets of films and lantern slides were in constant circulation among the factories and schools; safety entertainments were conducted through the co-operation of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce in Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford. A two-day Safety Convention was held in Toronto, Apr. 4-5, 1922, and was attended by some 300 delegates, from the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the State of Massachusetts, the purpose of the meeting being to discover a practical solution of the accident problem; numerous papers were read and discussed, Sir John Gibson, K.C.M.G., was re-elected President, and J. F. H. Wyse continued as General Manager. At the Canadian National Exhibition, 1922, the League was granted 1,200 square feet and showed individual, public and industrial exhibits and examples of automobile wrecks.

The Navy League of Canada. The Navy League in Canada, with its traditions, its educative programme and its Sailors' Relief work was, in 1922, a strong body and served a purpose that no other organization attempted. Since the Great War the Navy League, naturally, had given more attention to the Merchantile Marine, the training of boys with this end in view and the caring for sailors at Canadian ports of call. During the War $1,200,000 was raised in a Dominion-wide campaign, to aid Sailors and the dependents of sailors who had lost their lives, and was sent to England; later, when the casualties in the Merchantile Marine left dependents throughout the British Empire for whom there was no Government provision in the form of pensions, the care of those who resided in Canada was assumed by the Navy League. The Navy League Institutes performed specially important duties and, by the end of the fiscal year 1921-22, the organization had invested $395,000 in the building of sailors' homes at Vancouver, Halifax, Montreal, Charlottetown and Sydney. All these were in operation and the Institute at Halifax, which was the largest and best appointed on the continent, supplied to Sailors on shore leave or out of employment 12,040 beds and 1,040 free beds; 29,033 meals; free writing paper and envelopes to 10,500 while a total of 48,950 persons made use of the building. The Seaman's Institute at St. John did similar work and attended to 36,500 sailors.

The educational features of the work were carried on through the press, by speakers and, in the schools particularly, essays were written on specific subjects pertaining to the Navy and the Navy League. Among

the prizes donated for these essays, Commodore Æmilius Jarvis, Past-President, offered $50 for each Division of the League in Canada and Sam Harris, the President, Mrs. J. A. C. Cameron and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham also gave prizes for similar work. In connection with the essay-writing competitions, Capt. G. S. Laing toured Ontario and delivered Navy League lectures in each centre; the programme, apart from that of the school children, was also carried on extensively by lantern lectures and, in all, 307 lectures were given to adults throughout the Dominion by naval officers who donated their time voluntarily. The leaflet series which was compiled under the direction of J. Castell Hopkins when Chairman of the Educational Committee of the League and widely published during the early days of the League, was in constant demand, and the League republished the following list with a view to interesting the Principals of schools:—

1. The Policy of the Navy League in Canada.....Commodore Æmilius Jarivs, S.S.D.
2. What Canada Owes to the British Navy.....Sir Charles H. Tupper, K.C.M.G.
3. Heroic War Work of the Merchant Marine.....Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.
4. The British Navy and World Freedom.....Hon. Benjamin Russell
5. The British Navy in History.....J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S., F.R.G.S.
6. The Freedom of the Seas.....Lt.-Col. C. Fred Hamilton
7. Why Britain Rules the Waves.....Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, S.S.D.
8. The British Navy in the World War.....J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S., F.R.G.S.
9. The Surrender of the German Fleet.....*The Times* Special Correspondent, 21st Nov., 1918.
10. Naval and Patriotic Poems.....
11. The Policy of the Navy League of Canada.....
12. The Future of Canada's Ship-Building.....W. G. Cates, B.A.
13. Canada's Ship-Building in the War.....W. G. Cates, B.A.
14. The Early Days of Canadian Ship-Building.....W. G. Cates, B.A.
15. Canada in Sea Affairs.....Capt. George S. Laing
16. Ship Canals and Their Influences.....Capt. George S. Laing
17. Geographical Aspects Related to the Sea.....Capt. George S. Laing
18. The Ports of Canada.....Capt. George S. Laing
19. Our Maritime Destiny.....Leon Mercier-Gouin, B.A., K.C.
20. What the Navy League Means to Canada.....Ven. Archdeacon H. J. Cody, D.D.

A practical side of the work was the development of the Boys Naval Brigades and, at the annual meeting of the Dominion Council, June 8, 1922, Divisional reports showed the strength of the Brigades in the various Provinces as follows: Alberta 180; British Columbia 380; Manitoba 140; Ontario 600; P. E. Island 25; Quebec 130; Saskatchewan 160. On May 30, at the annual meeting of the British Columbia branch, it was reported that 115 boys had been placed on board ships, during the year previous, from that Branch. An incident of interest in Navy League circles, both in Great Britain and abroad, was the action of the Grand Council of the British Navy League, on Jan. 12, 1922, following the steps taken by its Executive to modify and change the original policy of the League. Rear Admiral Winnington-Ingram endorsed the policy laid down by the Executive, but P. J. Hannon, M.P., carried a motion declaring: (1) That no change in the policy of the League as affecting the maintenance of British Sea Power should take place until such change had been definitely approved by the Grand Council; (2) that the Navy League should support the Single-Power Standard; (3) that the propagandist and educational activities of the League should be devoted to cultivation of public opinion on questions relating to the efficiency and sufficiency of the Fleet and to the history and traditions of the British Sea Services; (4) that the Navy League should cease forthwith all associations, direct or indirect, with the League of Nations Union or any similar organization or body."

At the annual meeting, held June 8, Commodore Jarvis had retired from the Dominion Presidency and Sam Harris, President of the Ontario Branch, was elected in his place and the Vice-Presidents were: Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, Toronto, Eric O. Hamber, Vancouver, James Carruthers, Montreal, C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg, and Robert Reford, Montreal. Lt.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, Toronto, was re-appointed Manager and Secretary, with E. H. Baines, Toronto, Treasurer. A Canadian incident was the visit of Sam Harris, Dominion President, to the 19th annual Banquet of the Navy League of the United States at Washington on Oct. 28. The Provincial Presidents for the year were:

Province	Name	Address
Alberta	P. Burns	Calgary
British Columbia	Major W. H. Langley	Vancouver
Manitoba	Charles F. Gray	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	R. E. Armstrong	St. John
Nova Scotia	F. K. Warren	Halifax
Ontario	Sam Harris	Toronto
P. E. Island	Chief Justice J. A. Mathieson	Charlottetown
Quebec	Robert Reford	Montreal
Saskatchewan	H. E. Simpson, K. C.	Regina

The Masonic Order A. F. & A. M. The record of the Masonic Order in Canada dates from its formation in Nova Scotia in 1749. Ten years later the Order was established at Quebec in Lower Canada; in 1792 the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada was formed; in 1784 a lodge was opened at Fredericton and the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was formed in 1867; in 1871 and 1875 the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Manitoba, respectively, were organized and that of Prince Edward Island adopted the constitution of New Brunswick, with Alberta and Saskatchewan following after their inclusion in the Confederation as Provinces. The Order became increasingly strong during 1922, and at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in Ontario, at Port Arthur, July 18-20 the Grand Master, Lieut.-Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C., reported that the Order had a membership of 94,500, an increase of 6,500 over the 1921 total, and that 525 lodges were on the register of the Grand Lodge. The Treasurer's report showed receipts of $160,732; general expenditures, $33,215; benevolent expenditures, $73,440; investments, $296,935; a Semi-centennial Fund of $103,638. An interesting incident of the year was the laying of the corner-stone of the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Hamilton on May 31.

As a contribution to the work of public elementary education in Saskatchewan, the Masonic lodges of that Province offered 30 scholarships, of $300 each, to assist prospective teachers with second-class or higher diplomas valid in Saskatchewan, to complete their professional training in either the Regina or Saskatoon Provincial Normal School; 31 scholarships were awarded in 1921 under practically the same conditions. The Quebec Grand Lodge reported, at the end of 1922, a membership of approximately 13,000. The Sovereign Grand Priory of the Knights Templar, one of the highest forms of the Masonic Fraternity, held its 39th annual assembly at Halifax, Aug. 8-9, with every Canadian preceptory represented and Dr. A. S. Estey of Calgary elected Supreme Grand Master. Grand Masters of Grand Lodges, A. F. & A. M. in Canada, 1922, were as follows:

Province	Name	Address
Ontario	Lieut.-Col. W. N. Ponton, K.C.	Belleville
Quebec	Charles McBurney	Lachute
Nova Scotia	J. H. Winfield	Halifax
New Brunswick	Le Baron Wilson	St. John
Manitoba	Rev. A. B. Baird, D.D.	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan	Alex. Shepphard	Regina
Alberta	F. S. Selwood	Calgary
British Columbia	A. McC. Creery	Vancouver

The Orange Order in Canada. The Loyal Orange Order of British North America continued, in 1922, to exert a certain vigorous influence on public sentiment; it was outspoken in support of its principles and, through the press and on the platform, denounced the Roman Catholic Separate School system in vehement terms; it supported cases in the Courts where its principles were in any way involved. The 93rd annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America was held at Kingston (June 21-22), with H. C. Hocken, M.P., Grand Master, in the chair.

In his address he referred to the activities of the Roman Catholic Church, in regard to Separate Schools, and urged unceasing action against the Church efforts; stated that there was growing up in Canada, and in the other Dominions, a sentiment favourable to the gradual severing of the bonds of the Empire and called upon Orangemen to be earnest in re-

sisting the schemes of the Separationists (both conscious and unconscious) and whether in the direction of annexation to the United States or of Independence; suggested that the Grand Lodge appoint a Special Committee to resist the alleged political activity of the Papacy and its agents in Canada; issued a specific warning to Protestantism against several Roman Catholic organizations and, especially, the Sisters of Service as a body in Western Canada who, through the communities of the Prairie Provinces, were acting as nurses and were giving assistance of various kinds to isolated families with the alleged object of making their proselytizing activities superlatively effective.

The Grand Secretary, William Lee, reported that, during the fiscal year, 39 new Primary Lodges, one District Lodge, 2 Royal Scarlet Chapters, 92 new Lodges of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, and 11 new Orange Young Briton primary lodges and 2 County Lodges had been organized, with a net increase of 10,361 members initiated, joined by certificate or reinstated; the value of real estate was reported as $1,758,964, and the value of other property $403,605, with Insurance of $955,250. The Report of the Grand Treasurer, Joseph E. Thompson, gave receipts of $160,221; expenditures $88,739; Assets $98,742. T. H. Bell, Sec.-Treas., reported for the Insurance Department that the total net contracts, at the end of 1921, was 3,542 and amount of Insurance in force $3,871,500, that about one-third of the business reported as lapsed had been transferred from the Whole Life to the 20-pay Life Plan, making the net increase of business in force as $301,500.

Perhaps the outstanding decision of the Grand Lodge was the establishment of a "Million Dollar Endowment Fund" suggested by the Grand Master in his address, and to be known as "The Orange Centennial Fund." This Fund was not necessarily to be subscribed by members of the Order alone but by all whose sympathies were with the work of the organization and those who, though sympathetic, for special reasons did not identify themselves with it. A Board of Trustees was appointed to inaugurate the Fund and work out the details composed of H. C. Hocken, M.P.; Sir James Outram, Bart., P.G.M., of Alberta; Col. Thomas A. Duff, Hon. member of the Grand Lodge; Col. T. A. Kidd, and William Galbraith, P.G.M., of Quebec. The sessions were busy and no less than 102 notices of motion respecting proposed changes in the constitution were considered by the Committee and, in the great majority of cases, the recommendations of the Committee was endorsed. The more important Resolutions passed and Reports adopted:

1. Authorized the establishment of "The Loyal Orange Centennial Fund."

2. Commended the Church Union movement and referred to the possibilities of united Protestant effort.

3. Protested against the granting of an Irish Free State Parliament and described it as a betrayal of the Loyalists in Ulster and pledged itself to do all in its power to assist the Loyalists in maintaining their position within the Empire.

4. Expressed appreciation of the formation of a Women's Protestant Patriotic League in Canada.

In addition a grant of $5,000 was made to the Ulster Defence Fund to assist Protestants who had been driven from their homes in the South and West of Ireland, and the following officers were elected for the year 1922-23: Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., ex-M.L.A., of Toronto, Grand Master; Hon. Dr. J. W. Edwards of Kingston, Deputy Grand Master; William Lee, Toronto, Grand Secretary; Joseph E. Thompson, M.L.A., Grand Treasurer. Mr. McPherson, who became the head of this important organization, had been Grand Master A. F. & A. M. in 1913 and Provincial Secretary of Ontario in 1916-19. In August-September Mr. McPherson, the new Grand Master of British America, toured the Western Provinces, where he delivered about 40 addresses and spoke not only at Orange functions, but at

patriotic meetings, Rotary, Canadian and Kiwanis Club luncheons. He visited Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Kamloops and Revelstoke, B.C.; Banff, Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat, Alberta; Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Carman and Dauphin in Manitoba. On his return, Mr. McPherson was banquetted in Toronto, and stated that in Alberta and Saskatchewan there was a strong and growing feeling that the Provinces should be able to legislate for themselves on the matter of Separate Schools.

The Provincial Grand Lodges held their annual meetings earlier in the year and, on Feb. 15-16, 150 delegates of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia were in attendance at Kamloops and C. W. Whittaker of Vancouver was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year; he stated that, from data obtained at Ottawa, 81,000 Orangemen had enlisted from Canada in the Great War. The 63rd annual session of the Grand Lodge, Ontario West, was held at Sarnia, Mch. 9-10; on Mch. 8-9 the Jubilee Session of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg and the work of 50 years reviewed at the largest meeting in its history; the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ontario East was at Smith's Falls, on Mch. 15, with 380 delegates reported.

The Saskatchewan Grand Lodge held its 31st annual Session on Mch. 1-2, and the following was enunciated as the political platform of the Grand Orange Lodge of Saskatchewan: (1) Entire separation of Church and State; (2) a non-sectarian Public School system; (3) Resistance to any further privileges to any section or population of the Dominion, either on account of race or religion, and a gradual elimination of any special privileges which were now held; (4) use of the English language as the official language in Canada and its compulsory teaching in all schools; (5) the maintenance of British connection and support of any movement tending to make closer the relations between Canada and the Mother Country; (6) close supervision of all new settlers; (7) public inspection of all institutions under control of any religious denomination receiving aid from the public treasury; (8) full recognition in every Province of the Dominion of marriages performed by a qualified clergyman of any religious denomination, or by any other person invested by law with that power. On Mch. 15-16, the 20th annual Session of Provincial Grand Lodge at Calgary, and on Apr. 19-20 that of New Brunswick were held; the 61st annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of P. E. Island was held in Summerside, Mch. 15-16, and on May 11-12 that of Nova Scotia in its 64th annual Convention. The Grand Masters of these Provincial Lodges elected during the year were as follows:

New Brunswick	S. B. Bustin	St. John
Nova Scotia	Rev. F. C. Ward-Whate	Lunenburg
Prince Edward Island	L. B. Millar	Charlottetown
Quebec	W. H. Higgins	Montreal
Ontario East	Hon. Dr. J. W. Edwards	Kingston
Ontario West	A. A. Gray	Toronto
Manitoba	George B. McCready	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan	Robert Dawson	Regina
Alberta	I. W. McArdle	Calgary
British Columbia	C. W. Whittaker	Vancouver
Newfoundland	A. W. Piccott	St. John's

The Royal Black Knights, Orange Young Britons, Ladies' Orange Benevolent Associations, Loyal True Blue Associations held their Grand Lodge meetings, expressed opinions, forwarded Resolutions, supported orphanages and did benevolent work during the year. Other incidents of the year were:

Mch. 7. The statement in *The Sentinel* that the Soldiers' Settlement at Kapuskasing was four-fifths Roman Catholic, that priests were bringing settlers from Quebec to occupy every farm vacated by soldiers, and that the Separate School got 40 per cent. of Taxes from the Pulp Company.

Mch. 17. Inauguration of the Orange Luncheon Club at Toronto and of one at Regina on Sept. 7.

June 8. The visit of the Hon. William Coote, M.P., Grand Master of England, to Toronto and other centres.

July 12. Celebration throughout Canada by the Orange Order; an attendance in parade of 7,000 estimated at Selkirk, Manitoba; 10,000 at St. Thomas; 10,574 took part in Toronto, with 150,000 spectators and $16,000 raised by sale of tags.

July 18. Publication of a statement of the Insurance Department of the Order showing its development in 1918-1921:

	1918	1921
Assets	$123,547	$274,500
Cash Income	108,604	136,527
Interest and Profits	6,626	14,577
Death Claims	108,000	46,500
New Insurance	98,500	949,000

The I. O. O. F. and Other Fraternal Societies. This important organization was of International character and established in all parts of the United States, Canada, Australia, many parts of Europe and in other countries of the world. Originally English, it severed connection with the Manchester Unity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was formed soon after at Baltimore, U. S. A., on April 26, 1819. It was and is a Fraternal body with sick and mortuary benefits but with no life Insurance system; it claimed in 1922 to be the greatest Fraternal benefit institution in the world. Its organization, at this time, was based upon Lodges, Grand Lodges or Jurisdictions and the Sovereign Grand Lodge with headquarters in Baltimore and which, on Sept. 19, 1921, held its Convention in Toronto. This gathering, representing 1,933,735 members in Canada, the United States and Australia, was presided over by ex-Mayor Joseph Oliver of Toronto, Grand Sire of the Order; addresses of welcome were tendered by Mayor T. L. Church and Hon. W. E. Raney and, on the 18th, Hon. N. W. Rowell spoke to the delegates on the necessity of Fraternal relationship between Nations. The report of the Grand Secretary showed that, in 1920, the net increase in membership of the Order was 139,099 subordinate members, 54,154 Encampment members, and 6,240 Patriarchs Militant; the increase in the Rebekeh Division was given as 60,128 sisters and 35,579 brothers; the expenditure for relief in 1920 was $7,541,914, as against $7,187,362 the previous year; the receipts had increased to $27,601,590 as against $23,885,579 in 1919. At this Convention it was estimated that, exclusive of delegates, between 30,000 and 40,000 visitors attended, who expended in Toronto an estimated total of $7,500,000; the energetic Grand Secretary for Ontario at this time was Wm. Brooks of Toronto.

In Canada, during 1921, the Eastern Provinces showed substantial increases, Ontario leading with a gain of 3,360 members; Quebec had a 15 per cent. increase and the Maritime Provinces 19 per cent. At the end of the year 1922 there were, in Canada, 1,021 subordinate Lodges, 577 Rebekah lodges, 180 subordinate Encampments and 31 Cantons with a total Canadian membership in the Order of 157,869. Of these, Ontario had 706 lodges and 80,252 members. Total receipts of the Order during this calendar year were, for Canada and Ontario respectively, $1,758,788 and $934,015; total disbursements $1,614,222 and $933,794; disbursements on account of benefits and relief, $409,876 and $226,747. An incident of special interest during the year was the laying of the corner-stone of the Home in Manitoba (July 15th), afterwards completed and equipped at a cost of $149,560. The Ontario Odd Fellows' Home in Toronto had a section added and an infirmary erected costing upwards of $130,000. In the Maritime Provinces the Grand Lodge purchased for the purpose of an Odd Fellows' Home *Norway House*, formerly a summer home of the late Lord Strathcona, with 150 acres of land situated on Pictou Harbour, N.S. The Grand Masters, I. O. O. F., in Canadian jurisdictions during 1922 were:

Provincial Grand Lodge	Name	Address
Ontario	T. A. Sharp	Midland
Quebec	R. A. Lamont	Sherbrooke
Maritime Provinces	R. E. Macleod	Inverness
Manitoba	Christopher Lock	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan	H. McGowan	Weyburn
Alberta	E. L. Cope	Medicine Hat
British Columbia	M. J. Phillips	New Westminster

There were other Fraternal and Benevolent organizations of more or less importance in Canada, during 1922; many had affiliations with bodies in Great Britain, others with the United States and some were purely local. Among them was the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, which held the 38th meeting of its Grand Lodge at Toronto, Mch. 15-16. The officers elected were as follows: Grand Master, F. S. DeLong, Hamilton; I.P.G. Master, T. S. Hudson, Montreal; Deputy Master, Wm. Crelin, Ingersoll; Grand Secretary, R. Fleming, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, W. H. Shaw, Toronto; Grand Medical Referee, Dr. W. H. Alexander, Toronto. The financial Report showed in the Assurance Fund a surpuls of $257,534; it was decided that in the future applications for Insurance policies up to $1,000 in value would be accepted from applicants up to 50 years instead of 45; Grand Secretary R. Fleming received a presentation marking his completion of 30 years of service in the Grand Lodge.

The 43rd annual Convention of the Canadian Order of Foresters met at Quebec, June 22-23, 1922, and officers were elected as follows: High Chief Ranger, J. A. A. Brodeur, Montreal; 1st Vice-Chief Ranger, F. E. Davidson, Winnipeg; High Secretary, A. P. Vansomeren, Brantford; High Treasurer, A. R. Galpin, Brantford. On July 18-20, the Sons of Temperance of North America met at Shag Harbour, N.S., in annual Convention, E. R. Nickerson of Shag Harbour being elected Supreme Head of the organization and a decision was made to affiliate the Sons of Temperance with the Social Service Council of Canada. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Canada was a purely Canadian organization. Its annual Convention was held in Winnipeg, Aug. 16-17, and the following were elected to office: W. A. Cantelon of Vancouver, Grand Exalted Ruler; Grand Secretary, J. Alexander Killingsworth, St. Thomas; Grand Treasurer, H. P. McMahon, London.

The Amateur Athletic Union; Canadian Sports in 1922. The War and the immediately post-war period affected sports in Canada to a very considerable degree; its athletes had, to a large extent, given their best years to War-service with very wearing effects; competition had fallen away and consequent lack of interest had taken its place and, finally, the youth which was ready to step into the world of sport was without adequate leadership. Under the direction of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, with which the majority of athletic associations were affiliated, the upward movement, however, began in 1920 and, by the end of 1922, Athletic competition was, again, on a firmly established basis. The 35th annual meeting of the A. A. U. of C. was held in Montreal, Dec, 8-10, 1922, with District Judge J. A. Jackson of Lethbridge, who had succeeded Dr. Bruce Macdonald as President in 1921, in the chair. Much business of importance was discussed and Resolutions were passed as follows:

1. Rescinding the motion of the 1921 meeting respecting Championships for "Canadians only" and advising that steps be taken to compile records in every event by Canadians.
2. Intimating that there should be at least 10 days between the dates of National and Branch Championships in the same class of sport.
3. Advising the A. A. U. of C. to consider taking over control of Athletics for women if thought desirable for promotion and supervision.
4. Organizing the National Olympic Committee for the next Olympic Games.
5. Recommending that every athlete taking part in open competition be required to have an amateur card issued by the Branch to which he belonged.

6. Authorizing an offer of the Lonsdale Cup, won by the Canadian Team in London, 1911, for competition in sports connected with the British Empire Exhibition of 1924.

7. Limiting the ages for junior athletes to under 18 years.

8. Accepting the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union to membership.

Officers elected at the Convention for the ensuing year were: President, Judge Jackson, Lethbridge; 1st Vice-Pres., W. E. Findlay, Montreal; 2nd Vice-Pres., A. W. Covey, St. John, N. B.; Secretary, Norton H. Crow, Toronto; Treasurer, Claude G. Robinson, Winnipeg. Canadian sportsmen and women were increasingly prominent in International competitions during the year; in the United States, Earl Thompson of Saskatchewan retained the World's championship in the 120-yard Hurdles; Miss Gladys Robinson of Toronto won the Ladies' Speed-skating championship of America at Lake Placid; Hilton Belyea of St. John was second in the American single Sculls at Philadelphia on Aug. 5; the Universities of Toronto, McGill and Queen's made victorious Hockey tours across the Border during the winter and competed with American teams in Boxing, Wrestling and Basketball; the University of Toronto Soccer team won all its games on tour in the Fall of 1922 against the best from Colleges in the United States; Mrs. Harry Bickle of Toronto captured the American Ladies' Clay Court Tennis championship at Buffalo, on July 8; the University of Toronto, which had captured the Junior "eights" rowing title of America in 1921, won 3rd place in the Senior contest of 1922 at Philadelphia, on Aug. 4-5.

In the yachting world much interest and controversy was involved in the International Fishermen's Race which was finally won by the *Bluenose* of Lunenburg, N. S., over the *Henry Ford* of Gloucester, U. S., on Oct. 26. On Aug. 24 a picked crew of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club skippered by Norman Gooderham, was announced winner over the crew from the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., in an International series of six races—the Canadians taking four. On July 1st the Douglas and Emerson trophies were successfully defended by dinghys from the R. C. Y. C. and the Toronto Canoe Club, respectively, against American crews, but on July 29, 31 and Aug. 1st in the International series between the Royal St. Lawrence Y. C. of Montreal and the White Bear Y. C. of the United States, the Canadians lost the three races.

An interesting feature of the year was the tour of a Canadian cricket team captained by Norman Seagram of Toronto through England from July 29-Aug. 24; in all, 10 matches were played and the exhibition made by the Canadian team was considered excellent. In Canada the interest in Horse-racing grew increasingly, with Montreal, Toronto and Windsor as the chief centres; Driving races, though still popular, were overshadowed by the running races, and it was reported that, on the opening day of the Ontario Jockey Club meet at Woodbine, Toronto, May 20, the attendance of 26,000 formed a record, and the King's Plate race was won by *South Shore* of the Thorneliff stables. Golf, likewise, made rapid strides and figures compiled by the *Canadian Golfer* showed that up to May 1st, 1922, there were in Canada 228 Clubs—an increase in one year of 60 Clubs. Possibly the outstanding feature of the year under review was the increase in the Public or Community Golf Courses; following May, 1921, two links were opened in Toronto with a total membership of over 2,000, whilst Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver had Public Golf Courses under construction.

The Canadian Canoe Association held its regatta at Montreal, on Aug. 5, with 10 clubs entering and the Humber Bay of Toronto taking first place. The 43rd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association was held at Toronto on Apr. 15 and reported 57 track and road races held in the 1921-22 season; the officers elected for 1922-23 were President, Louis Rubenstein, Montreal; Vice-President, Robert Falconer, Toronto;

Treasurer, John Smith, Toronto; Secretary, D. E. Rogerson, Toronto. The Canadian Track and Field Championship meet of 1922 was held in Calgary, Aug. 12, and was won by the Manitoba Team with 39 points; John Cameron of Vancouver was the individual champion and the performance of Cyril H. Coaffee of Winnipeg in equalling the World's record for 100 yards was the outstanding performance. The events, with champions, were as follows:

Event	Winner	Place	Record
100 yards	C. H. Coaffee	Winnipeg	9 3-5 sec. (new rec'd)
220 yards	C. H. Coaffee	Winnipeg	21 4-5 sec.
440 yards	J. C. Hay	Vancouver	52 3-5 sec.
880 yards	J. Harris	Winnipeg	2 min. 1-5 sec.
One Mile	A. Smith	Winnipeg	4 min. 42 2-5 sec.
Five Miles	Thos. Town	Brandon	27 min. 15 3-5 sec.
120 yards, hurdles	J. Fraser	Edmonton	16 sec.
One mile walk	G. A. Rounce	Calgary	7 min. 36 2-5 sec.
Running high jump	A. I. Miller	New Brunswick	5 ft. 8 in.
Standing high jump	R. S. Shepphard	Edmonton	5 ft. 1 in. (new rec'd)
Running broad jump	R. Haliburton	Edmonton	21 ft. 5-8 in.
Standing broad jump	R. S. Shepphard	Edmonton	10 ft.
Hop, step and jump	R. S. Shepphard	Edmonton	44 ft. 3 in.
Pole Vault	Paul Sharples	Swarthmore, U. S. A.	10 ft. 5 in.
Throwing Hammer	John Cameron	Vancouver	143 ft. 1 in.
Throwing 56 lb. weight	J. Wight	Vancouver	32 ft. 2 in.
Throwing Discus	John Cameron	Vancouver	114 ft. 2 3-4 in.
Putting Shot	John Cameron	Vancouver	42 ft. 2 in.
Tossing Caber	John Murdoch	Vancouver	35 ft. 3 1-2 in.
One Mile Relay	Winnipeg Team	Winnipeg	3 min. 37 4-5 sec.

Professional Athletics, with the exception of Hockey, did not prosper to any great extent in Canada as they did in the United States, but the larger cities of the East and West had baseball teams, with Toronto making a good showing in the International League. The St. Patricks, also of Toronto, won the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the World's Professional Hockey Championship, from Vancouver and, in the National game of Lacrosse, New Westminster retained the World's title and the Minto Cup representing it. In the following list are included the major amateur sports and Canadian champions for the year 1922:

Sport	Winner	Place
Rugby	Queen's University	Kingston
Soccer	Hillhursts	Calgary
Hockey	Granites	Toronto
Lacrosse (East)	Dufferins	Orangeville
Lacrosse (West)	Royals	New Westminster
Cricket	Montreal	Montreal
Tennis (Men's Singles)	F. Anderson	New York
Tennis (Ladies' Singles)	Mrs. Harry Bickle	Toronto
Golf	A. Watrous	Detroit
Basket-ball	West End Y.M.C.A.	Toronto
Rowing (Singles)	Hilton Belyea	St. John
Rowing (Eights)	University of Toronto	Toronto
Paddling (Singles)	Roy Nurse	Toronto
Skating	Charles Gorman	St. John
Skating (ladies)	Miss Gladys Robinson	Toronto
Tug-of-War	Police A.A.A.	Toronto
Wrestling	West End Y.M.C.A.	Toronto

CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1922

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Adams, D.D.S., John Jennings Curtis	Well-known Dentist	Toronto	May 22
Alexander, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Little	Prominent Military Officer	Fredericton	Mch. 5
Allan, ex M.L.A., John	Ex-Mayor of Hamilton	Hamilton	July 31
Allen, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Norman	Former Medical Health Officer,	Toronto	Oct. 4
Allison, K.C., B.A., LL.B., Edmund Powell	Well-known Lawyer	Halifax	Dec. 3
Andrews, M.A., LL.D., William Wilbur	Former President of Regina College	Regina	Aug. 6
Angus, Richard Bladworth	Ex-President Bank of Montreal; Director, C.P.R., etc	Senneville	Sept. 17
Archibald, Hon. Walter Palmer	Dominion Parole Officer; Judge of Juvenile Court	Ottawa	Jan. 17
Armour, K.C., D.C.L., Edward Douglas	Bencher of the Law Society	Toronto	Oct. 3
Armstrong, William H.	Well-known Contractor	Vancouver	Apr. 2
Auld, James	Prominent Winnipeg Barrister	Victoria	Aug. 12
Austin, James McNeice	Leading Ontario Lumberman	Ottawa	June 30
Baines, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., Allen Mackenzie	Eminent Physician	Toronto	Jan. 12
Baird, K.C., LL.B., Andrew Leslie	Ex-Pres't. Brant County Law Association	Brantford	Jan. 18
Beauchemin, Louis Joseph Odilon	Well-known Editor and Publisher	Montreal	Nov. 6
Beith, Hon. Robert	Senator of Canada	Bowmanville	Jan. 26
Bell, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., Ph.D., etc. Alexander Graham	Eminent Scientist; Inventor of the Bell Telephone	Baddeck	Aug. 2
Biggar, K.C., W. H.	Vice-Pres. and General Counsel, G.T.R.	Montreal	July 7
Biggar, C.M.G., Maj.-Gen., James Lyons	Former Quarter-Master General for Canada	Montreal	Feb. 18
Bingham, M.D., C.M., George Sheldon	Prominent Physician and Surgeon	Hamilton	Apr. 6
Binning, John R.	Canadian Gen. Mgr., Furness-Withy and Co	Montreal	Sept. 30
Birks, C. Frederick	Well-known Silk Manufacturer	Montreal	Aug. 24
Bishop, Lieut.-Col. William Gordon Vickers	Prominent Militia Officer	Regina	Jan. 11
Black, William George	A founder of the Ottawa Hydro System	Ottawa	Jan. 21
Blackadder, M.A., M.D., M.P., Edward	Ex-Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Dalhousie	Halifax	Oct. 22
Blackburn, Mary Ann (French)	Well-known Philanthopist and Social Worker	Ottawa	Dec. 24
Blain, Hon. J. T.	Judge of District Court	Regina	Mch 25
Bliss, James Peters	High Sheriff of Sunbury	Oromocto	Apr. 2
Borden, Henry Percy	Consulting Engineer to the Dominion Government	Ottawa	Oct. 19
Boston, ex-M.P., Robert	Well-known Politician	London	Apr. 12
Braden, ex-M.L.A., W. R.	Former Member B.C. Legislature	Victoria	Feb. 14
Brady, Franklin P.	Adviser to the Executive, C.P.R.	Winnipeg	Oct. 21
Brady, D.D., The Very Rev., R.E.M.	Eminent Catholic Priest	Brantford	Apr. 22
Bridgeman, Rev. Wellington	Ex-Pres. Manitoba Meth. Conference	Winnipeg	Feb. 11
Briggs, D.D., Rev. William,	Book Steward Emeritus, Meth. Church	Toronto	Nov. 5
Brunet, The Rt. Rev. Bishop F. X.	R.C. Bishop of Mont Laurier	Montreal	Jan. 7
Burnham, Lieut.-Col. J. G.	Officer of the Permanent Force of of Canada	Toronto	Feb. 12
Carey, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Wilfred Blake	Collector of Customs, Vancouver	Vancouver	Mch. 29
Carson, K.C.B., Maj.-Gen. Sir John Wallace	Eminent Soldier and Financier	Montreal	Oct. 13
Cash, M.D., ex-M.P., Edward L.	Pioncer Saskatchewan Politician	Montebello, U.S.A.	May 31
Chapleau, M.D., Joseph Raoul Ephrem	Former Chief Clerk of French Journals, House of Commons	Ottawa	Sept. 29
Chauviu, Hon. T. Hector	Judge of the Superior Court	Montreal	June 17
Chesley, ex-M.P., John A.	Former Govt. Trade Agent in South Africa	Montreal	Dec. 28
Clark, George Ellis	Warden of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties	Cornwall	Mch. 16
Clement, Hon. William Henry Pope	Judge of the Supreme Court of B.C.	Vancouver	May 3
Combe, Harvey	Former Registrar of the Supreme Court of B.C.	Victoria	May 26
Coombes, Very Rev. George Frederick.	Dean, Diocese of Rupert's Land.	Santa Monica U.S.A.	Sept. 22

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Cotes, Sara Jeannette (Duncan)	Authoress and Journalist	Ashmead, Eng.	July 22
Covert, M.D., C.M., Hon. Archibald Meuzies	Member, N.S. Legislative Council	Halifax	Sept. 4
Crawford, M.A., Henry J.	Head Master, University of Toronto Schools	Toronto	Aug. 2
Cumming, D.D., Rev. Thomas	Well-known Presbyterian Minister	Stellarton	Oct. 8
Davies, Mus. Doc., Charles F.	Noted Canadian Organist	Cleveland, U.S.A.	Dec. 5
Day, J. F.	Pres't, Alberta Fairs' Assoc'n	Red Deer	May 5
Deronie, Louis Joseph Amedée	Well-known Publisher	Montreal	July 9
Deschamps, John Stephen	Prominent Lumberman and Contractor	Nelson	Aug. 7
Drouin, Hon. F. X.	Former Judge of the Superior Court	Quebec	Aug. 21
Drysdale, K.C., Hon. Arthur	Former Attorney-General for Nova Scotia	Halifax	Oct. 1
Duff, B.A., K.C., Alexander Huntley	Prominent Lawyer and Politician	Montreal	May 16
Eaton, Kt., Sir John Craig	President, T. Eaton Co., Financier and Philanthropist	Toronto	Meh. 30
Eddy, Ezra Butler	Well-known Journalist	Ottawa	July 20
Edgar, ex-M.L.A., Joseph	Former Member for Parry Sound	Toronto	Sept. 11
Edwards, M.L.A., Robert Chambers	Editor and Journalist	Calgary	Nov. 14
Elder, C.M.G., Col. J. M.	Eminent Physician and Surgeon	Montreal	Feb. 5
Elliott, B.A., Charles	Chief Librarian, Osgoode Hall	Toronto	July 28
Elliott, Ph.D., Walter H.	Well-known Educationalist	Toronto	Apr. 30
Farrell, William	Pres't, B. C. Telephone Co.	Vancouver	Sept. 12
Fearman, Robert Calvin	Prominent Business Man	Hamilton	Aug. 9
Field, M.D., Corelli Collard	Head of Children's Dept. Winnipeg General Hospital	Winnipeg	Jan. 29
Fisher, George	Former President, Winnipeg Grain Exchange	Winnipeg	Feb. 13
Foster, K.C., William Edgar	Solicitor for the G.T.R.	Belleville	Oct. 12
Frame, K.C., LL.B., Joseph Fulton	Prominent Saskatchewan Lawyer	Regina	Dec. 25
Gagnier, Harold Theodore	Well-known Canadian Publisher	Toronto	Oct. 29
Galbraith, Thomas	Financial Writer and Editor	Toronto	Apr. 21
Gauthier, D.D., Most Rev. Charles Hugh	R.C. Archbishop of Ottawa	Ottawa	Jan. 19
Giles, D.D.S., William John	Former Dean of the Dental College of Quebec	Kelowna	Meh. 14
Glasgow, Robert	Noted Editor and Publisher	New York	Apr. 5
Grant, Maria (Malloch) Lady	Widow of Sir James Grant, M.D.	Ottawa	July 19
Grisdale, D.D., D.C.L., Right Rev. John	Former Bishop of Qu'Appelle	Winnipeg	Jan. 27
Gunn, Hon. Ronald David	Senior Judge of the County Court of Carleton	Ottawa	Jan. 10
Gzowski, Casimir Stanislaus	Former Pres't. Toronto Stock Exchange	Toronto	Dec. 17
Hall, Alexander Marlow	Well-known Orangeman, Bus. Mgr. *The Sentinel*	Toronto	Dec. 24
Halkett, James Brooke	First Supreme Vice-Ranger, I.O.F.	Ottawa	Meh. 17
Hanson, M.P., Sir Charles Augustine	Canadian Financier; former Lord Mayor of London	London, Eng.	Jan. 17
Hare, Ph.D., Rev. J. J.	Prineipal Emeritus, Ontario Ladies' College	Rochester, U.S.A.	Apr. 25
Hawke, John T.	Editor and Owner, *The Transcript*	Moncton	Feb. 17
Hill, ex-M.L.A., William James	Registrar of Deeds, York Co.	Toronto	Oct. 11
Holland, James	Former Registrar of Probate for N.B.	St. John	Dec. 25
Hope, James	Well-known Book-Dealer	Ottawa	Meh. 9
Howe, George	Prominent Mine-Owner and Lumberman	Minneapolis, U.S.A.	July 17
Hudson, Rufus Sawyer	Vice-Pres't. and Gen. Mgr. Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp'n.	Toronto	July 18
Huggins, Lieut.-Col. S. J.	Inspector of Cadet Services	Toronto	June 12
Humberstone, William	Prominent Alberta Mine Owner	Edmonton	Apr. 2
Hurdman, Lieut.-Col. William George	Inspector of Artillery Stores, Dept. of Militia and Defence	Ottawa	Dec. 22
Hutchison, Alexander Cowper	Noted Architect	Montreal	Jan. 1
Ivey, ex-M.L.A., Charles H.	Distinguished Canadian Lawyer	Naples, Italy	Jan. 27
Jarvis, L.S.O., Ernest Frederick	Former Asst. Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence	Ottawa	May 22
Johnson, K.C., Edwin	Former Police Magistrate	Victoria	Oct. 26
Johnston, D.D., Rev. Hugh	Eminent Methodist Clergyman	Baltimore, U.S.A.	Sept. 25
Joyce, ex-M.P., Hon. Simeon	Legislative Council of Nova Scotia	Halifax	Oct. 1
Keen, M.L.A., John	Clerk of the Legislature of B.C.	Nelson	Feb. 22
Kelly, Robert	Leading Vancouver Merchant	Vancouver	June 22

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Killam, ex-M.L.A., Amasa E.	Well-known New Brunswick Legislator	Moncton	Aug. 20
King, M.D., D. MacDougall	Surgeon and Author	Denver, U.S.A.	Mch. 18
King, J. W.	Former Gen. Mgr. Dominion Atlantic Railway	Kentville	Mch. 25
Kingham, Joshua	Leading Victoria Merchant	Victoria	Sept. 2
Klinger, M.C., Capt. Louis W.	Officer in Charge of Surveys for Mesopotamia	Bagdad	
Ladner, Thomas Ellis	Pioneer and Capitalist	Vancouver	Apr. 24
Lafleur, Eugene Damase	Chief Engineer, Dept., of Public Works	Ottawa	Jan. 14
Lafortune, M.P., David Arthur	Member, Jacques Cartier Division	Montreal	Oct. 19
Lamothe, K.C., Hon. Gustave	Chief Justice of the King's Bench	Montreal	Nov. 24
Landry, K.C., Hector Louis	Prominent Lawyer	Edmonton	Jan. 19
Larouche, M.D., Henry	Director, Montreal Civic Laboratory	Montreal	Aug. 16
Latulippe, Rt. Rev. Joseph Elie Amicet	R.C. Bishop of Haileybury	Cobalt	Dec. 14
Lavergne, Hon. Joseph	Judge of the Superior Court	Montreal	Jan. 9
Law, R.N., Commander Frederick Charles	Well-known Imperialist	Toronto	Dec. 13
Lehman, Very Rev. Rudoph C.	Well-known Roman Catholic Priest	Guelph	Dec. 7
Lemoine, I.S.O., Capt. Juchereau de St. Denis	Sergeant-at-Arms, the Senate	Ottawa	Nov. 7
Little, ex-M.L.A., A. M.	Former Member for North Oxford	Vancouver	Apr. 16
Longley, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., K.C., Hon. James Wilberforce	Ex-Attorney General for Nova Scotia, Judge of Supreme Court, N.S.	Halifax	Mch. 16
MacArthur, M.D., Robert Dougall	Prominent Physician	Chicago, U.S.A.	Oct. 25
MacDonald, Elizabeth (Roberts)	Well-known Poetess and Writer	Ottawa	Nov 8
MacDonald, Col. James Fraser	Prominent Militia Officer	Baltimore, U.S.A.	July 28
MacKay, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., Norman E.	Noted Canadian Surgeon	Halifax	Jan. 17
MacKay, ex-M.L.A., Niel F.	Prominent B.C. Politician	Victoria	Jan. 24
MacKenzie, Ph.D., J. D.	Head of the Dominion Geological Survey of B.C.	Montreal	Dec. 15
Mackenzie, B.A., M.D., Prof. John Joseph	Eminent Canadian Scientist	Muskoka	Aug. 1
MacLaurin, Alexander L.	Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., St. Maurice Paper Co.	Montreal	Aug. 23
MacMaster, Bart., K.C., D.C.L., M.P., Sir Donald	Eminent Lawyer & Politician	London, Eng.	Mch. 3
Mahoney, ex-M.L.A., Hon. P. G.	Former Minister of Public Works of New Brunswick	Melrose	Aug. 5
Malone, Lieut.-Col. Williard P.	Well-known Canadian Soldier	London	July 22
Mann, William	Chairman, Board of Directors, Montreal Stock Yards	Montreal	Sept. 12
Marechal, K.C., Hon. Louis Theophile	Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	Montreal	June 5
Massey, M.D., Alfred Yale	Chief Medical Officer for the Belgian Congo	Coquilhatville, Africa	Aug. 22
McDougall, Thomas	Former Gen. Mgr., Quebec Bank	Montreal	June 7
McGregor, Gordon Merton	Gen. Mgr. Ford Motor Company of Canada	Montreal	Mch. 11
McGowan, ex-M.P., John	Well-known Politician	Elora	Oct. 20
McKay, LL.D., Rev. William John	Editor, *The Canadian Baptist*	Toronto	Apr. 12
McKillop, K.C., James Black	Crown Attorney Middlesex Co.	London	Mch. 23
McLellan, LL.D., Robert	Principal, Pictou Academy	Pictou	July 12
McMillan, ex-M.P., John Angus	A leading Ontario Politician	Alexandria	Dec. 23
Meahan, D.D., Rev. Arthur Woodworth	Well-known Roman Catholic Priest	St. John	Feb. 7
Mersereau, M.A., Col. George William	Prominent Army Officer	Doaktown	Aug. 19
Metcalf, K.C., Hon. Thomas Llewellyn	Judge of the Manitoba Court of Appeals	Winnipeg	Apr. 2
Milne, Hon. John	Senator of Canada	Hamilton	Mch. 4
Morash, Lieut.-Col. Chesley C.	Well-known Canadian Soldier	Lunenburg	Mch. 16
Morris, Christine Van Koughnet	Canadian Narrator and Annalist	Toronto	Dec. 6
Murphy, K.C., David Richard	Chief Attorney, Quebec Liquor Commission	Montreal	Aug. 24
Nichols, M.D., W. Robson	Prominent Winnipeg Surgeon	Winnipeg	Dec. 5
Oliver, Joseph	Grand Sire, Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F.	Toronto	Jan. 8
Oppenheimer, Isaac	Prominent Western Business Man	Spokane, U.S.A.	Dec. 3

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Osman, Hon. Charles Joseph	Former Speaker, N.B. Legislature	Hillsboro	Apr. 13
O'Brien, ex-M.L.A., James	Member for Charlotte Riding, N.B.	St. George	July 8
O'Donnell, John Crawford	Gen. Supt., C.N.R. Maritime District	Moncton	June 5
O'Neill, M.L.A., John	Leading Toronto Politician	Toronto	Jan. 6
Pardoe, Avern	Former Librarian, Ont. Provincial Library	Muskoka	July 23
Parkin, K.C.M.G., Sir George Robert	Educationalist, Author and Imperialist	London	June 25
Parnell, Edward	Mayor of Winnipeg	Victoria	June 9
Paterson, Robert MacDongall	Director Royal Bank of Canada	Montreal	Feb. 24
Pattullo, George Robson	Prominent Registrar of Oxford County	Woodstock	Apr. 23
Pawlett, D.S.O., Col. Francis	Distinguished Military Officer	Yorkton	Jan. 29
Pickthall, Marjorie	Noted Canadian Poetess	Vancouver	Apr. 19
Porter, Robert John	ex-Mayor of Victoria	Victoria	Apr. 24
Pringle, K.C., ex-M.P., Robert Abercrombie	Prominent Lawyer	Ottawa	Jan. 9 or 10
Proudfoot, Hon. William H.	Senator of Canada	Toronto	Dec. 3
Rawlinson, Marmaduke	Prominent Educational Leader	Toronto	Oct. 17
Reddie, Arthur Campbell	Former Deputy Provincial Secretary of B.C.	Victoria	Dec. 14
Richardson, Wallace A.	Seven times Mayor of Sydney	Sydney	Feb. 7
Rieder, Talmon Henry	Pres., Ames-Holden McCready, Ltd.	Montreal	Apr. 15
Rogers, M.D., C.M., Amos Frankford	Former Pres. Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons	Ottawa	Sept. 3
Roy, M.A., LL.D., Rev. James	Eminent Clergyman and Essayist	Montreal	May 25
Ryan, Lieut.-Col. J. W.	Leading Militia Officer	Kentville	Dec. 22
Stewart, Col. William James	Prominent Canadian Soldier	Montreal	Feb. 4
Shaw, ex-M.L.A., William	Former Member N.B. Legislature	St. John	Mch. 3
Sinclair, David Volume	Pres. Ont. Branch, Dominion Alliance	Belleville	Aug. 20
Smith, Hon. George Robert	Member of the Legislative Council, Quebec	Thedford Mines	Feb. 20
Smith, Seth Soper	Former Mayor of Port Hope	Port Hope	Oct. 12
Somerville, Roy Vernon	Advertising Manager, London *Punch*	London, Eng.	July 24
Stewart, LL.B., Hon. John Alexander	Former Minister of Railways	Montreal	Oct. 7
Stoddard, Ethel (Cody)	"Lady Van", well-known Canadian Writer	Vancouver	Feb. 25
Stuart, K.C., Alexander	Leading Alberta Lawyer	Edmonton	May 22
Sutherlund K.C., ex-M.P., Hon. Robert Franklin	Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario	Toronto	May 23
Taylor, Col. E. Thornton	Former Commandant, R.M.C.	Pokwar, India	Jan. 25
Thompson, Hon Frederick Pemberton	Senator of Canada	Ottawa	Apr. 27
Taylor, Marguret (Vallance) Lady	Philanthropist, and former Pres. National Council of Women	Winnipeg	Dec. 26
Telford, ex-M.P., William P.	Former Member for North Grey	Owen Sound	May 4
Turner, M.A., LL.D., J. B.	Principal, Hamilton Collegiate Institute	Hamilton	Mch. 7
Vaughan, Walter	Biographer and Journalist	Montreal	June 15
Wanless, M.D., W. John	Noted Missionary and Surgeon	India	
Watson, K.C.B., C.M.G., Maj.-Gen. Sir David	Famous Canadian Soldier	Quebec	Feb. 18
Wedlake, George	Mayor of Brantford	Brantford	Mch. 3
Wetmore, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Hon. Edward Ludlow	Former Chief Justice of Saskatchewan	Victoria	Jan. 19
White, LL.D., James F.	Principal, Ottawa Normal School	Toronto	May 20
Whiting, K.C., J. L.	County Crown Attorney of Frontenac	Kingston	Sept. 15
Whitney, Alice (Park) Lady	Widow of Sir James Whitney	Toronto	Jan. 14
Wickson, Paul Giovanni	Noted Canadian Artist	Paris, France	Sept. 2
Wickwire, K.C., Hon. Henry Hamm	Minister of Highways, Nova Scotia	Kentville	Nov. 26
Wilson, C.M.G., Maj.-Gen. Erastus William	Noted Canadian Soldier	Montreal	May 15
Wilson, ex-M.L.A., William	Former Member B.C. Legislature	Victoria	Oct. 27
Woodbury, D.D.S., Frank	Dean of Denistry, Dalhousie University	Halifax	Feb. 25
Wright, ex-M.P., Aaron Abel	Leading Citizen of Renfrew County	Renfrew	Feb. 23
Young, Frederick William	Gen. Mgr. Lake Shippers' Clearance Association	Winnipeg	Jan. 9

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENT

Annual Addresses and Reports

A GREAT CANADIAN INSTITUTION

PRESIDENTAL ADDRESS OF E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.

AND

REPORTS OF THE COMPANY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY*

Mr. Beatty's 5th Annual Address as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway

The active business conditions which developed at the end of last year have continued during the first three months of the present year, involving a moderate increase in the gross earnings of your Company over the same period of 1922. Traffic would undoubtedly have been much larger and a freer movement would have ensued were it not for the extraordinarily severe winter, particularly in Canada. These conditions were accentuated in traffic consequences by the slowness of the return of Canadian cars from the United States and embargoes placed by our connecting American railways due to unsatisfactory conditions on their lines. With the termination of winter there has been an appreciable improvement in traffic which is being felt by all Canadian companies. The net results during the first three months were, of course seriously affected by the severe weather conditions under which the operations of the Company were conducted.

As intimated in the Annual Report, the results of the operations for 1922 were, under the circumstances, satisfactory, especially in view of the adverse business conditions which existed during practically the first nine months of the year. The imposition of the lower scale of rates under what is known as "The Crow's Nest Pass Act" of necessity materially reduced the revenues from the grain traffic, which would have been extremely disappointing were it not for the extraordinarily heavy movement during the Fall months in consequence of the large crop. It is apparent, however, that these rate reductions have had results not fully appreciated by Parliament when re-enacting the legislation, in that they have contributed to an uneven rate structure which can only be removed when operating costs are lower and traffic heavier, and when removed will have to be in such a way as to first relieve that traffic which has not as yet experienced equivalent lower rates. If the suggestion made by the transportation companies last year had been adopted, freight rate reductions could then have been proceeded with as circumstances warranted in an orderly and uniform way and without any dislocation of or discrimination against commodity traffic generally.

It is gratifying to note that the prospects for the immigration into Canada of the class of colonist that is so urgently needed to

*Note.—Annual meeting, May 2nd, 1923. For a History of the C.P.R. see Supplement to the *Canadian Annual Review* for 1911; for Lord Shaughnessy's last Presidential Address see 1918 Supplement; for Mr. Beatty's first 4 Presidential Addresses, see 1919 to 1921 volumes.

assist in developing the country's natural resources are much brighter than they have been in the past two or three years, and heavier traffic from Great Britain and Northern Europe is indicated by the largely increased Western movement on the Company's ships during the first four months of this year. The agreement lately completed between the Imperial and Dominion Governments for joint action under the Empire Settlement Act justifies the expectation of still greater numbers of colonists from Great Britain.

The countries of Northern Europe, particularly Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, which were neutral during the War and which, therefore suffered no loss of man-power owing to war activity and from which emigration during the War ceased, find themselves over-populated, and Switzerland and Holland have already found it necessary to follow the lead of Great Britain in voting public money to aid in the emigration of their nationals.

The Government has recently, through the removal of restrictions which prevented the entry into Canada of citizens of certain countries, opened the door to the admission of immigrants of the highest type, men not only trained to agriculture but artisans thoroughly skilled in their crafts, with a reputation for hard work and thrift which will place almost beyond question their success in Canada. I feel strongly that citizens of these countries may be assimilated into Canadian life with great advantage to this country.

We have, in the past, obtained a large proportion of our colonists from the United States, but the general farming conditions there particularly in the western portions of the United States, in common with portions of Western Canada, have not been entirely favorable during the past two years, and these conditions have checked the flow of agricultural colonists to Western Canada. A careful survey of existing conditions lately completed justifies the expectation that we can now hope to again stimulate a steady influx to Canada of desirable colonists from the United States, but this is naturally dependent upon improved agricultural conditions there.

The system lately inaugurated of obtaining from Great Britain and Northern Europe qualified farm labourers to assist Canadian farmers in carrying on their operations is proving successful, and already some thousands of farm labourers have been obtained to fill applications filed by Western Canadian farmers on a basis of wages and employment which warrants the hope that our Western farmers will be enabled thereby to produce their crops at a less cost than has been possible in the past with the class of itinerant labour available from time to time.

In spite of the slowness which has marked this country's grappling with the problem of immigration generally, a slowness which has been in marked contrast to the energetic and forward policies of other portions of the Empire, some progress has been made, and the conditions to-day are more satisfactory and more hopeful than at any time during the past four years.

The shareholders are aware of the proposed retirement of the Company's Note Certificates on July 10 next, though they do not

mature until March 2nd, 1924. The moneys required to effect the retirement of these Certificates have been provided without any additional financing being necessary, and upon it being accomplished the deferred payments of lands and townsites, a portion of which have been held for the Special Investment Fund, will be released for the general purposes of the Company. I have no doubt that it is as gratifying to the shareholders as it is to the Directors that the retirement of these Certificates will be effected without dislocation to or strain upon the Company's finances.

The shareholders will, I feel, be also very gratified that the physical condition of the property has been thoroughly well maintained in spite of manifold difficulties under which the operations of the Company have been conducted in the past few years. As I pointed out on previous occasions, this has been possible only through the provision in former years of ample facilities, including rolling stock and motive power and the extraordinarily high standard of maintenance to which the properties were brought by the expenditure of large amounts of money when financial and traffic conditions were favourable.

As you will have observed from the annual report, the operation of your steamships is becoming increasingly important, the Company now having 15 passenger ships in regular service on the Atlantic and 4 on the Pacific, and 12 freight ships on both oceans. The prospects for improved business, particularly on the Atlantic, are good, and that on the Pacific, notwithstanding the acute competitition which exists, should show progress during this year especially if economic conditions in China and Japan become more favourable. Your Company has been in the Pacific trade for over thirty years and bears a very high reputation in the Orient. The expansion of Canada's trade with China and Japan is of great importance, both to the country and to the Company, and it is to be hoped that the Government and Canadian commercial interests will not overlook these opportunities, to which other countries appear to be so keenly alive.

With the completion of the consolidation of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian National Railways, the railway situation of Canada, which has over many years past been so disorganized, has now settled into a condition in which the wisdom of the policies adopted by former Governments can be tested and it can be ascertained whether they can be successfully administered and without further exhausting demands upon the country's exchequer. In this situation and its effect upon transportation companies generally, your Company is, of course, vitally concerned, and upon the extent to which political interference is eliminated or reduced will depend in a large measure the result of the experiment. If the Chief Executive of the National Railways and his tried and able assistants are permitted to administer the properties as a private enterprise would be administered, the people of this country will, in a short time, know exactly what prospects of success confront their venture into public ownership. If, on the other hand, political considera-

tions prevail and a free hand is not given to these administering officers, there can be but one result, namely, the increasing of the financial burdens of the country, which are already onerous enough to give ground for apprehension.

As is always the case where a drastic departure from conditions previously existing, either in Canada or elsewhere, is made, new situations arise and new competitive methods are adopted, and it is scarcely to be expected that an appeal should not be made to sentiment by those who ask for support to the National Railways, but I do not anticipate that these appeals would succeed to the extent of being detrimental to the interests of this Company, as they would involve a forgetfulness of this history of the country and the extent to which private enterprise, whether commercial, industrial or other, have contributed to the country's advancement.

Fundamentally, private property and private enterprise constitute in no less degree than public property and public enterprise the wealth and business of the nation. Their interest is no less a national interest and entitled in all respects to the same measure of protection and favour at the hands of the Government. It makes little or no difference that the private enterprise may be in part or even entirely the property of British or foreign investors. Canada must for a long time depend upon foreign capital and must continue to afford it the same privileges as domestic capital. I do not mean to suggest that private enterprises which have been over-ambitious in their conception have not failed, because they have, but in the main the prosperity and progress of the country have been contributed to by individual initiative and enterprise to a greater exent than in any other way.

It must, of necessity, follow that if the country is to expand in its commercial and industrial development, reliance must be placed upon individual and corporate enterprise. This in turn involves the support of British and foreign capital, a support which I would consider might conceivably be slow in forthcoming were it thought that political or government influence were such that the integrity of capital investment were jeopardized. I have, as yet, seen no indication that the Government of the day desires to take any other attitude than a judicial and impartial one as between the National Railways and this Company, and it is of great importance that it should not if the credit of Canadian enterprises is to be maintained and foreign capital successfully invited to its support and expansion.

This Company is Canada's largest property owner and largest tax-payer. No other corporation or citizen has a greater interest in the national welfare, nor contributes, I think, more to its advancement. Its railway was projected and constructed for the purpose of carrying out one of the terms of Confederation, namely, the construction of a trans-continental railway connecting the railways of Eastern Canada with the Seaboard of British Columbia, and the contract with the Dominion Government contains a provision for its

perpetual operation. It can therefore justly claim to be in the truest sense a national work.

The purposes for which it was projected have been more than fulfilled. Thousands of miles of other lines have been added to the original undertaking, uniting the Provinces of Canada, most of them pioneer lines, anticipating settlement and providing transportation facilities for remote districts. By its steamships it has provided for the foreign trade of Canada, and by its colonization work it has been the means of attracting many thousands of settlers. Its success in all these directions has brought other less direct but at the same time substantial benefits to Canada in the attraction of foreign capital and foreign enterprise.

As intimated in the Annual Report, your Directors lost their oldest colleague in the death of Mr. Angus in September last. Mr. Angus was the last survivor of the first Board of Directors of the Company, and the value of his services over a period of forty-one years can scarcely be over-estimated. As his term of office would have expired at this meeting, it will be necessary to elect a successor, and your Directors have recommended the election of Mr. F. W. Molson, whose name will be added to the ballots when they are distributed. The shareholders will be glad, though not surprised to know that the morale of the Company's officers and men remains high and that their loyalty and efficiency are, as always, unquestioned.

42nd ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C. P. R.

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1922, shows the following results:—

Gross earnings		$186,675,035.84
Working expenses (including all taxes)		150,373,344.83
Net earnings		$ 36,301,691.01
Deduct fixed charges		13,348,905.66
Surplus		$ 22,952,785.35
Contribution to Pension Fund		500,000.00
		$ 22,452,785.35
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid September 30th, 1922	$1,613,638.42	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent. each, paid June 30th, 1922, September 30th, 1922, and December 30th, 1922	13,650,000.00	
		15,263,638.42
		$ 7,189,146.93
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent. payable March 31st, 1923	$1,613,638.42	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent., payable March 31st, 1923	4,550,000.00	
		6,163,638.42
Leaving net surplus for the year		$ 1,025,508.51

In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary Stock, three per cent. was paid from Special Income.

2. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amount to 80·55 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 19·45 per cent., as compared with 82·28 per cent. and 17·72 per cent. respectively in 1921.

3. The gross earnings of your transportation system during the past fiscal year were less than those of 1921 by $6,346,818, but the net earnings increased by $2,099,950. The net surplus over that of 1921 increased by $270,117, the difference between the increases in net earnings and net snrplus being due to the increase in fixed charges owing to the sale of Consolidated Debenture Stock. The decrease in gross earnings, as indicated by the monthly operating results, continued for the first nine months of the year due to general business depression, which reflected itself very markedly in both freight and passenger revenues. Beginning with October and in consequence of the very bountiful crops in Canada, both East and West, and notwithstanding the drastic reduction in rates on grain to Fort William under what is known as the "Crow's Nest Agreement," the revenues improved to such an extent that a decrease in gross earnings on September 30th of $11,560,856 was reduced during the last three months by $5,214,000. The working expenses were by economical administration reduced by $8,446,769 during the year. In view of the conditions which prevailed during the first nine months of the year your Directors cannot but regard the result of the operations as satisactory. They feel, too, that short of some calamity or grave economic disturbance which cannot be foreseen the worst of the after-war depression has passed and that more stable and favourable commercial conditions should exist from now on, with the consequent improvement in traffic and revenues.

4. The sales of agricultural land in the year were 107,503 acres for $1,732,742.43, being an average of $16.12 per acre. Included in this area were 2,440 acres of irrigated land, which brought $61.73 per acre, so that the average price for the balance was $15.06 per acre. The sales of land during the year were disappointingly small due to the depression in Western Canada. The conditions were, however, general and combined with small immigration resulted in little new settlement and the lowest number of farm-land transactions in any year during the last ten years.

5. The Canadian Pacific Steamships, in common with all other ocean lines, have in 1922 passed through a trying period. The large amount of ocean tonnage which the owners have endeavoured to keep in commission has naturally created a situation seriously affecting revenues from transportation, both as to freight and passengers. In addition to the steamship lines of private companies a large Government-owned tonnage has been in active competitition with the old-established lines on all oceans. The competitition of the United States lines especially has been of a demoralizing nature; in some cases lower freight rates were established than shippers represented as necessary and were willing to accept. The Atlantic service, however, shows a gratifying comparison with that of the previous year. During 1921 your ships performed 136 round voyages, and in 1922, 188—an increase of 52 voyages. There was a shrinkage in gross earnings of $2,502,000 but there was a decrease in operating expenses of $2,736,000 thereby increasing

net profits $234,000. In other words the average cost of operation per voyage in 1921 was $143,000, and in 1922, $89,000, a reduction of $54,000 per voyage, or 37%, although there were several larger ships in commission during the past year.

Notwithstanding this heavy decrease in operating expenses the furnishings, equipment and victualling of your passenger steamers have been maintained at the highest possible standard. The efficiency of the service and the discipline and morale of the ships' crews were never better, and their popularity with the travelling public is everything that can be desired.

Your Pacific service during the past year has undergone considerable changes. The fine new steamers Empress of Canada and Empress of Australia have taken the pace of the Empress of Japan and the Monteagle, and the Company is now operating four of the finest, best equipped and fastest steamers o thenPacific. Unfortunately, however, the Pacific trade during the past year has been of a disappointing character. China has been almost continuously in a state of civil war, and in those sections where actual war conditions have not prevailed strikes and other disturbing features have paralyzed trade and commerce, materially affecting passenger travel, both business and tourist. The most severe competition ever met on the Pacific has been experienced. The United States Merchant Marine are operating ten passenger and cargo ships from San Francisco and Puget Sound ports which are the largest and most expensive merchant ships built in the United States.

Your Directors feel, however, that you may look forward to the present year showing better results. Special efforts are being made to encourage through travel between the Orient and Europe, and the summer schedules will enable a passenger to travel from Japan to England or France, a distance of about 10,000 miles, in twenty-one days, which should prove advantageous to your line in competition with the Suez route.

6. During the year your Directors sold in London £3,087,007, and in New York $2,000,000 of Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, the issue of which you had previously authorized.

The market for your Company's securities both in New York and London continues active and favourable.

7. During the year your Directors consented to the issue of $2,500,000 First Refunding Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, and also approved the obtaining of a similar amount of Short Term Notes by that Company and an extension of $3,000,000 One-Year Notes maturing in June, 1922. Your Company assumed no direct responsibility in connection with either of these issues.

The improvement in the revenues of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway System during the last fiscal year was very marked, its net operating revenues for the year being $7,178,971.82 as against a loss of $696,584.13 for the previous year. In the opinion of the Directors of the "Soo" Company this improve-

ment should continue and its financial position be materially strengthened.

8. In anticipation of your confirmation your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting, aggregating for the year 1922, $1,512,680. Your approval is asked to expenditures on capital account during the present year, as and when the conditions warrant such expenditures, of $7,630,100. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	$ 803,700
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds and shops, and extensions to existing buildings	318,400
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,250,400
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	169,500
Additional terminal and side track accomodation	502,500
Extension work on Chateau Frontenac Hotel, Quebec, including new equipment	2,800,000
Bungalow Camps in Ontario	90,000
Additional lining, Connaught Tunnel	695,000
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points	78,700
Improvements in connection with Telegraph service	39,100

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole system.

9. Your Directors are of the view that reasonable extensions of your branch line mileage in Alberta and Saskatchewan, in addition to the lines which you have already authorized, are desirable, and your authority will be asked for proceeding with the construction of the following lines and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock to meet the expenditure, namely:

Kipp to Bow River	22 miles
Archive-Wymark Branch, Mileage 25 to 50	25 miles
Tuffnell-Prince Albert Branch	50 miles

10. Your Directors are making provision with your approval for obtaining the following necessary additions to your Company's equipment:—

6 Steel Cafe-Parlor cars	300 75-ton Coal cars
6 Steel Buffet-Parlor cars	300 41 -foot Flat cars
12 Steel Sleeping cars	1,000 Box cars
15 Steel First Class coahes	300 Automobile cars
12 Steel Mail and Express cars	50 Oil tanks
15 Steel Colonist cars	36 Locomotives

At a total cost of $12,295,000.

11. As provision has been made for the retirement of the Note-Certificates of the Company issued in 1914 for $52,000,000 and maturing on March 2nd, 1924, your Directors are arranging that these Note-Certificates shall be paid off in July of this year, and notice in accordance with the provisions of the agreement establishing the Special Investment Fund will be given by the Trustee.

12. The death occurred on the 17th of September last of Mr. Richard B. Angus in the ninety-second year of his age. The late Mr. Angus was constituted a member of the first Board of Directors by the Parliamentary Act incorporating the Company in the year 1881, and was continuously during the succeeding forty-one years a Director of the Company and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board. His constant devotion to the Company's

interests, his sound judgment and wise counsel which were at all times of the greatest assistance in the determination of the Company's policies and in the administration of its affairs and his close personal relations with the members of the Board made his passing of particularly poignant regret. Your Directors desire to record their sense of the great loss sustained by the Company and by the Country through his decease. The vacancy caused by Mr. Angus' death has not yet been filled.

13. Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., of Toronto, Consulting Counsel of the Company was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir John Eaton.

14. The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election: Sir Edmund B. Osler, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Colonel Frank S. Meighen, C.M.G.

For the Directors, E. W. BEATTY,
President

Montreal, March 12th, 1923.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY	Montreal
HON. FREDERICK L. BÉIQUE, K.C., Senator	Montreal
MR. GRANT HALL	Montreal
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	Montreal
MR. CHARLES R. HOSMER	Montreal
COL. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.	Montreal
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart.	Montreal
Sir AUGUSTUS M. NANTON	Winnipeg
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER	Toronto
MR. J. K. L. ROSS	Montreal
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.	Montreal
HON. WILLIAM J. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.	Montreal
SIR THOMAS SKINNER, Bart.	London, Eng.
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.	Toronto
MR. F. W. MOLSON	Montreal

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY — MR. GRANT HALL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT — SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart.
SIR EDMUND OSLER — SIR AUGUSTUS M. NANTON
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31st, 1922

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:—		
Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment and Lake and River Steamers		$ 605,989,405.89
Ocean and Coastal Steamships, Exhibit "A"		59,787,250.24
Acquired Securities (Cost):—		
Exhibit "B"		128,172,166.18
Advances to Controlled Properties and Insurance Premiums		10,705,762.52
INVESTMENTS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES:—		
(Including amount held in trust for 6% Note Certificates $61,032,439.45)		
Deferred Payments on Land and Townsites	$65,681,508.67	
Imperial and Dominion Government Securities	20,681,588.33	
Provincial and Municipal Securities	792,721.29	
Debenture Stock in Treasury	5,000,000.00	
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C" Cost	42,924,970.08	
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D"	94,056,449.95	
Cash	9,452,380.88	
		238,589,619.20
WORKING ASSETS:—		
Material and Supplies on Hand	$28,723,731.05	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	3,442,368.53	
Net Traffic Balances	1,558,528.49	
Imperial Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc	1,898,427.66	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	7,429,996.95	
Cash in Hand	41,143,893.42	
		84,196,946.10
		$1,127,441,150.13

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:—		
Ordinary Stock	$260,000,000.00	
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock	80,681,921.12	
		$ 340,681,921.12
Four Per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock		253,229,865.74
MORTGAGE BONDS:—		
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent		3,650,000.00
Note Certificates 6 per cent.		52,000,000.00
CURRENT:—		
Audited Vouchers	8,249,900.73	
Pay Rolls	3,679,336.15	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	10,798,601.95	
		22,727,838.83
ACCRUED:—		
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds		688,446.76
Equipment Obligations		14,670,000.00
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS:—		
Equipment Replacement	14,325,081.71	
Steamship Replacement	16,564,794.89	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes	37,168,922.37	
		68,058,798.97
Premium on Ordinary Capital Stock Sold		45,000,000.00
Net Proceeds Lands and Townsites		88,356,525.55
Surplus Revenue from Operation		129,506,628.36
Special Reserve to Meet Taxes Imposed by Dominion Government		2,462,922.04
Surplus in other Assets		106,408,202.76
		$1,127,441,150.13

J. LESLIE, Comptroller.

Auditor's Certificate.

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1922, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,

Montreal, March 10th, 1923 Chartered Accountants (England.)

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN 1922

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL*

The 105th Annual Report of the Bank of Montreal

The 105th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Dec. 4, 1922, at the Bank's Headquarters in Montreal, with Sir. H. Vincent Meredith, Bart., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the General Manager Sir F. Williams-Taylor as follows.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1921		$1,501,646.61
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1922, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		4,756,668.30
		$6,258,314.91
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st March, 1922	$ 660,000.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st June, 1922	817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st September, 1922	817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% payable 1st December, 1922	817,500.00	
Bonus 2% payable 1st December, 1922	545,000.00	
	$3,657,500.00	
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government	491,999.66	
Reservation for Bank Premises	500,000.00	
		4,649,499.66
		$1,608,815.25
Capital Stock of The Merchants Bank of Canada in excess of the value at par of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal issued and Cash paid therefor	$4,200,000.00	
Transferred to Rest Account	4,200,000.00	
Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account to Rest Account		1,050,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$ 558,815.25

Address by Sir H. Vincent Meredith, Bart., President of the Bank

The recent death of our greatly esteemed Director, Mr. R. B. Angus, must cast a shadow over our meeting to-day. As a Director of the Bank for thirty-one years and its President for three years, he rarely, if ever, was absent from a meeting of the Board except on occasion when he was abroad. His wise counsel and mature judgment were at all times at the Bank's service. He will be greatly missed, not only by his confreres in the Bank and other large corporations with which he was closely identified, but by the public in general, by whom he was held in high esteem.

*Note.—For a History of the Bank of Montreal see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; for succeeding Reports and Addresses see volumes from 1911 to 1921.

Before beginning the few remarks that it is customary for me to make at this time, I wish to state that your Directors authorized a donation of $50,000 in May last to enable the Hospitals to continue their commendable work without curtailment, and I am confident this has your sanction.

The banking year just closed has required constant vigilance, and I am glad to be in a position to inform you that while our profits on the basis of capital employed have not been as large as those of the immediately preceding years, as was to be expected with lessened activity in business generally, coupled with increased taxation, we have been fortunate in escaping serious losses, and the liquid position and great strength of the Bank remain unimpaired.

Since your last annual meeting, the Merchants Bank has been absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. To the incidents connected with this transaction it is not necessary to refer, nor to the criticism it evoked, further than to say that, in my judgment, the prompt action of your Directors, subsequently ratified by you, averted a situation that might otherwise have proved serious to the country at large, and secured the shareholders of that institution from losses greater than were suffered. It will interest you to know that the work of co-ordinating the staffs with a view to economies is proceeding with all possible celerity, and that the acquisition of the Merchants Bank is reasonably realizing the expectation of your Board. Under our own organization, and with the economies that have been effected, the future gives promise of increased earnings.

Trade. The foreign trade of Canada is again expanding, having reached a value of $921,700,000 in the seven months ending October 31, being an increase of $67,748,000 over the corresponding period last year. If the comparison is carried back two years, the considerable decrease of $575,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent., is shown; but having regard to the fall in prices, it is probable that the quantity movement is now little less than in 1920, when the peak was reached. A satisfactory feature of the figures is the large export of agricultural produce, amounting in the seven months to $270,-084,000, an increase of $27,000,000 over the seven months of last year—a substantial addition to the income of our farmers.

The improvement in the lumber, pulp and paper industries which set in during the summer is reflected in an increase of $26,-780,000 in the value of exports of these commodities since April 1st. Imports, after a sharp decline following the general re-action in trade towards the close of 1920, have latterly expanded, increasing upwards of $7,000,000 in October, but in the seven months period the total value of goods brought in is slightly less than last year. The balance of trade has turned in favour of Canada, having been the considerable sum of $60,000,000 in the April-October period, as compared with an adverse balance of $22,700,000 in 1921 and of $140,006,000 in 1920. Within two years, therefore, there has been a betterment of no less than $200,000,000 in our foreign trade, a factor contributing in a considerable degree towards the restoration

of the Canadian dollar to par. Taken altogether, the foreign trade figures afford encouragement.

The net debt of Canada on the 31st of October amounted to $2,369,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000 during the year. The deficit of the National Railways during the same period will probably amount to upwards of $50,000,000.

British and U.S. Conditions. In Great Britain the past year has witnessed an improvement in general business conditions, but it has been a very gradual one. The outlook, however, is for a continuance of this movement. Deflation is still taking place, as evidenced by the reduced amount of Treasury Bills, the few currency notes outstanding and the reduction in bank deposits. The floating debt is over £388,000,000 lower than a year ago, mainly represented by a reduction in Treasury Bills outstanding.

The first payment by England on account of interest on her debt to the United States is an earnest of her willingness and ability to discharge all liabilities, even those contracted for the benefit of Allies and in the common cause.

From what one can learn, fundamental conditions in the United States underlying the forward movement of business which began some months ago are sound, as evidenced by the prompt resumption of progress in various industries as soon as the retarding influences of the strike situation were removed.

The United States can, for a time, remain self-contained, but a year or two of business activity will doubtless convince the most sceptical that that country cannot remain aloof and live unto itself. For a time the home market can absorb a very large proportion of the country's production, but after the saturation point has been reached, economic conditions demand that an outlet must be found for the surplus products, including both wheat and cotton, failing which, depression in business generally, with lower prices, will be the natural result. In the meantime, the present business activity is expected to continue for a year or two longer.

The least satisfactory phase of the country's business is in the foreign trade field. With continued unsettlement of many of the foreign exchanges, the volume of exports has shown restricted demand, monthly figures running uniformly below those of the previous year. The recent tariff enactment does not tend to stimulate imports, so that mutual foreign trade is just now at a low ebb. The growing scarcity of labour shows unemployment has decreased 40 per cent. since October, 1921, and the new immigration laws, as is also the case in Canada, bar a remedy.

Immigration. As you are aware, the tide of immigration into Canada has not flowed freely in recent years, and while reasons more or less convincing are given for the failure to attract larger population, the fact remains that the situation in this respect is unsatisfactory. The return of the census taken last year revealed that if we had held the immigration of the decade as well as the excess of births over deaths, our population should have been some

two millions greater than computed by the official figures. Obviously, if our confidence in Canada is to be justified, a radical change in the immigration policy becomes necessary.

It seems to me there are two ways only to check and reduce the mounting debt with which this country is now burdened; one is by the creation of fresh wealth through having more people on the land and the other by strict economies in Government expenditures

Our country's natural resources exist in abundance; we have an exhilarating climate, fertile soil, immense forests, rich deposits of minerals both base and precious, providing opportunities for livelihood that should attract the surplus population of the Old World. Doubling population will halve our debt, solve our railway problems, expand our trade and enhance the general prosperity It is gratifying, therefore, to learn that the Dominion Government, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments and private organizations, is to embark upon an energetic immigration policy, of which the first-fruits, we may hope, will appear next year.

Farmers' Business. Statements have been made in the public press by uninformed people that debtors, especially in the West, are being subjected to undue pressure by the Banks, Loan Companies and other creditors. So far as this Bank is concerned, every consideration and great latitude have been given to debtors who through bad harvests or other mischance, have been unable to meet their obligations. This is and at all times has been the policy of this Bank, and never has that policy been more forcibly impressed upon our Managers than during recent critical years.

Banks are business, not benevolent, institutions. They are expected to pay their shareholders a reasonable return on their investment, which includes the Rest Account—the accumulation of many years—as well as the capital of the Bank. The rate of dividend is not disproprotionate to that investment and certainly has not proved so lavish as to encourage capital to seek the banking field. As a matter of fact, the distribution to shareholders in Canadian Banks is substantially less than that made by banking institutions in Great Britain or the United States.

Bank Act Revision. The Bank Charters expire on July 1st, 1923, and unless the Government deems proper to extend them for another year, a revision of the Bank Act will occur at the approaching session of Parliament. The subject is already engaging attention in the press and elsewhere. Some suggested changes are so radical that alarm might well be caused but for the conviction that caution, the lessons of the past and the sound sense of Parliament will interpose against their acceptance. I have yet to learn of any parliamentary or other enactment that will wholly provide against the errors or misjudgments of those who conduct affairs in any business.

The banking system of Canada is the product of long experience. It has operated to the advantage of the people, despite

an occasional failure, from which, however, no country and no plan has been free. I can confidently claim that to venture upon radical changes in the Banking system is to incur grave danger to the stability of trade and to imperil the credit structure of the country, and I know of nothing more certain to arrest the development and progress of Canada than rash experiments in the domain of banking and currency.

Labour and Costs. The labour problem and its near relation, the cost of living, are still with us. Certain classes of labour have accepted a lower wage, but there has not been a pronounced general movement in this direction, nor has the tendency been wholly downward. It may be, indeed, that for a time diminished production cost will have to be sought in improved machinery and equipment, in efficiency and economy and in a larger output per man and machine rather than in cheaper labour.

Transportation rates are frequently complained of as keeping prices high. As a matter of fact, rates are lower in Canada than they are for similar services in other countries. It is obvious, therefore, that there can be no amelioration unless there be a reduction in operating costs, represented chiefly by labour, a process experience is proving to be slow, difficult and uncertain.

Business Conditions. The condition of business in Canada is, upon the whole, more satisfactory than a year ago. The opinion I then ventured to express, that trade would not yet enter a period of pronounced expansion, although a spurt might be made in some departments, has been borne out by events. Price recessions seem to have been checked somewhat generally, the cost of living indices compiled by many statisticians not having been materially reduced within the year, while some important commodities move more freely at higher prices. Lumber, pulp and paper manufactures, sugar, all show improvement. The textile industry has been well employed and the boot and shoe industry is apparently emerging from the slough. The building trade has been decidedly better the country over, to the gain of artisans as well as of dealers in builders' supplies.

For several months past, the army of the unemployed has been diminishing until it can almost be said that unemployment is not greatly in excess of the normal. On the other hand, farmers have had to contend with a further fall in prices, which have practically receded to pre-war figures. Dollar wheat gives the grower a slim margin of profit.

Agricultural products have been deflated in price, as respects the producer, to a greater degree than other commodities, and the former relation of foodstuff prices to other articles has still to be restored. Fortunately, farmers have reaped a bountiful harvest, more bountiful as a whole than in any year since the phenomenal crop of 1915, so that the excess in quantity will in some measure compensate for the drop in prices. Transportation interests, moreover, will benefit materially from the increased traffic arising from

the splendid harvest, and the transportation interests are probably the largest employers of labour in Canada.

The live stock trade has been hard hit by the high tariff of the United States, particularly in the case of cattle breeders in the West. Whether the removal of the British embargo will realize all the expectations of Canadian breeders may be a moot question, but it is very satisfactory to learn that this long-imposed embargo is at last to be lifted, and the hope may be indulged that an impetus to Canadian exports of cattle to Great Britain will be given thereby.

European Situation. The financial condition of Europe still gives cause for uneasiness. No progress has been made towards stabilizing the currencies or balancing the budgets of such countries as France, Germany, Italy and Austria, although in the case of Austria the League of Nations has evolved a plan which may stay the downward course of the crown. The German mark has dropped to the vanishing point and seriously affects the international relations of that country. Great Britain alone in Europe has retained its credit and protected its currency by courageously imposing taxation in face of domestic difficulties.

Financial conferences have met, deliberated and concluded nothing. Debt cancellations, sometimes proposed, are delayed by the unwillingness of creditor nations to be the first to begin and a natural reluctance to extinguish credits while retaining debts. The United States offers time but refuses to accept less than a hundred cents in the dollar, and so the financial distress of Europe remains unrelieved.

The present situation cannot continue indefinitely, since prolific though the printing press be in production of paper tokens, the day will come when these will have no greater purchasing power at home than they now have abroad. It may be, indeed, that we are unduly impatient of delay, realizing perhaps inadequately that the destruction wrought by four years of devastating war can only be repaired by long and labourious work and thrift. This much is certain, unless new principles of economics are set up, the European nations staggering under heavy burdens of debt and taxation can reach solvency only by steadily increasing their production and creating credits by sales abroad; even loans and extensions will merely alleviate, not remove, their difficulties.

In conclusion, the crisis of 1920-21 has passed into history. The fact that the depression was world-wide makes it highly improbable that the return to normal will be other than slow. We have experienced a more sudden and acute depression of trade than our generation has ever known, and though conditions, including the agricultural results, are undoubtedly more favourable, prudent business men will not build up an unduly speculative position after the lessons of 1920. The outlook, as I see it, is for reasonably profitable operations in most lines of business, though there can be no great trade boom without a further important expansion of foreign commerce, and this, unfortunately, is not yet in sight.

Address by Sir Fred Williams-Taylor, LL.D. General Manager of Bank of Montreal

The one hundred and fifth annual balance sheet of the Bank, which I have pleasure in presenting for your approval, shows many changes as compared with a year ago. These changes are the result in part of incidental variations in what might be termed our natural position, and, in a larger measure, of the absorption of the Merchants Bank of Canada, which, I am gratified to say, has been effected with scarcely a ripple on the surface of our affairs. Speaking in general terms, the increase in our liabilities to our shareholders and depositors is balanced by a corresponding increase in our assets, while our liquid position remains as strong as ever and the status of the Bank is enhanced through the acquisition of many branches, as well as in other ways, from all of which we shall presently derive the benefit in increased earning power.

It is trite, yet undeniable, to remark that in Canada, as elsewhere, trade generally has not been good. Bankers, more distinctly than others, perceive the detailed results of this condition, which in large measure is brought home to them through losses and diminished profits. In the case of our own Bank, if losses are moderate, as they have been, it must of necessity be the result of prudence in granting credits and of accurate perception of the inexorable working of economic laws, for there is little that can be ascribed to luck in such matters.

Criticism of bankers is never lacking in Canada, but I trust it is recognized that the best interests of our shareholders and of that much larger section of the community, our depositors, continue to be fully protected, while we have at the same time met the proper requirements of all borrowing customers. Naturally, we have less control over our profits; yet you will observe that we have earned our dividend for the past year and are fortunately able to pay a two per cent. bonus as well. We enter upon a new year with confidence born of strength and experience.

Financial Conditions. Before going into a detailed explanation of the various items in our balance sheet and the factors that affect our well-being, it is customary for your General Manager to touch upon the general trade and financial situation and outlook. Your President has covered the matter amply. My views can be expressed in very few words indeed. Canada's economic position is not satisfactory. How could it be satisfactory, with the whole financial world out of joint? As everyone is aware, our troubles are partly the result of this universal condition; partly the result of the war. It is well, however, to bear in mind that our problems are largely of our own creation.

Readjustment will come in time, for this is a country of virility and manifold resources; yet one thing stands out signally, in my opinion, namely, that Canada cannot go ahead again as she should while taxation and the cost of living are higher in this country than they are in the United States of America. Canada is one of the best countries in the world to live in, to work in, to play in—in

point of stability, security and comfort it is an earthly paradise as compared with Europe—but we must not stand still, and in order to progress the cost of living and taxation must be diminished; otherwise, we will fail to attract immigration; and improved conditions are largely dependent upon increased population. As to ways and means, they are obvious to all who reflect, and the necessity thereof is now being brought home to the heedless by that pitiless but unerring teacher, necessity.

Position of the Bank. To revert to our balance sheet, you will note that our bank premises account has been nearly doubled, but I am able to inform you that important sales have already been made and further realizations are in prospect, so that we look forward to a steady reduction in this none too satisfactory form of asset. Merchants Realty Company bonds to the extent of $2,837,000 also are outstanding, and these are noted on our monthly return to the Government, for we think the public is entitled to such information. The amount, however, is not shown as a liability, because the equivalent value of real estate securing the bonds is not included in our assets.

As you know, an ample volume of deposits is essential to the prosperity of any Bank, and I feel sure you share our gratification that this department of our business has been well maintained during the deflation period. Our total deposits are $605,600,000, divided as follows:

	31st October, 1922
Current in Canada	$189,000,000
Time Deposits in Canada	276,700,000
Deposits outside	139,900,000

I should add that both in Canada and outside, we had at 31st October special large sums on temporary deposit, which have since been in part withdrawn. Our total loans are now $409,000,000. Of this amount $244,000,000 represent commercial loans in Canada, which are less, after taking Merchants Bank figures into account, by $27,000,000 than a year ago, and therein, and in the lower rates of interest at our other reserve centres, London and New York, lies the explanation of our somewhat smaller percentage of earnings to capital.

I need hardly tell you of the daily problems which come to us in dealing with this great volume of commercial loans or of the lively interest maintained through this intermediary in every phase of Canada's trade and in the economic welfare of the country generally. Current loans in Canada for all the Banks, including advances to Provincial Governments, Municipalities, etcetera, are $130,000,000 less than a year ago, reflecting a period of deflation in trade and lessened demand upon the Banks. It is the case also that during the year so-called "frozen credits," to an appreciable extent, have been liquidated. The same period has recorded business failures in Canada and Newfoundland numbering 3,571, with liabilities of $73,500,000. The number is larger than in any year since 1915.

Our call and short loans in this country and elsewhere at nearly $135,000,000 and balances due us by banks outside Canada at $54,000,000 reflect to some degree the disposition of certain large temporary deposits to which I have already referred. We now have $41,550,000 notes in circulation, the highest point in our history Notes of all the Banks and of the Dominion Government in public circulation at 31st October totalled $375,800,000.

Business in General. The free movement of gold into this country enabled the Bank to strengthen its metallic reserves in Canada, as indicated in our balance sheet. The past half-year has witnessed many fluctuations in the Foreign Exchanges. The most important for us is the rapid decline in the value of New York funds, which have fallen from the high point of 19% premium in December, 1920, to a slight discount at this date. The decline would have been greater but for Canada's imports of gold from the United States of America.

We may congratulate ourselves on this state of affairs; yet we must not lose sight of the fact that it is brought about not so much by the improvement in our trade balance, although that is considerable, but more through the sending of special large sums into Canada and by heavy borrowings in New York on the part of Federal and Provincial Governments, Municipalities and Industrial Corporations, borrowings which have been extraordinarily easy, owing to a plethora of funds in the New York market. We cannot, therefore, look upon our present position as permanent, and should be prepared for the possible return of the premium on New York funds. Since January sterling has ruled at higher rates and has been much steadier, moving within comparatively narrow limits of $4.35 and $4.58 to the pound. The higher and steadier rates have tended to offset to some extent the fall in prices of our principal exports to Great Britain, and less violent fluctuations have reduced the risk in making commitments.

In London, existing conditions, particularly in regard to exchange, have made business with countries overseas increasingly difficult, but the services of our branches in London and Paris continue to be most useful, not only in handling transactions, but in keeping the Bank's executive in intimate touch with financial and other developments abroad. The improved value of the pound sterling in terms of the Canadian dollar inspires us to look forward to the time when Canada may again issue loans in London, where a warm welcome would be accorded to so popular a borrower. Rates for money in London steadily declined throughout the year, but the fall had been anticipated, with the result that our resources in London have been continuously employed to the best advantage practicable and without sacrificing liquidity.

There is evidence of increasing interest by Canadian producers and manufacturers in the English market, and vice versa, and we have every reason to believe that the services our London Office is rendering in conjunction with our Foreign Department in Head

Office, in furnishing information as well as other assistance, are fostering this movement to the benefit of Empire trade and to the direct advantage of the Bank's customers. The new office of our Paris subsidiary was opened in February of this year, and we have received many compliments on its dignified appearance. The Place Vendôme, where it is situated, is, I need hardly say, one of the best known and most central spots in Paris, and large number of Canadian and other visitors have made use of the facilities offered.

In the United States, money was plentiful early in the year, owing partly to liquidation of old business commitments, but of late a fresh expansion has absorbed the surplus with a consequent firming of rates. The average rate for call money in New York for the year was 4·37%. The business failure record in the United States reached its height in February. Since then the improvement in commercial mortality has been substantial. The financial situation is looked on as sound, although labour troubles have had their serious effect.

The high tariff measures adopted by our neighbours have restricted the export from Canada of many of our farm products, for which we must now seek markets elsewhere. Yet it is noteworthy that the trade figures of a recent month showed Canada as first of all countries as a consumer of United States' goods, and first also as a provider of the United States' importing needs.

Canada borrowed in New York $240,000,000 out of an estimated total of $700,000,000 raised in that centre by foreign countries during the nine months ended 30th September. Our borrowings were chiefly new money, and $100,000,000 of the amount was raised by the Dominion Government on conspicuously favourable terms to Canada. It may be of interest at this point to state that Canada's debt abroad, according to a close analysis, is now about $3,600,000,000, divisible as follows:—

Dominion Government	$ 546,000,000
Provincial and Municipal Governments	720,000,000
Railways	1,600,000,000

Public Utilities, Industrials, etc., accounting for the balance. Canada's obligation in interest on this great sum is estimated at about $500,000 per day. In conclusion, I think we can claim that the manner in which our Banks generally have come through the agitating times since 1914 is evidence of the fundamental soundness of our Canadian banking system. We must be thankful that no great commercial breakdown has occurred.

Following the Addresses and presentation by the General Manager of an important statement as to conditions in each of the Provinces, the Report in motion of the President, seconded by Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was adopted, the usual votes of thanks tendered and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:— D. Forbes Angus, J. H. Ashdown, E. W. Beatty, K.C.; H. W. Beauclerk, His Honour Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.; H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.;

C. R. Hosmer, Harold Kennedy, William McMaster, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.; Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; The Right Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; James Stewart. At a subsequent meeting of Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was re-elected President, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected Vice-President.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

31st OCTOBER, 1922

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$27,250,000.00
Rest	$27,250,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	558,815.25	
	$27,808,815.25	
Unclaimed Dividends	10,765.23	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1922	817,500.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st December, 1922	545,000.00	
		29,182,080.48
		$ 56,432,080.48
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$41,552,882.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	164,747,019.37	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	440,870,730.28	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	3,256,481.27	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	571,276.64	
Bills payable	918,004.69	
		651,916,394.25
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		4,032,963.98
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		1,188,127.97
		$713,569,566.68

ASSETS

Gold and Silver coin current		$47,244,865.24	
Dominion notes		77,293,325.25	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		16,000,000.00	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewbere than in Canada	$54,490,392.96		
Call and Short (not exceediug thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	7,470,419.10		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States	127,221,435.82		
		189,182,247.88	
Dominion and Provincial Governments Securities not exceeding market value		33,484,231.50	
Railway and otber Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		3,019,781.65	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities otber tban Canadian		21,714,461.62	
Notes of other Banks		3,831,397.16	
Cheques on otber Banks		26,049,182.71	
			$417,819,493.01
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		244,374,880.96	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		18,258,419.36	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		11,870,399.84	
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for		1,038,711.50	
			275,542,411.66
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)			10,600,000.00
Real Estate otber tban Bank Premises			457,450.73
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank			2,050,779.58

Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)	4,032,963.98
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,620,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	*1,446,467.72
	$713,569,566.68

*This amount includes $923,000.00 Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation held by the Bank that were not issued to the public.

Note.—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of $2,837,000.00 secured on premises leased to the Bank are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH, President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal:

We have checked the Cash and verified the Securities of the Bank at the Chief Office on the 31st October, 1922, and also at another time as required by the Bank Act, and we have found them to be in accord with the books of the Bank. We have also checked the Cash and verified the Securities at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at various times during the year. We have obtained all information and explanations required, and all transactions that have come under our notice have been, in our opinion, within the powers of the Bank. We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and Accounts at the Chief Office of the Bank, and with the certified Returns received from its Branches, and we certify that in our opinion it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

Montreal
20th November, 1922

J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A.
JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.
} Auditors.

OFFICIALS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*

F. J. COCKBURN,
Assistant General Manager and Superintendent Quebec, Maritime, Newfoundland and Mexico Branches

G. C. CASSELS,
Assistant General Manager and Manager London Branches

D. R. CLARKE,
Assistant General Manager and Superintendent Ontario Branches

W. A. BOG,
O. R. SHARP
Assistant General Managers

E. P. WINSLOW,
Superintendent Western Branches

W. H. HOGG,
Superintendent British Columbia Branches

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF THE

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

The 54th Annual Meeting and Report

The 54th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal on Jan. 11, 1923, with Sir Herbert S. Holt in the Chair. Mr. M. W. Wilson, Asst.-Gen.-Mgr., in the absence through illness of the General Manager Mr. C. E. Neill, read the Director's Report as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Fifty-third Annual Report, for the year ended November 30, 1922, accompanied by the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, November 30, 1921	$ 905,044.98	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	3,958,469.21	
		$4,863,514.19
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 138, 139, 140 and 141 at 12% per annum	$2,448,000.00	
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders	408,000.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	500,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,007,514.19	
		$4,863,514.19

Statement by Mr. C. E. Neill, General Manager, read by Mr. M. W. Wilson.

The statement submitted to-day will, I think, be received by you with satisfaction. The past two years of deflation and depression have been trying ones for all financial and business concerns, and it is with considerable gratification that we present to you such a satisfactory Balance Sheet. Total assets show a decrease of only 4·25%, which can be accounted for by reductions in circulation, the amount due the Dominion Government, and Letters of Credit and Bills Payable outstanding—reductions directly due to deflation.

Our deposits have held up remarkably well in the face of trying conditions, the decrease for the year being slightly under 1%,

*Note—For History of the Bank see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; Succeeding Reports and Addresses are given in the 1911-21 volumes.

whereas the average decrease of all Canadian banks is about 3%, which shows how well our position has been maintained. There has been a substantial contraction in commercial loans, indicating healthy liquidation. Advantage has been taken of satisfactory bond prices during the year, and the sale of certain investments has resulted in a net reduction of $4,697,395.73 in securities held. A strong liquid position has been maintained. Liquid assets are 49·37% of liabilities to the public, as compared with 48·61% last year.

Net profits for the year were $3,958,469.21, being 19·40% on the capital of the bank. The usual dividends, with an additional bonus of 2%, have been paid to the shareholders, and $102,469.21 has been added to Profit and Loss Account, which now stands at $1,007,514.19. Full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts, and I am glad to report that a number of doubtful accounts for which provision was made last year have improved to such an extent that we feel reasonably confident the appropriations which have been made will not be required, at least not in full.

Our organization has been strengthened by the appointment, in November last, of four Assistant General Managers. Messrs. Wilson, Noble, Dobson and MacKimmie have grown up in our service. They are thoroughly tried, experienced bankers of outstanding ability, and I can assure you that your interests will be well served by them. I desire to commend in the strongest possible terms the loyal and efficient service rendered by all members of our staff. I cannot speak too highly of their devotion to the Bank.

Address by Sir Herbert S. Holt, President of the Bank.

I have pleasure in submitting for your approval the Bank's report for the past year. Having regard to the unfavorable conditions which prevailed throughout the year, the result should be considered very satisfactory. Never in the history of banks have they been subjected to a severer test than in the past two years of depression and deflation. Fortunately, the earning power of this bank and its reserves are such that we have emerged (for I consider that the world is on the road to healthy recovery) with our vitality, stability and reserves unimpaired.

Our meeting to-day marks the passing of another mile-stone on the road to normal conditions. The last twelve months have aggravated the problems of disturbed Europe, whereas Canada has strengthened her position among the nations. Production has increased, our credit was never higher, and the Canadian dollar has gained in purchasing power in almost all the markets of the world.

A new record has been established for the total cereal crop of the Dominion, while our wheat yield has come a close second to the memorable harvest of 1915. The shipments of grain, and an improved demand for the forest products which now form so large a part of our sales abroad, have resulted in a rapid and astonishing increase in our foreign trade. A gain of 23% over last year's figures is shown in our exports for the eight months period of the

fiscal year which ended November 30. Our imports, on the other hand, are less than 1% more than they were for the corresponding eight months of 1921. The resulting favorable trade balance of $114,720,129 would have been gratifying and encouraging at any time, but it is a cause of particular pride that this was accomplished during a period of comparatively low agricultural prices, in face of a hostile U.S. Tariff, and at a time when the exports and trade balance of our neighbor to the South have shown a marked decline.

Canadian Conditions. Our domestic trade is less encouraging. It was not to be expected that we would recover quickly from the blow to industry through diminished demand and sharp decline in prices. Sales and collections have alike proved slow and commercial failures have increased. There are many hopeful signs, however, and the steady absorption of the unemployed indicates better days for our varied trade activities. It is in the farming communities that depression has been most keenly felt. While the grain yield was heavy, low prices minimized the net return on the crop, and the marketing of the 1922 harvest has but slightly improved the position of those in certain sections who had become indebted through two years of bad harvest. This stringency among a large number of our population has affected adversely all trade which depends upon their purchases.

The Canadian farmer is not alone in his dissatisfaction at the narrow profit margin. In the United States each month sees a disquieting increase of farmers who are leaving their fields to find employment in the cities, and in England the position of the tenant farmer is said to be worse than in the eighties of last century.

The large margin which frequently exists between the price the grower receives and that paid by the consumer is causing discontent. What is more grave, it is acting as a check on the population and progress of the Dominion. While something should be done to aid the farmer by improved methods of distribution and increase of storage facilities, the root of his trouble lies in the working of those economic laws which will also bring the remedy. The abnormal demand, shortage of labor and unlimited credit of war times caused prices to soar. A reversal of these conditions, a demand below normal, a glutted labor market, and a lack of credit in Europe is bringing them down. Agricultural products have been the first to bear the full stress of the falling movements, but when industrial Europe gets back to pre-war production the prices of manufactured goods will decline proportionately. In this way will be restored the equilibrium between earnings in agriculture and industry, without which there can be no enduring prosperity.

Agricultural products form so large a portion of our exports that we are apt to lose sight of the fact that the annual output of our industries is valued approximately at $4,000,000,000, or over $400 per head of population. Our home industries are steadily expanding and the past year has seen a noteworthy growth in the number of American firms who, to avoid fiscal duties and to take advantage of the preferential tariffs within the Empire, have established branch

plants in the Dominion. A similar policy is being adopted by British manufacturers whose representatives have personally inspected the possibilities of the Canadian field. The announcement that a number of overseas firms intend to equip subsidiary factories in the Dominion has been hailed with satisfaction, and the new enterprises should prove a notable addition to our economic strength. The growth of our industries and commercial organizations, and the large investments in our forest and mineral resources are indicated by the Dominion charters granted to new companies which in 1921 were of an authorized capital of over $824,000,000, and last year approached still nearer the billion dollar mark.

Though directly and indirectly we are already taxed to an extent which is adversely affecting industry, the national debt mounts higher and we are faced with swelling interest charges. These can only be met in two ways. By drastic economies in administration, or by adding to our man power to convert more of our natural resources into commodities. What is needed is a vigorous immigration policy to open up a new era of development. An influx of settlers brought prosperity to the United States and enabled that country to pay its great Civil War indebtedness. By inviting to our shores men and women stout of heart and with willing hands, we may achieve a like result. We must bring in new people to share with us the triple role of producers, buyers and taxpayers.

An abundance of money in the United States has rendered borrowing easy during the past year. Of capital for enterprises which become immediately and profitably productive, we cannot have too much, but there is imperative need for a cessation of Federal, Provincial and Municipal borrowing for purposes which bring in no adequate return. If Canada is to become a cheaper place in which to live, public expenditure must be adjusted to meet income. The National Railways continue to be one of our greatest problems, and Sir Henry Thornton will have the good wishes of all in his great task of re-organization.

The decennial revision of the Bank Act will call for action at the forthcoming session of Parliament. I feel confident that, as in the past, the subject will be considered solely from the point of view of the commercial welfare of the Dominion, and that few changes will be found necessary or advisable. No banking statute yet devised can prevent some hardship in times of depression, but we can claim for our system that all the moneys entrusted to us have been absolutely secure during the trying days of deflation, while in almost every other country of the world there have been some depositors who have lost their savings.

Regarding the future outlook, the unfavorable feature is the unsettled European situation. We in Canada are looking forward to the coming year with a great degree of confidence, based upon the prospect that the present industrial activity will continue during 1923, that our exports are improving and that there is no surplus of goods on the shelves to cause a re-action and that the banking situation is secure; in fact has probably never been better.

Address by Mr. E. L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing-Director of the Bank.

The President having in his address fully covered the general situation in Canada, and the General Manager the bank's internal position, I shall deal briefly with the business of the bank in foreign fields. Each year sees the bank more solidly established in the foreign fields we have selected, and better equipped in every way to aid in that foreign commerce which forms a quarter of the total trade of the Dominion. The advantages of direct representation are brought home to us daily. The intimate knowledge that our officers acquire in the territory wherein they are placed enables us to give an efficient credit service and to offer opportunities for reciprocal trade.

Last year I stated that I had no misgivings regarding the future prosperity of Cuba. Already my confidence has been justified. There is a noticeable improvement in general trade, and optimism prevails. For the season 1921-22 Cuba produced 3,900,000 tons of sugar, in addition to which there was a carry-over from the previous season of upwards of a million tons. All these sugars were sold on a steadily rising market, from 2¼ to 4 cents a pound, and the new crop season begins free of any holding sugar. The production for the coming year is expected to equal that of the past season. With our knowledge of Cuba's wonderful recuperative powers, of which we have seen repeated evidence during our long experience in the Island extending over twenty-four years, we have no apprehension whatever of failure to make a quick return to prosperous conditions.

Conditions in the West Indies and South America. I visited last winter our branches in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. These countries have suffered acutely from the universal trade depression, aggravated by decline in the value of their paper currencies, which greatly reduced their foreign buying power. The elimination of many weak business houses, which have been forced to suspend, has made for greater stability.

The recently elected President of Brazil, President Bernardez, was formerly Governor of the important State of Minas Geraes, and is recognized as a wise and sound administrator. He has outlined a strong and progressive policy designed to stimulate the development of that largest and richest of tropical countries. Canadians are already interested in some of its public utilities and will share in any increased prosperity. The Bank occupies prominent positions in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos in Brazil; in Montevideo, Uruguay; and in Buenos Aires, Argentina; in charge of efficient officers, supported by a staff of 236. We have succeeded in establishing relations with many excellent firms of long standing, and are doing a prosperous business.

As regard the Argentine, her exports of wheat last year amounted to 3,500,000 tons, which is double the tonnage of the previous year. Other cereals compared favorably. Wool shipments aggregated 200,000 tons, an increase of 30%. Exports of hides of all classes reached six million hides, an increase of over 100%. The

discouraging feature was the cattle business, due to excess offerings and a great decline in prices. Continental Europe were not buyers to any great extent. The coming harvest is expected to be a record one. Dr. Alvear, the new President, who assumed office in October last, enjoys a high reputation. He has selected a strong Cabinet, and the introduction of productive measures, both fiscal and industrial, are confidently looked for under his administration.

In the British West Indies, where we have numerous branches, and in Central America, normal conditions are being gradually restored. Fair prices prevailed for their staple products, sugar, coffee, and cocoa. Very few failures were recorded, due to the accumulation of large profits during the period of the war. The prospects of a bumper crop and a continuance of present good prices for sugar, has created a general feeling of optimism.

Trade Conditions. The efforts of the Canadian Government to extend the sale of Canadian goods abroad by means of reciprocal trade agreements, must meet with general approval. Treaties with France and Italy have already been concluded, and pacts of similar nature with Belgium and Australia are now being discussed. The commercial rise of Japan and the industrial awakening of China are reflected in their trade with the United States, which, for the year 1922, amounted to over half a billion dollars. Our neighbor now has 85 consuls in Asia, who act as trade commissioners. Similar enterprise should be shown by Canada to foster trade in this wide market, and the excellent work already done by our trade commissioners should encourage the Government to consider an extension of the service.

The passing in England of the bill to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle shipped to England will prove a great benefit to the Dominion. Owners may now send stock to be fattened in England where a difference of eight pence per pound exists between the retail price of chilled and of home-killed beef. At one time Canada shipped 500,000 head of cattle in one year to the English market, but the number has fallen to 21,530 during the season of 1922. No doubt our dealers and shippers will take full advantage of the enlarged market.

The Imperial Economic Conference, to which invitations have been issued by the British Premier, promises to be one of the important events of the year. It will bring together representatives of countries which have a combined population equal to that of Continental Europe, and a land area three times as great. Within the limits of this vast territory bound by friendly and preferential tariffs, there is ample room for all the products of a greater Canada. The discussion of the best means of developing the Empire and stimulating trade between its members will be closely followed.

Great Britain, in spite of a reduction of one shilling to the income tax during the year, has reduced its national debt by £300,000,000, almost half the amount of the pre-war national debt, since 1919. A remarkable feature is the decrease in the value of money

on the London market. The Bank of England discount rate, which was 5% at the beginning of the year, has been reduced by successive stages to 3% at which it now stands, and the bill discount rate has fallen to 2½%. Great Britain is the only European nation engaged in the war which has been able to balance its national budget. Favorable features last year were the great improvement in the coal industry, and the greatly increased steel and pig iron production. Textile trades are also meeting with increased foreign demand, and the unemployment figures, although still very large, are considerably reduced from the figures of last January.

France's foreign trade shows a wonderful improvement since 1919, the adverse balance having fallen from 24 milliard francs to 2 milliard francs in 1921. Her fiscal position, however, is on a very unstable basis, due largely to the fact that reparation payments from Germany have been anticipated in reconstruction work. Even allowing for recovery from Germany on the conditions imposed by a the Treaty of Versailles, her national debt would remain a formidable liability.

Our branches in Paris and Barcelona are not maintained for the purpose of doing a local business. They are clearing houses for our general business, and are restricted largely to the conduct of international transactions.

Affairs in British Columbia. Conditions in the lumber industry have improved very materially over the state of depression which existed in 1921. Practically all mills have been operating on a full time basis. Prices have improved slightly, allowing for a marginal profit to operators. The export business, which was the one bright feature of the lumber situation in 1921, has continued to improve, and, during the first nine months of 1922, showed an increase of 60 per cent. over the previous year. Although conditions in the pulp industry were unsatisfactory during the spring months, much improvement has taken place.

The total mineral production for 1922 compares favorably with that of the previous year. In comparison with a total output of $28,066,641 in 1921, the value of last year's output will probably reach $32,000,000. The copper production for the year is somewhat below that of 1921, while the coal mines have produced about the same quantity. The output of zinc is increased by a new method of extraction which has been introduced and the production of silver and lead has also increased.

The salmon pack for 1922 was almost double that of the previous year and a substantial proportion of this has already been marketed. While prices are lower, the cost of production also has decreased, and the industry, in general, is on a more satisfactory basis. In recent years the demand for high grade salmon, such as sockeye, has been strong, while it was difficult to sell the lower grades. The situation has been reversed, however, and during the past year, the demand for sockeye has fallen off, principally on account of Japanese competition in the form of Siberian red fish.

The demand for lower grades has been satisfactory, and no difficulty is anticipated in disposing of the total pack. The estimated catch of halibut for 1922 is 30,000,000 lbs., in comparision with 24,748,000 lbs. for the previous year.

The business of the Port of Vancouver continues to expand. The main development is in grain shipments, which, up to the middle of November, had exceeded the 1921 total of 200,000 tons. These shipments are mainly for the United Kingdom. Exports of grain to the Orient, on the other hand, were somewhat less than those of 1921. A favorable feature of the export business this year is the fact that shipments now consist largely of western Canadian products, in the form of lumber, wheat and flour, whereas previously, a large proportion of the shipments originated in the United States. In short, the factors entering into the improvement in export business are—the increase of trade viâ the Panama Canal, the beginning of the export of wheat from Vancouver, the increase in the export of lumber and of other British Columbia products such as minerals.

Owing to an extremely dry summer, agricultural production is probably below that of 1921, and prices of farm products have remained low. The fruit yield of the Okanagan Valley was about the same as that of the previous year, but prices are still unsatisfactory. Business conditions in general have been more stable, but with little improvement over last year. Retailers still find conditions quiet, and have been buying on a smaller scale.

Business in the West. Although there are still certain unsatisfactory conditions with which the western farmer has to contend, there has been definite improvement during the past year. Taking the Western Provinces as a whole, a reversal of the discouraging crop conditions which existed in 1921, has taken place. According to estimates published by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the wheat yield is second only to that of 1915. The most recent estimate places the wheat yield of the prairie provinces at more than 366,000,000 bushels in comparison with the 1921 yield of 280,000,000 bushels and the record yield in 1915 of 385,000,000. The wheat maintained an exceptionally high standard of quality, 90 per cent. of the quantity graded up to the 1st of December being either No. 1, 2, or 3 Northern, or contract grades, and almost 70 per cent. of the total being either No. 1 Northern or No. 1 Hard. The yields of oats, barley, flax and rye also show substantial increases over the 1921 figures. Unfortunately for the farmer the prices of farm products, particularly wheat, have declined considerably and are not relatively as high as those which he must pay for manufactured goods.

In the industrial lines, the volume of business for the first ten months of the year was slightly lower than for the same period of 1921. Although there was an increase in the structural steel and building supply trades, the turnover in practically all other lines showed a decline. Manufacturers generally are limiting their out-

put to orders in hand, and it is understood that stocks both of raw materials and of finished products are moderate. During the last two months of the year, there were indications of general improvement.

The wholesale business during the year has been unsatisfactory in practically all lines. During the first ten months of the year, the general turnover is estimated to have declined from 10 to 25 per cent. in comparison with the figures for the same period of 1921. Business in the retail trades also has been at a low ebb during the past year. The depressed condition of the farming industry, and the reduced activity in manufacturing and in other lines of business have resulted in a substantial decline in the purchasing power of the general public, and have greatly curtailed the volume of retail business.

The production of coal in the province of Alberta during the year, was approximately 6,000,000 tons, as against 5,927,270 tons for the previous year. Owing to the strike, the majority of the mines were idle during the first five months of 1922, so that the production figure quoted above represents seven months operations only. The total production is valued at $21,000,000. On account of the greatly increased production which was undertaken after the settlement of the strike, there is a large quantity of coal in storage. In general, the industry is on a satisfactory basis.

The ranchers of Alberta have just concluded one of the most trying years the industry has ever experienced. The continued drought of the latter part of summer, particularly in the northern areas, resulted in the forced sale of large quantities of stock. The situation, moreover, has been further aggravated by the effects of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff which has practically excluded the Alberta range steer from the United States markets. As a result of these factors, the markets were glutted, at the close of the year, and prices were discouraging and uncertain.

Sheep-ranchers, on the other hand, have had a satisfactory year. The costs of operation have declined substantially while mutton and wool prices have advanced considerably. There has been little movement in city real estate during the past year. Some business has been transacted in small building lots but there has been no large buyying, either for investment or for speculation.

There is little of interest to report in regard to the labour situation. During the winter of 1921-22 relief measures were necessary on a large scale, but the surplus of labour was gradually absorbed after the opening of farming operations in the spring. Since that time there has been no appreciable amount of unemployment, and towards the end of the year, there was considerable demand for men, particularly in the lumbering districts.

Conditions in Ontario. As a result of the exceptionally favorable weather conditions which existed throughout the Province during 1922, the crops harvested were above the average, with regard both to quality and to quantity. On the other hand, prices

have been low, and the cash returns received were somewhat disappointing. Farm products of every description are still on a lower price level than other articles of trade, and further readjustment must be made before the farmer will be in as favorable a position as before the war.

In industrial conditions there has been a gradual improvement. Manufacturers of textiles, knitted goods, automobile tires and pulp and paper products have been fully employed. Boot and shoe, clothing, and furniture plants, and iron and steel industries, have been moderately busy and report an improvement over previous years. Agricultural implement plants have been more active recently, and the prospects of increased business are bright. In general, high priced raw materials have been used up, and old stocks have been disposed of, with the result that a more optimistic feeling is prevalent.

The building industry in Ontario during the past year has been exceedingly active. For the first eight months building permits issued by the twenty largest cities amounted to $54,000,000, in comparison with $37,000,000 during the same period of 1921. Total construction contracts for the first nine months were $117,000,000, in comparison with $85,000,000, during the corresponding period of 1921. The City of Toronto has never before in its history experienced so great a building program as in 1922. Building permits issued for the first eleven months total $33,349,000, which is almost six million dollars in excess of the high water mark of 1912, and over eleven million dollars more than those issued during the same period of 1921. Owing to the unusual building activity which took place during the summer of 1922, there was a strong demand for lumber, with the result that mill stocks were fairly well sold out by the end of the year. The cut during the winter of 1922 is considerably larger than that of a year ago. The Province of Ontario during the last fiscal year received $4,440,000 from the sale of timber and pulp limits and Crown timber lands.

The amount of gold produced during the first half of 1922 shows a marked increase over that of any similar period, and gives promise of an output exceeding $20,000,000 for the full year, in comparison with $14,624,085 for 1921. The output of silver also shows a corresponding increase and prices are higher than a year ago. Owing to the over-stocked condition of the copper and nickel markets, mining and refining operations have been greatly curtailed, and although activity has increased recently, operations are as yet carried on only in a limited way.

The volume of wholesale trade is better than that of 1921. Actual results are somewhat disappointing, however, on account of the rather slack demand which existed during the autumn months. Merchants still appear to be buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Retail trade has been reasonably satisfactory, and the total volume trade, in dollars, has shown an increase over the previous year.

Business in Quebec. While farming conditions have been more favorable throughout the province during the year 1922 than

during the previous year, the value of agricultural products showed a substantial decrese on account of the general decline in prices. The value of the total crop has been estimated at $167,000,000 in comparison with $219,000,000 for 1921.

Mining in the Province of Quebec is confined largely to asbestos, of which the province produces nearly 90 per cent. of the world's total. In spite of a substantial reduction in the prices of asbestos, demand for the commodity was limited in 1922, particularly during the first eight months. The diversity of the uses of asbestos is continually increasing, however, and the methods of mining have improved. Recently there has been evidence of increased demand, particularly for the lower grades.

Although in the earlier months of the year the effects of the severe depression of 1921 were still felt in the lumber industry, demand became stronger towards the end of the year with a consequent rise in prices. Shipments from Quebec ports showed a considerable increase over those of the previous year. The Port of Montreal shipped a total of 61,544,000 feet, which exceeded the 1921 total by 22,272,000 feet. One of the outstanding features of the year was the increase in demand from Ireland. The pulpwood market was somewhat slow during the year; although prices were low, consumers were not inclined to buy to any appreciable extent on account of the fact that some mills had very large stocks on hand, and others were under contract to take wood at high prices. Towards the end of the year, however, there was more strength in the market and prices moved up slightly.

The depressed condition of the pulp and paper markets during 1921 has improved appreciably. The output has increased, and the majority of manufacturing plants are now operating on full time basis. Important additions are being made to the present productive capacity of the industry, and the outlook for the coming year is very hopeful. Conditions in the other manufacturing industries have been generally more satisfactory, and operations are approximating normal. There has been a decided slump in the boot and shoe industry; but business is improving, especially in the cheaper and medium priced lines.

While the year 1921 was an outstandingly favorable one for the Port of Montreal, its creditable record was surpassed by that of 1922. The amount of grain which passed through the Port of Montreal this year exceeded 150,000,000 bushels, and the number of grain vessels which cleared was approximately 25 per cent. in excess of the total for the season of 1921. The location and well appointed facilities of the Port of Montreal are gradually emphasizing its importance as a natural outlet for the grain of the North American Continent.

Substantial progress has taken place in the hydro-electric development of the Province. The increasing importance of this industry is due to the fact that Quebec has no coal supply, and furthermore to the fact that recent technical improvements have

made it possible to transmit power of high voltage much further than formerly was possible. The Province of Qubec, moreover, is provided with ample facilities for the generating of an unlimited supply of hydro-electric energy.

Taking the Province as a whole, wholesale and retail trade shows a slight improvement over 1921, and this improvement became more marked during the latter part of the year. The year 1922 was highly satisfactory from a financial standpoint. The financial statement of the Province was the most satisfactory of any since Confederation, ordinary revenue exceeding ordinary expenditure by more than $5,000,000.

The Maritime Provinces' Situation. General business conditions in the Maritime Provinces during 1922 show substantial improvement over those of the previous year, and the outlook is much more hopeful. The crop yield in the three Maritime Provinces shows a general increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. over 1921. Hay and grain crops were large and the grain for the most part was harvested in good condition. The root crops were at least average, but the year was an unsatisfactory one for the potato industry on account of the exceptionally low prices. It is estimated that the apple crop in the Annapolis Valley will be well up to last year's yield of 2,000,000 barrels. The fruit is of exceptionally good quality. While prices obtained for early varieties were low in foreign markets, they later showed marked improvement, and it is expected that total receipts from this industry will compare favorably with those of former years. Conditions in the fishing industry have been generally satisfactory. The catch of shore fish and lobsters exceeded that of 1921, and prices were somewhat higher. The catch of cod by the Lunenburg fishing fleet exceeded that of 1921 by at least 50,000 quintals. An unfavorable feature with which the industry must contend is the increased competition of foreign shippers in markets which formerly were controlled by Nova Scotia fishing firms.

With regard to the lumber industry, an important feature was the gradual disposal of old stocks which had accumulated during the past three or four years. The demand has been strong, chiefly in the United States markets, and foreign enquiries have increased. The pulpwood market also improved towards the end of the year. Since the settlement of the miners' strike in August, coal mines have been operating to capacity, and the various mining companies have found no difficulty in disposing of their output at satisfactory prices The total production of coal, although somewhat below that of last year, has shown a steady increase.

Manufacturing industries, with few exceptions, report sufficient orders to keep their plants in operation for at least six months. This applies particularly to the woollen, iron and steel concerns The shipyards along the South shore of Nova Scotia have sufficient orders for fishing vessels to keep them occupied for a considerable time. While collections have been below the 1921 record, recent reports indicate a fair improvement.

Retirement announced of Mr. E. L. Pease.

Following a study of conditions in Newfoundland, the British West India Islands, British Honduras, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Porto Rico, Martinique, Guadalope, Argentina, Brazil and other South American Countries, Costa Rico, England, France and Spain, Sir Herbert Holt said: I regret to have to annouce that Mr. Pease has decided to relinquish the office of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, as he desires to lighten his responsibilities after forty years of service in this bank, but I am pleased to say that he will continue as Director and active vice-President. The office of Managing Director will be discontinued, and the General Manager will become the Chief Executive Officer.

It was only yesterday that I knew that Mr. Pease had definitely decided to retire as Managing Director, and I do not think that this meeting should adjourn before we put on permanent record the great appreciation the shareholders have of the magnificent services he has rendered the bank over a period of forty years, in which time he has created the splendid institution we have to-day, with its ramifications extending over a large part of the world. When he entered the bank in the City of Halifax it was a small institution of provincial importance. Largely through his energy and foresight it has become one of the great banks of the world. We can never adequately express our appreciation of his splendid achievement and it will be a source of great satisfaction to the shareholders, as it is to me personally, that his great ability and sound judgment will still be available to the bank in his capacity as Vice-President. Sir Herbert Holt then moved the following formal resolution of appreciation of Mr. Pease's services, which was unanimously adopted by a standing vote:

"That on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Edson L. Pease from the position of Managing Director, the shareholders desire to place on record their high appreciation of his devoted service to the bank over a period of forty years—twenty-four of which he has been chief executive officer—of his wise counsel, his unusual gifts of administration and organization, and his untiring zeal on behalf of the bank. To these they feel that the growth of The Royal Bank of Canada from a small provincial institution to the position it now occupies in the world is in great measure due, and while his retirement is viewed with deep regret, they learn with great satisfaction that the bank will continue to have the benefit of his sound judgment and wide experience in the capacity of active Vice-President".

The Directors for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:

Sir Herbert S. Holt, K.B. (President)
E. L. Pease, (Vice-President)
Jas. Redmond
G. R. Crowe
D. K. Elliott
Hon. W. H. Thorne
Hugh Paton
A. J. Brown, K.C
W. J. Sheppard
C. S Wilcox
A. E. Dyment
C. E. Neill
Sir Mortimer B. Davis, K.B.
G. H. Duggan
C. C. Blackadar
John T. Ross
W. H. McWilliams
Capt. Wm. Robinson
A. McTavish Campbell
Robert Adair
William A. Black
C. B. McNaught

GENERAL STATEMENT
OF
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

NOVEMBER, 30th, 1922

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:—	
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 94,408,078.82
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	277,595,882.29
Total Deposits	$372,003,961.11
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	26,645,902.54
Balance due to Dominion Government	17,461,750.61
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	7,870.79
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	11,505,855.84
Bills Payable	3,574,637.49
Acceptance unders Letters of Credit	5,326,228.99
	$436,526,207.37
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:—	
Capital Stock Paid up	$ 20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	20,400,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,007,514.19
Dividends Unclaimed	8,644.75
Dividend No. 141 (at 12% per annum), payable Dec. 1st., 1922	612,000.00
Bonus of 2%, payable Dec. 1st, 1922	408,000.00
	$479,362,366.31

ASSETS

Current Coin	$16,052,573.12
Dominion Notes	26,932,040.25
United States Currency and other Foreign Currencies	20,951,306.74
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	8,000,000.00
Notes of other Banks	2,718,277.65
Cheques on other Banks	20,573,642.84
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	2,433.37
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	27,893,715.57
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	22,950,224.85
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	7,901,927.97
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	13,462,068.56
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	14,735,290.32
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	33,874,830.69
	$216,048,331.93
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	$151,260,687.95
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	91,232,041.58
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	444,747.44
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,521,923.84
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	12,142,342.17
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	5,326,228.99
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,020,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	366,062.41
	$479,362,366.31

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We report to the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada:—

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1922, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal Branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

Montreal, Canada, 19th December, 1922.

S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.,
JAMES G. ROSS, C.A.
} Auditors

London, England, Administrative Offices of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada—The Great Room, Astor House.

A GREAT INSURANCE RECORD

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA*

Directors' Annual Report for the year 1922.

In presenting to you their 52nd Annual Report, your Directors have every confidence that the transactions it records will be regarded as eminently satisfactory. New applications have been received for an amount of $107,225,248.90. These figures are in excess of those of any previous year in the history of the Company with the exception of 1920 when somewhat unusual conditions prevailed. The new policies actually issued and paid for were 31,518 in number and $90,798,648.79 in amount. During the year, two of the large American companies influenced by the restricting effect of the New York State legislation, decided to withdraw to a large extent from business outside of the United States, and in order that their policyholders might not be inconvenienced by such action, these companies have arranged with us to reassure such portion of this business as is located where we have active agencies. The terms are highly equitable, and besides fully safeguarding the interets of these policyholders, whom we are pleased to welcome, the transactions add materially to the resources of this Company and should prove highly profitable.

After all deductions, the assurances in force now amount to $631,404,869.49 under 298,304 policies, an increase over the previous year of $94,686,738.96. The total income was $36,251,322.13 exclusive of amounts received for the reassurances above mentioned. This is an advance over the previous year of $5,144,172.97 Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries for death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., total $15,615,505.85. The amount so paid to policyholders and their representatives since the foundation of the Company, is now $129,770,509.77. This indicates the extent to which the Company is fulfilling its mission. The mortality amongst our policyholders has continued exceedingly favourable.

The average rate of interest earned during the year on the invested funds was 6·27%. Attention is drawn to the high quality of the Company's investments which are fully set forth in the statements and to the large proportion of long term securities which will carry the present high rates of interest into the distant future. The assets are now $174,088,858.32 an increase of $44,716,730.99. These figures require no comment. During the twelve-month,

*Note.—Annual meeting, Feb. 13, 1923. Preceding annual Reports may be consulted in the 1911–21 volumes of *The Canadian Annual Review*; a History of the Sun Life will be found in the 1910 Supplement.

profits to the extent of $2,673,816.23 have been paid or allotted to policyholders. The net surplus over all liabilities and capital stock now stands at $14,269,420.95, an increase for the year of $3,885,-511.85, after setting aside liberal reserves for investment fluctuations and other contingencies. This highly satisfactory showing will enable your Board to further substantially increase the scale of profits to our policyholders.

With sincere sorrow, your Directors record the recent death of Mr. Frederick G. Cope, Secretary of the Company, who for nearly thirty-four years contributed much to its progress. His great ability and energies were unstintingly devoted to the Company's service and his loss is severely felt by all with whom he was associated Since the drafting of this Report, we have been called upon to mourn the loss also of Mr. Samuel Hamilton Ewing, Vice-President and Senior Director of the Company, who passed away in his 89th year honoured and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Ewing was associated with his cousin, the late Mr. Matthew Hamilton Gault, in founding the Company, and was himself one of the original subscribers to its stock. He was a director for nearly forty years, and Vice-President for nearly twenty-one years. He took great pride in the development of the institution, and his counsel, rpipened by long experience, was highly valued. His modest, kindly disposition, and natural charm of manner, combined with his innate desire to serve others, greatly endeared him to all connected with the Company, directors, officers and staff alike.

The Directors who retire by rotation are:—Representatives of the shareholders: Mr. Robert Adair, Mr. Abner Kingman, Dr. H. R. Macaulay, Mr. Carl Riordon. Representatives of the policyholders, Mr. W. M. Birks, Mr. Charles R. Hosmer. A Director must also be elected to succeed Mr. S. H. Ewing.

ARTHUR B. WOOD,
Actuary.

T. B. MACAULAY,
President

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1923

T. B. MACAULEY, F.I.A., F.A.S., *President and Managing Director*
ARTHUR B. WOOD, F.I.A., F.A.S., *Vice-President and Actuary*

ROBERT ADAIR, J. REDPATH DOUGALL, H. R. MACAULAY, M.D.,
W. M. BIRKS, SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, CARL RIORDON,
CHARLES R. HOSMER, HON. RAOUL DANDURAND, JOHN W. ROSS
ABNER KINGMAN.

H. WARREN K. HALE, *Secretary* E. A. MACNUTT, *Treasurer.*
HON. JAMES C. TORY, *General Manager of Agencies*

Assistant-Actuaries;	*Superintendents of Agencies;*	*Assistant Secretaries;*
J. J. COOPER, A.I.A., F.A.S.	W. A. HIGGINBOTHAM,	C. S. V. BRANCH,
J. B. MABON, F.I.A., F.A.S.	JAMES W. SIMPSON	E. E. DUCKWORTH
C. D. RUTHERFORD, F.I.A., F.A.S.	F. D. MACORQUODALE	D. L. MACAULAY
	H. O. LEACH	

H. P. THORNHILL, *Assistant-Treasurer* A. B. COLVILLE, K.C., *Counsel*
W. F. HAMILTON, M.D., *Consulting Medical Referee*
J. A. EWING, K.C., *Legal Adviser* C. C. BIRCHARD, M.B., *Chief Medical Officer.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
CALENDAR YEAR, 1922

ASSETS

Market value officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department, or lower values, have been used throughout this statement.

BONDS—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:—		
Par value	$106,481,930.16	
Ledger value	94,643,691.71	
Market value	97,219,756.06	
Carried out at Market value		$97,219,756.06
STOCKS—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks:—		
Par value	$16,820,800.00	
Ledger value	14,618,186.07	
Market value	13,639,642.00	
Carried out at Market value		13,639,642.00
OTHER STOCKS:—		
Par value	$6,645,600.00	
Ledger value	7,617,544.26	
Market value	9,444,945.00	
Carried out at market value		9,444,945.00
Loans on Real Estate, first mortgage		12,784,395.56
Real Estate, including Company's buildings		5,630,751.40
Loans on Company's policies (secured by reserve on same)		26,579,870.76
Loans on bonds and stocks		1,222,010.93
Cash in banks and on hand		1,480,811.51
Due from other Companies under contracts of re-insurance		175,673.99
Re-assurance Reserves on deposit with Ceding Company		269,317.59
Outstanding premiums (net)	$2,554,935.88	
Deferred premiums (uet)	969,311.64	
		3,524,247.52
Interest due		238,543.58
Interest accrued		1,867,290.28
Rents due and accrued		11,602.14
Net Assets		$174,088,858.32

LIABILITIES

Reserves on Life policies according to the British Offices Om (5) Table with 3½ per cent. interest on policies issued prior to December December 31st, 1902, and 3 per cent. on policies issued since that date	$129,960,612.13	
Reserve on Annuities according to the British Offices Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest	17,820,164.88	
	$147,780,777.01	
Less Reserves on policies re-assured	236,458.93	
		$147,544,318.08
Death Claims reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge		1,273,726.74
Extra Reserve for unreported death claims		400,000.00
Reserve for liability on cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement may be demanded		100,000.00
Present value of Death Claims payable by instalments		785,817.75
Matured Endowments awaiting discharge		530,719.31
Annuity Claims awaiting discharge		101,924.65
Claims on Supplementary Contracts, etc., awaiting discharge		5,342.87
Dividends to policyholders awaiting discharge		343,016.05
Profits contingently allotted to Deferred Dividend Policies		2,128,166.56
Profits payable during dividend year ending in 1923		1,876,838.41
Dividends, etc., on deposit		357,378.84
Uncarned interest paid in advance		140,739.23
Premiums paid in advance		140,972.56
Sundry Liabilities		52,649.67
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc , due or accrued		598,556.94
Investment Reserve Fund		1,500,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		1,000,000.00
Shareholders' account, including dividends due 1st January, 1923		89,269.71
Total Liabilities		$158,969,437.37
Surplus to policyholders by the Company's standard as above		15,119.420.95
Capital subscribed, $2,000,000; paid-up	$ 850 000.00	
Net surplus over all Liabilities and capital stock	14,269,420.95	
Surplus over all Liabilities, except capital stock	15,119,420.95	
		$174,088,858.32

A GREAT BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT J. R. SHAW

Address by John R. Shaw*, President of Canadian Manufacturers Association†

Trade conditions in Canada have shown some slight improvement during the past year. The balance of trade is favourable, the total imports being $802,465,043 and the total exports $945,295,837. For the previous year ending March 31, 1922, the total imports were $747,804,332 and the total exports were $753,927,009. The surplus of stocks from 1921 has been consumed and manufacturers are proceeding carefully and producing, generally speaking, only for present demands. Prices have been rising slightly, following the upward trend in the United States and Great Britain. Collections have been better, though many firms are still in difficulties.

We can fairly sum up the last year by saying that the worst is over, that there has been some recovery but that this recovery is not so great as was anticipated. The improvement of trade conditions has taken place in the face of great difficulties, both international and internal. The disappearance of three great Empires in Europe produced a number of small states, many of which are still in a condition unfavourable for profitable trade. In Asia, China is affected by civil war; India is disturbed and the Turkish and Egyptian situations are far from satisfactory. As a result, the great channels of trade have been changed and nothing really permanent has replaced them. Consequently, international trade is beset with obstacles which restrict its development.

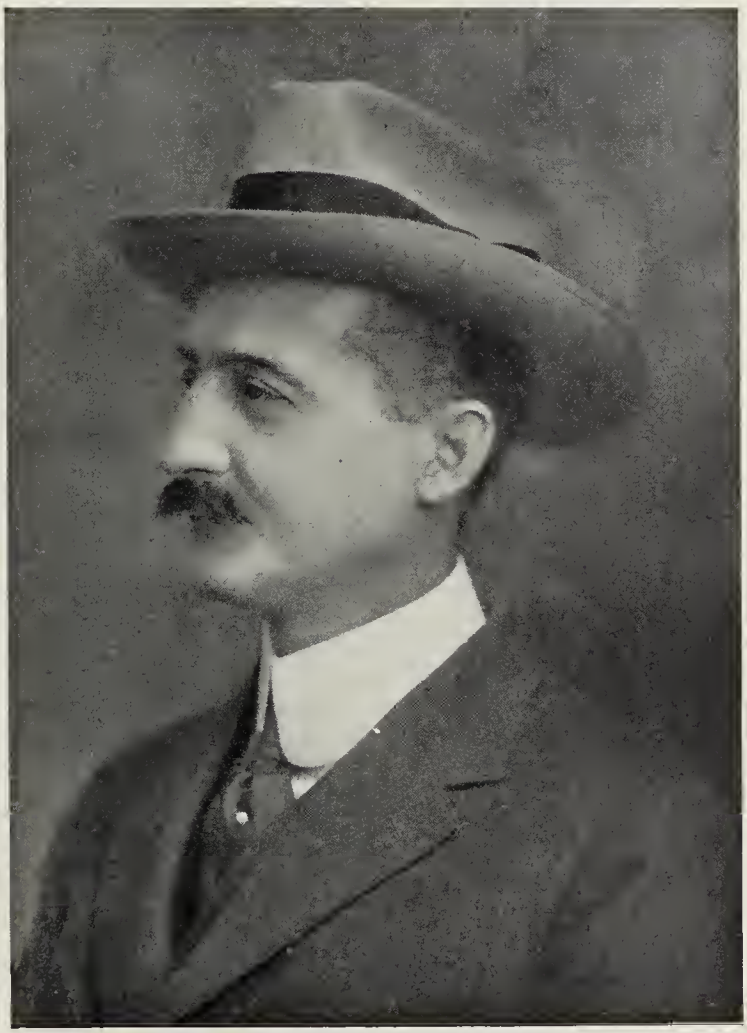
Canada has very little control over these international difficulties, which must be accepted in a spirit of hope that time will readjust them. In addition to the international situation, Canadian trade is struggling with internal handicaps, over which we have a partial measure of control. In other words, we have brought some of our troubles on ourselves and we can remove them if we wish to do so. Let us examine some of the chief problems to see what can be done.

More "Big Interests" Needed. Although the attacks on business men have been modifying steadily, there is room for further improvement.

"Big Interests" is a term of reproach that is still directed against manufacturers from time to time. It is a senseless expression, given a sinister meaning. It seems that any group of men who secure some capital and begin to turn raw materials into saleable products,

*Note.—Address delivered at annual meeting in Toronto, Jan. 11th, 1923.

†Note—For Annual Reports and Address of 1922 see *Supplement* in 1921 volume of *The Canadian Annual Review*.



C. Howard Smith
President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

immediately attract the enmity of certain elements in the population. It has been so throughout Canadian history. The Hudson's Bay Company was called a "Big Interest." But it went steadily on developing the country and has recently celebrated its 254th anniversary. Surely it has been a constructive and beneficial influence in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the world's great business enterprises, but it was and is the object of innumerable attacks.

Does not Canada need more "Big Interests" or any kind of "Interests" that will help to bring in capital, provide employment and increase trade and should they not be encouraged instead of persecuted? They will make money, it is true, but they will not be able to keep much of it for themselves—it will be paid out for wages for taxes, for materials, for insurance, for freight, for interest, for dividends, for rent and for other expenses necessary to the conduct of modern industries.

Tariffs and Preferences. The Imperial Conference, which will be held in London, next October, will consider the extension of customs tariff preferences throughout the British Empire. When the word "tariff" is mentioned in Canada there is a tendency for us to arrange ourselves in two camps. We begin to talk either "free trade" or "protection." All the old arguments are brought forth and about the only result of the controversy is that both sides remain more firmly set in their opinions. Can we not discard the methods of the debating society, and get away from theories, arguments, and debates, and deal with conditions? Let us approach the tariff question, not as free traders or protectionists, but as Canadians who recognize that their country is in a difficult situation, and that a way must be found to relieve it.

Perhaps the most distinguished characteristic of the British people is their common sense, their recognition of facts and their capacity for dealing with practical conditions instead of theories. They do not care whether they are consistent or not. Within the last two hundred years the people of the United Kingdom have been high protectionists, moderate protectionists and free traders, and now they are again adopting measures of protection. They examine conditions and ask,—"Does the country need a tariff?" If it does they provide one. If it does not they remove duties. This should be our attitude also. Canadians generally agree that under existing conditions there must be a tariff of some kind to raise revenue and to assist in developing the country. They may differ as to the rates of duties and the articles on which duties should be imposed.

In determining a tariff policy it is necessary to consider trade relations with the United States. Geography makes it inevitable that the two countries will trade with each other and it is most desirable that they should do so, but it very much our concern to see that Canada does not get the short end of the arrangement. We have always had the short end of the bargain to date and it is getting shorter every year. In 1896 we bought $58,000,000 worth of goods from the United States and sold them $44,000,000. In 1913 we

bought $441,000,000 and sold them $167,000,000. In1921, the high-water mark, we bought $856,000,000 and sold them $560,000,000. Last year we bought $515,000,000 and sold them $304,000,000. 52 per cent. of our total imports came from the United States in 1896. This percentage rose to 81 per cent. in 1918, and is now about 67 per cent. The percentage of our total exports which go to the United States was 37 per cent. in 1896 and is now about 40 per cent. Our sales are proportionately little more than they were twenty-seven years ago, while our purchases have increased greatly in proportion. The new United States tariff aggravates this situation, as it practically excludes many Canadian products from the United States and decreases the sale of other products. Farmers have suffered heavily, especially in the Prairie Provinces, and also the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces because the sale of their fish to the United States has been restricted. The powers vested in the President under the new Tariff Act of the United States enables him to raise the tariff still further and shut out more of our goods.

This is not a criticism of the United States. In one sense, it is a compliment. They realized the world situation two years ago and raised their trariff. With what results to their own people? Today their industrial plants are busy. There is no unemployment. Many of our people have gone there to get work. Some condemn all this as a boom but we would be very glad to see times as good in Canada. When the United States seized the opportunity two years ago, Canada missed it. We have reduced our tariff four times since 1919. The previous Government reduced it twice, once in 1919 and again in 1920, and the present Government made further reduction in 1922 and 1923. Press the matter to its logical conclusion. Suppose the United States continues to raise its tariff until Canadian products are entirely shut out. Would we continue to lower our tariff and permit United States products to enter in larger quantities? How can we succeed nationally if we persist in this one-sided arrangement? It is economically unsound to go on buying hundreds of millions of dollars' worth more goods from the United States than we sell. When they lessen their purchases from us we must lessen our purchases from them and buy from countries which buy from us.

The United Kingdom has always purchased from Canada much more than Canada has purchased from the United Kingdom. The object of the Canadian preference to the United Kingdom was to replace with British goods some of the goods purchased from foreign countries. Let us examine the statistics of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom since 1896 to see how far the object of establishing a preference to the United Kingdom has been attained. In1896, approximately 30 per cent. of the total imports of Canada came from the United Kingdom. In 1913 the percentage was 20. In 1922 it was 16. For the year ending March 31, 1923, it was 17. Proportionately, we are buying much less from Great Britain than we bought before 1896, when there was no preference. In fact, from 1896 the percentage has steadily declined and in no single year has it been as great as in 1896. That year, 65 per cent. of all Canadian

exports went to the United Kingdom. In 1913 the percentage had fallen to 45. It fell as low as 26 in 1921. In 1922 it was 40, and for the year ending March 31, 1923, it was 40. That is, the percentage of our total imports from the United Kingdom is 13 per cent. less and the percentage of our total exports to the United Kingdom is 15 per cent. less than when the preference was established.

These statistics show clearly that the objects of those who frame the preference to the United Kingdom, viz., to reduce the per centage of our purchases from other countries, to increase the percentage of our purchases from Great Britain, and to increase the percentage of our sales to Great Britain, have not been accomplished. In all three cases the result has been exactly the opposite and the has signally failed.

So far, we have been dealing only with the total trade between Canada and the United Kingdom. Let us examine particular results which followed the granting of the British preference. When the duties were lowered on goods entering Canada from the United Kingdom many Canadian industries suffered severely. The outstanding example is woollen textiles. This industry had made substantial progress by 1896 and there were throughout Canada a large number of woollen textile factories employing thousands of people, producing excellent goods and representing a large investment of capital. After the Canadian duties were lowered on British goods three times in succession the Canadian factories could not compete with the factories of the United Kingdom, equipped as the latter were for large scale production and favoured by much lower labour and other operating costs. Eighty-eight textile factories closed down between 1899 and 1904, and many of us recollect the heavy losses incurred in the liquidation of those plants, and the resulting unemployment and business depression. The situation became so serious that the Government appointed a special investigating Commission which proceeded to Great Britain and reported on comparative manufacturing conditions and costs. As a result of the finding of the Commission the duties on woollen textiles imported from the United Kingdom were increased sufficiently to offset the advantages possessed by the manufacturers of the United Kingdom.

During the year ending March 31, 1923, aided by the reduction made in the tariff in May, 1922, wool and manufactures thereof to the values of $30,919,000 were imported into Canada from the United Kingdom under the British preferential tariff. Yet, in spite of present conditions and past history, the Government reduced the duties on textiles last year and again this year.

The plain fact is that Canadian manufacturing industries cannot stand the competition of United Kingdom industries unless they are given adequate protection. British labour costs and general operating expenses are much lower than in Canada and will remain lower for the most obvious reasons. The surplus of shipping now available has reduced ocean freight rates with the result that British goods are being laid down in Canada at prices which Can-

adian manufacturers, who have to pay transcontinental freight rates cannot meet.

Increased importations of British goods do not displace American goods now coming into Canada. They displace goods manufactured in Canada. A very pertinent enquiry with regard to the British preference is this: What has Canada received in return? Although we have extended to the United Kingdom a substantial Customs tariff preference since 1896, the United Kingdom has given nothing to Canada that she has not given to other British countries, many of which treat United Kingdom trade the same as foreign trade. Those who suggest further increases of the British preference now given by Canada, do not mention our getting anything in return. An individual does not conduct is business on this principle. If he did, he would soon be bankrupt.

We are not indifferent to nor hostile to the policy of preferential trade within the British Empire. On the contrary, we believe in it. We hold that the countries of the British Empire should increase their trade one with the other and will support a proper policy calculated to attain that object. We know that there is a great market within the Empire and that the prosperity of all the countries constituting it can be increased by a proper encouragement of trade through a system of preferential tariffs. The coming Imperial Economic Conference which will be held in London next October will take stock of the Empire's resources and consider the best way of developing them. We hope that a policy will be adopted in regard to preference.

It is submitted that the fundamental principle underlying the framing of our Canadian Customs tariff, and the granting of preferences, is bargaining. That was the principle underlying our negotiations with France in the new Franco-Canadian Convention. Canada went to France and bargained. We said to France—"Will you give us so and so in return for so and so?" After bargaining we came to an agreement. The same method was followed in negotiating the trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indies. This is proper business procedure, based on the right principle. Exactly the same principle should now apply to the Canadian tariff preference to the United Kingdom, and a preference given to us by the United Kingdom should provide opportunities for the sale of Canadian manufacturers in the United Kingdom as well as for the sale of products in their natural or semi-finished condition.

On many articles, and generally speaking, the Canadian tariff is so low on account of successive reductions tht a preference based on these low rates does not offer much attraction to countries with which we try to bargain. The average rate of duty imposed on dutiable goods is now 24%. The average rate on both dutiable and free goods is 16%. The first step in our policy should be to increase the Customs tariff of Canada, particularly on finished products. Having made this increase, we would then be in a position to approach the United Kingdom, for example, with an offer of a substantial preference if the United Kingdom would give a compensat-

ing trade return to Canada. To illustrate, let us take an article on which the general Canadian tariff is now 18%. Against the United Kingdom the preferential duty on this article would be 12%.

If we would increase the general tariff on this article from 18 to 36% we could then give a preference of 50% instead of 33⅓ per cent. to the United Kingdom making the British perferential rate 18%. The Canadian competing industry would be in a better position than it is in now because it would have 18 per cent. protection instead of 12 per cent. The principle difference would be that British goods coming in at 18% would displace some of the American goods coming in at 36%. This example shows that the basis of a successful preferential tariff policy is a general tariff which is high enough to make the bargaining preferences worth something. Otherwise there is little basis for bargaining.

Since the War we have been pursuing a suicidal policy. We have been reducing our tariff while other countries have been increasing theirs. Thus we have been enabling them to sell us more while they were making arrangements to buy less from us. The time has come when we should reverse our policy. Instead of lowering our tariff we should raise it. Having raised it we should then proceed to bargain with other countries, offering preferences for prefcrences. What will the result be of this policy? First, we shall be in a position to bargain effectively. We shall have something to offer and we can ask something in return. Second, it will increase east and west trade within Canada, which is necessary for our national development. Third, it will be the salvation of our railways. What these railways must have is more traffic moving east and west. Fourth, it will develop our national ports both on the Atlantic and the Pacific and co-ordinate our Merchant Marine with our transportation system. Fifth, it will increase the national revenue. Sixth, it will give relief to Canadian producers and shippers, especially those in the Prairie Provinces, whose chief need is lower freight rates on their products over the long haul necessary to get them to market, and seventh, it will increase the population of Canada, extend the buying capacity of that population, and thus provide a constant home market for the products of Canadian farmers and other producers, which will not be suddenly taken away by the adverse legislation of other countries.

The Immigration Problems. Since 1851 the population of Canada has doubled twice, once in each thirty year period. There are two chief reasons why the increase has not been greater. The first is connected with the customs tariff. The Government is increasing its efforts to get desirable immigrants from Great Britain. In the midst of these efforts it reduces the duties on goods coming into Canada from Great Britain, thus encouraging British workmen to stay in Great Britain and make goods to send to Canada. We are trying to get immigrants from the United States, but remain passive towards the increase of their tariff against us, although it encourages their citizens to stay at home and make goods to sell us and also

entices our people to the United States to help make these goods. One policy neutralizes the other.

If we had an adequate tariff, goods now imported in the finished state would be made in Canada, and people from Great Britain and the United States would come voluntarily to this country in order to take advantage of the opportunities for employment in industry and business. Prospective agricultural immigrants know that it is difficult to make a living from farming remote from large centres of population. They need adequate and permanent markets. Their problem is familiar to others. We have sufficient industrial plants now to manufacture for a much larger population. The transportation system could serve millions more people with little extra expense. The retail merchants could supply double their present number of customers without any inconvenience. What Canada needs very badly is more population of the right sort. Capital and labour follow opportunity for investment or employment, and a proper tariff by developing the country, provides both.

The second reason for the slow growth in population is the opposition of organized labour, and its policy of keeping out immigrants, especially those having skilled trades, in order to maintain wages in Canada at higher levels. It is obvious that such a policy is bad for the country as a whole and bad for labour too, because every immigrant is not only a producer but he is also a consumer, requiring food, clothing, houses, transportation and other things produced by labour. More immigration means more consumers; more consumers mean more work. Why then should Canadian wage earners be afraid of immigration?

Transportation Conditions. There is a serious transportation problem connected with the customs tariff. We need not detail the difficulties of our railways. They are well-known. We need not dwell on the necessity of their securing more revenue through increased traffic. That is admitted. What will be the situation facing these railways if present trade tendencies continue? European goods, carried by low ocean rates resulting from the existing surplus of shipping, are forcing their way inland from both our Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Goods imported from the United States give our Canadian railways the minimum freight haul. This freight displaces freight which otherwise would travel east and west over Canadian transcontinental lines and also freight which should land at Canadian ports.

These conditions, both in regard to importation from Europe and the United States, have a far-reaching effect on Canadian railways, which, lacking sufficient freight, cannot reduce their rates and pay operating costs. And, remember that the most profitable and constant freight is obtained from the transportation of raw materials to the factories and of the finished products from the factories. Problems of tariff, transportation and immigration are interwoven and a common solution must be found for them. Outside influences have too great a measure of control over Canadian railway freight rates. Our rates have been forced up step by step in the same per-

centage as United States rates since 1916, chiefly through wage increases secured by political pressure brought to bear on the United States Government by the International Railway Unions whose headquarters are in the United States. The Canadian members of these Unions immediately asked for and received similar increases, with the result that heavy increases where made in the freight rates. Although some reductions have been made both in rates and wages, the cost of operation of the railways in Canada is still very high as compared with 1916, before these successive increases in wages began. This is illustrated by the following figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—

Year	No. of Railway Employees	Total Wages
1916	140,158	$100,362,391
1920	183,170	282,630,394
1922	153,887	217,864,428

The same statistics show how the increased wages increased the cost of freight and passenger traffic:—

Year	Tons Handled	Freight Revenue	Passenger Revenue	Passengers Carried
1916	109,659,098	$184,236,331	$53,157,701	49,027,671
1920	127,429,154	343,807,352	103,428,206	51,318,422
1922	102,192,026	313,606,974	78,690,835	43,175,081

If high freight and passenger rates and the wages which cause them created a heavy burden for the United States, a country with about the same area but with twelve times the population and many times the wealth of Canada, how much more serious was the burden for Canadians? We should be considering the possibility of securing decreases in the cost of transportation, irrespective of what is done in other countries.

Educational Conditions. While manufacturers do not claim to be specialists on education, they are interested in educational problems as tax payers and as employers. Everyone agrees that democratic government depends for its existence on an intelligent electorate. The danger of entrusting government to the representatives of illiterate voters is too obvious to require further comment. For many years, we have all been agreed on that point, and the provinces, which have full charge of educational matters, provide entirely free education in the public or elementary schools, free or partly free in the secondary or high schools and in the universities. Granting that a good education is desirable for everyone, would it not be well to examine what is meant by a good education? Many have expressed the opinion that the educational system of Canada, as a whole, tends towards over crowding the professional and clerical occupations at the expense of farming and the technical trades. Conditions indicate that these criticisms are well founded. There are in Canada twenty-three universities, surely an excessive number for a population of nine millions; yet the secondary schools are overflowing and their graduates are crowding into the universities which have not sufficient teaching staff or accommodation to receive them. These twenty-three universities annually graduate hundreds of

lawyers, doctors, teachers, clergymen, and engineers, in addition to others who have taken only a general academic training. Can our population absorb them?

Are Canadian parents making sacrifices and is the country being heavily taxed to provide university training for hundreds who will have to go to the United States to make a living? The farmers complain that sufficient attention is not given to agricultural education and training. We agree with them. We know that sufficient attention is not given to technical education and to scientific and industrial research. Manufacturers are short of skilled workmen. The apprenticeship system which produced highly skilled craftsmen, has almost disappeared. The factory system and the technical school are replacing it, but the demand for competent workmen is not fully supplied. We are tempted to ask if some of these twenty-three Canadian universities could be changed into agricultural colleges and technical schools?

Although there is a shortage of highly skilled workmen in Canada, particularly in the building trades, labour conditions are becoming more satisfactory. There is little unemployment, which is a most gratifying condition. The "Red" element has been gradually disappearing, and is no longer a very serious factor. This illustrates the effect of world currents of thought. The excitement of the great Russian experiment on communistic lines spread to other countries, including Canada. The tragic failure of that experiment has provided the counter-acting influence. It resulted in the death of millions of helpless people; it destroyed the industries of Russia, it paralyzed the railways of Russia, it brought the whole people to a state of starvation. It was a terrible price to pay for the knowledge that the principles on which it was organized, and the methods used in carrying it out, were wrong, but it may serve its purpose if it recalls the world to sound ideas. Still a great deal of damage was done by these false ideas while they lasted and while Canada suffered much less than most other countries, the price had to be paid.

The Record of Business Failures. It may be asked, if some of our chief national problems are not being dealt with properly what are the results and how are these results evident. The reply is furnished by the statistics of commercial failures. The extent to which business men are becoming bankrupt is a fair indication of conditions. Let us compare the statistics for the year the War opened, two war years and three post-war years. According to Dun's the failures have been as follows in recent years:—

	Commercial		Industrial	
Year	Number	Liabilities	Number	Liabilities
1922	3,695	$78,068,959	857	$39,080,791
1921	2,451	73,299,111	559	33,976,790
1920	1,078	26,494,301	255	15,871,216
1919	755	16,256,259	213	10,234,477
1918	873	14,502,477	232	8,248,807
1914	2,898	35,045,095	614	11,063,191

The records for the first four months of 1923, as compared with the same periods of the other years, show only a slight improvement.

It must be recognized, however, that part of the failures represent those who entered commerce, or manufacturing during the war boom, probably without sufficient experience or capital. With this reservation, these failures partially tell the story of what business men have experienced. They do not tell of the profits of years that were swept away or the efforts and sacrifices of those who managed to avoid bankruptcy during the trying period of the last two years.

Thoughts of the Future. Are these remarks to be interpreted as expressions of pessimism? Do manufacturers entertain doubts as to the future of Canada? Most emphaticaly—No. The only pessimism we feel is the apprehension that wrong instead of right policies will be followed. In comparison with many other countries Canada is in a strong position. The currency is not depreciated. The bank deposits indicate the thrift of the people. The banking system is sound and conservative. Trade is reviving.

What is the explanation? It lies chiefly in the wealth of the natural resources and the buoyant and indomitable character of the people. Canada, like a robust youth, is violating the laws of nature, and escaping some of the consequences. If to the national character and the national resources were added the selection and maintenance of sound national policies—what a combination that would be?

It would move mountains.

In spite of all drawbacks, both international and internal, that Canadian exporters have had to face, Canada now stands in fourth place in the world in regard to the actual volume of exports, and in second place in the proportion per capita of exported products. Canada is now exporting to ninety countries; her exports for the fiscal year 1923 amounted to $945,295,837 as compared with $753,-927,009 in 1922. According to the latest government statistics, manufactured it is estimated that about 48 per cent. of the total exports, but, in view of the fact that these government classifications omit certain semi-manufactured articles, it is estimated that about 48 per cent. of the total exports consist of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. The principal increases in exports were to the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient. A noticeable increase is observed in the export of manufactured goods from the Province of British Columbia, and the development of Vancouver as an ocean port during the past year has been remarkable.

Manufacturers are taking a keen interest in the problems of export trade; a number of our members have made extended visits to foreign countries seeking trade during the past year; our Export Clubs are giving an excellent opportunity for the study of foreign trade. The Canadian Trade Commissioner service has shown great development; the commissioners are doing wonderful work in extending Canada's trade; and the Department of Trade and Commerce deserves the gratitude of exporters for the assistance given. That Canadian exporters have done so well is remarkable. Perhaps

this success is partly due to desperation, for desperate men perform great achievements. But it is discouraging to men out in the firing line, trying to sell their products in many countries, to have their base, or home market, entered by foreign competitors.

If sound policies are followed and all sections of the people unite in national effort the future development of the country is unlimited. Canada has most of the elements of greatness. First, should be placed the character of her people. That is the corner stone on which to build. Second, comes material prosperity. We have the essentials of that condition; fertile lands, minerals, power, transportation and skill. Mining in Canada is now practically a manufacturing operation, as it is conducted on a large scale and requires a great deal of capital. The value of the products of the mines in 1920 was $219,775,080, nearly double the amount necessary to pay interest on the National debt, and leading geologists and engineers believe that we have only scratched the surface.

The report of the Twelth International Geological Conference stated that Canadian coal reserves were one-sixth of the entire coal reserves of the world, and sixty per cent. greater than the estimated total coal reserves of all Europe. A recent report of the Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior says that "The known water powers of the Dominion would permit of a turbine installation of 41,700,000 horse power." And further that "These figures are in reality the minimum water power possibilities of the Dominion." The report points out that only seven per cent. of this estimated total is now utilized. Althought some Canadians do not appear to have faith in their country their fears are not shared by the investors of other countries. Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, estimated capital investment in Canada in 1914 as follows.

British	$2,700,000,000
United States	$ 750,000,000
Other countries	$ 150,000,000

Mr. Harvey E. Fiske, of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, writing in the *Annals* dated May, 1923, in agreeing with Mr. Coats' estimate, comments as follows:—"The United States would now appear to have invested in Canada, in round figures, two and a half billion dollars, or almost as much as the British investment, while other foreign countries may still have a small amount invested. This would give as the total investment of foreign and British capital, as of January 1923, in Canadian government, provincial, municipal and corporate securities, properties and enterprises, about five and a quarter billion dollars. The investment of American capital since 1915 has been very large and this has been especially true since the Armistice. The two and a half billion dollars or thereabouts which the United States now is lending to Canada may be roughly allocated, about $1,200,000,000 invested in bonds and the remainder invested directly or indirectly (through holdings of shares in stock companies) in farms, in mortgages on real estate, in industrial enterprises, in banking, in small business undertakings and in private loans."

Let us encourage the investment of capital from abroad. British capital, in millions of pounds, is now available. United States funds are seeking investment. When this capital comes, let it be treated fairly, given a just return and reasonable assurance of safety. In conclusion, Canada, in common with other countries, has passed through great trials. They are not over, though the crisis is past. The chief remaining obstacles to recovery and progress can be removed by the adoption of sound policies; by the avoidance of dissension, geographical or occupational; and by the sympathetic co-operation of all Canadians in the inspiring task of developing their country along broad national lines.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Executive Committee — J. R. Shaw, Chairman

The total revenue of the Association for the year amounted to $215,129.21. the cost of operation was $196,503.28, leaving a surplus of $18,625.93. During the past four years your Committee has had to provide additional revenue neeessary to give service to an unusually large number of new members, as follows: during the year ending April 30th, 1920, 637; during the year ending April 30th, 1921, 447; during the year ending April 30th, 1922, 452; and during the year ending April 30th, 1923, 439; making a total of 1,975 new members in four years. The The administrative side of the Association's activities has increased, not only as a result of the growth of membership but also on account of the establishment of Divisions and the enlargement of their activities. In addition to the Head Office at Toronto the Association maintains Divisional Offices with the necessary staff in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Amherst. Branch offices and staffs are also maintained in Victoria, Hamilton and Quebec. For four years an office has been maintained at Ottawa. The permanent staff necessary to do the work in all these offices now numbers 59, with 5 additional part-time employees.

The reports of Divisional Secretaries show that approximately 450 meetings on the part of 70 groups were held throughout the year, and the reports of these meetings indicate that highly beneficial results are being obtained along the lines of factory cost production, standardization, chemical and general research work, markets for raw and semi-finished materials, uniform trade terms and phrases credit information, insurance, co-operative advertising and trade promotion, welfare of employees, and legislative matters generally pertaining to taxes, tariffs, transportation and the like. As it is difficult for the majority of our members to visit either the Head, Ottawa, Divisional or Branch offices, the service of the Association must be carried to them chiefly by circular, and your Committee has spared no effort or necessary expense to maintain the circular service efficiently. The following list indicates some of the more important circulars issued during the year:—

Depreciated Currency.
Taxation—Unlicensed Insurance.
Amendments to By-Laws.
Overseas Exhibition.
1922 Federal Taxation Changes.
1922 "Produced-in-Canada" Campaign.
Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London.
Reorganization of Insurance Department.
The Income War Tax Act, 1917, and Amendments.
Suggested Changes in Sales Tax.
The Bank Act of Canada
Trade Acceptances *vs.* Open Accounts.
Decennial Revision of the Bank Act.
Steamship Service Between Canadian Atlantic and Pacific Coast Ports
Telegraph Companies' Liability.
Stamp Tax on Receipts.
Coal Situation.
S. S. Service Between Canadian Atlantic Ports and Pacific Coast Ports via Panama Canal (No. 2.)

Amended Form of Oaths and Certificates on Customs Entries and Customs Invoices.
Marking of Country of Origin on Imported Goods.
Parliamentary Legislation, 1922.
Bankruptcy Act.
Bill No. 54—The Combines Investigation Act, 1923.
Japan—Proposed Trip to.
Budget, Dominion Government, 1923
Car Shortage.

Tariff Committee — Joseph Picard, Chairman

The introduction of the Sales Tax in May, 1920, considerably increased the work of your Committee, especially as each succeeding budget speech of the Finance Minister made extensive changes in the law governing the administration of the tax. No question in recent years has caused so much discussion at meetings of the Association as the sales tax and many different views have been considered and your Committee has tried to reconcile these views as far as possible in the interests of manufacturers as a whole. Since the introduction of the tax the changes have followed along two principal lines; first, an increase in the rates and second a decrease in the number of articles on which the tax is applied through extensions of the exemption list. This year's Budget introduced further changes. Since the introduction of the tax it has been collected from both manufacturers and wholesalers. Now it is proposed that it shall be collected only from certain manufacturers. x x x Since the announcement of the Budget the Department has been co-operating with groups of members for the purpose of clarifying the administrative regulations which will go into effect on August 1st next.

Your Committee, as part of the Special Committee on Taxation, has given a considerable amount of attention during the last three months to the question of taxation. All the members were circularized and a number of meetings held in various parts of Canada, and your Committee assisted in preparing and approved all the resolutions on taxation which were presented to the Government by a deputation representing retail and wholesale merchants and manufacturers, in Ottawa on January 25th. In his Budget speech (1923) the Finance Minister granted the following requests made by the deputation:—

1. All purchases by or on behalf of the Dominion Government or any departments thereof, including the Canadian National Railways, are to be subject to regular sales tax rates; also all purchases by public utilities, railways or other business enterprises operated by Provincial Governments.

2. Repeal of special excise taxes on confectionery and soft drinks.

3. Reduction of stamp taxes.

The new United States Tariff Act, providing higher protection than any previous tariff in the history of the United States, became law on September 22nd last. This new tariff practically excludes Canadian manufactured products from the United States markets. It also places a heavy handicap on the exportation of Canadian agricultural products to the United States. On the other hand, the Canadian tariff facilitates the importation of United States products and consequently the balance of trade is heavily against Canada. Your Committee believes that this is an abnormal and unsound condition. The Canadian tariff against the United States on finished goods should be raised to a point where it will properly safeguard Canadian agriculture and industry and balance the trade between the two countries.

Membership Committee — B. W. Coghlin, Chairman

The membership of the Association on April 30th this year stood at 4,288. The following is a summary of the applications for and resignations from membership during the year:—

Division	Applications	Resignations
Ontario	219	174
Quebec	117	98
Prairie	58	111
Maritime	20	21
British Columbia	25	19
Totals	439	423

The following analysis of the reasons given for the resigning membership in the Association indicates that business conditions are almost entirely responsible for these resignations:—

Out of business, in liquidation or not now eligible for membership	155
Amalgamations	23
Business conditions, chiefly financial	56
Arrears	119
Additional representatives, where representatives have left companies or memberships not required	70
Total	423

Transportation Committee — W. S. Campbell, Chairman

Freight Classification. A number of applications have been dealt with by the Department on behalf of interested members and satisfactory adjustments obtained. The changes will be published in Classification No. 17, which it is expected will take effect January 1st, 1924. The Special Classification Committee composed of three representatives from railway companies and three representtives from shippers' organizations, viz.,

G. C. Ransom, Chairman, C.F.A., Montreal, (Chairman.)

W. B. Lanigan, G.F.T.M., C.P.R., Montreal.

F. J. Watson, F.T.M., C.N.R., Montreal.

T. Marshall, Toronto Board of Trade, Toronto.

J. K. Smith, Montreal Board of Trade, Montreal.

S. B. Brown, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.

has practically concluded its work in connection with Proposed Classification 17. Since February, 1921, there have been 36 meetings, totaling 98 days. Shippers representatives to the number of 475 have attended the different meetings representing groups of several thousand actual shippers. There are approximately 12,000 items contained in Proposed Classification 17 and every one of these has been dealt with by the Committee.

The Committee expects to meet shortly the Special Committee in the West which has been dealing with the same subject and on which the Association is also represented. As the Committee in the West has been receiving the minutes of the Committee in the East and has considered a great number of the items it is understood that very few matters will be outstanding for consideration when the two committees meet. The Department has carried on the organization work of bringing various members before the Committee and assisting in the preparation of any material presented. Practically all the lists mentioned above were arranged in comparative form showing the proposed changes in detail and sent to members who later attended meetings for the purpose of arranging for presentation of any objections to the Committee. It is a pleasure to advise that acknowledgement has been received in numerous cases as to the assistance given by the Department in connection with this question.

The position of the Association in connection with the whole question of freight rates was approved by the Executive Council on December 16, 1920, on the adoption of the following recommendation of your committee. "Your Committee is of the opinion that so far as the Association as a whole is concerned it can only act in an advisory capacity, assisting members wherever they are located in securing information for the purpose of showing what are reasonable rates." In accordance with this position the Department has supplied our members in the various divisions with all information that they have requested including the preparation of extensive rate comparisons and other material.

Commercial Intelligence — L. L. McMurray, Chairman

The year's work of the Commercial Intelligence Committee has been marked by the development of a number of educative features particularly in the Export Service. Numerous authorities seem now to be in agreement that the development of Export Trade is peculiarly fitting at this stage of Canada's economic life

and the progress already made, particularly in manufactured goods which now represent forty-two per cent. of Canada's total exports combined with the fact that Canada's export trade for the year ending March 31st, 1923, surpassed that of the previous by over $190,000,000 is a hopeful augury for the future. Outstanding among the features this year were the organization of special short courses in Export Trade at the University of Toronto, McGill and L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. These courses were designed to assist managers and their assistants in getting a broader view of the important work that they carry on, and the success of the courses, coupled with the demand for information about them from other quarters in Canada, is an indication of the useful purpose they served. Although the real test of their success was the constant attendance of those who registered, mainly men from the exoprt departments of members of the Association, a debt of gratitude is owed to the Universities and to the Department of Trade and Commerce for the painstaking and unselfish work of many members of their staffs and to a number of bankers, manufacturers and business men who devoted their time and ability to the service of the classes in preparing and delivering valuable addresses on phases of export trade in which they were specialists.

Summary of Association Activities in 1922. Investigations as to the advisability of adopting a national production mark; the preparation of a statement showing the comparative financal conditions of the United Kingdom, United States, France, Germany, Australia, New Zealand and Canada for use in connection with taxation proposals; editorial work on the Canadian Trade Index; replies to a wide variety of trade enquiries; collection of statistics and reports leading to the establishment of new industries; examination of credit schemes and proposals for a new International Exhibition.

A new edition of the Canadian Trade Index has just been published and is in the course of distribution to members of the Association. Approximately 1,200 new headings have been added to this edition, many representing new and unique Canadian developments in manufacturing firms, the total now reaching ten thousand and five hundred. This year's circulation will reach 8,500 copies. The foreign distribution which will amount to a considerable proportion of the total issue will be handled in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

To members engaged in overseas trade, the Department has been able to furnish an increasing number of commercial reports on firms outside of Canada and the United States. During the year reports were secured for over 150 members on concerns in 25 countries. The total number of translations for the year 1922-23 was 2,260 showing an increase over last year of 446. Letters have come from all parts of Central and South America, from most of the European countries, from Egypt, Russia and China, the greatest number coming from the Americas and France.

Preparation and circulation of information relative to export opportunities for Canadian products; suggestions to visiting agents as to representation of Canadian manufacturers; co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Universities in the inauguration of courses in export trade; executive work in connection with Export Clubs and export development meetings; collection of particulars as to conditions under which Canadian firms might be eligible to hold contracts with the Admiralty; assistance to Canadian Trade Commissioners visiting Canada; Shanghai Sales Exhibit; British West Indies Trade development; Pan-Pacific Conference; work in connection with French and Spanish Trade Agreement; French Train; British Empire Exhibition; confidential agreement regarding receipt of business information from Russia through authoritative channels.

During the last year a vigorous effort has been made to follow up the work of the delegation of Canadian manufacturers and business men who visited the British West Indies in the Spring of 1922. Throughout the South the delegation found rather a general feeling that Canada was not buying enough from them, and also a keenness that we should buy more West Indian products direct. Since returning the members have been interesting Canadian importers in the problems of growers and shippers of tropical and semi-tropical produce grown in the British Colonies in and around the Atlantic and the Caribbean, and Mr. W. S. Fisher, ex-President of the Association, is the active head of a Sub-Committee on West Indian affairs,

which has been responsible for holding a series of informal conferences in Toronto, Montreal and St. John, to review the present commercial relations existing between Canada and the British West Indies and to consider how they may be improved.

In each of the centres mentioned sub-committees are continuing the work of assisting in the introduction of West Indian products. Descriptive articles from Canadian papers, dealing with the plans and suggestions arrived at in the meetings have been forwarded to various West Indian companies, officials and business organizations who participated in the reception accorded to the manufacturers' delegation, together with covering letters expressing our good will, and the willingness of importers, wholesale grocery and fruit sections of the Board of Trade in different cities and the Committees of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to co-operate in every way possible.

Export Trade Efforts. An important development during the past year has been the establishing of Short Courses in Export Trade at the University of Toronto, McGill University and L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. The courses were arranged by the Universities at the request and in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The purpose of the courses was to bring out the weak and strong points of the men who were handling the export business, to let them examine themselves in the light of economic laws and to put at their disposal methods of sizing up commercial conditions and prospects in various countries. Lectures were given by University Professors on "The Theory of Money," "International Trade," "Economic and Commercial Geography," "Transportation," and "Trade Currents and Cycles," while Trade Commissioners, leading export men and managers of foreign departments of Canadian Banks gave the benefit of their experience and discussed the more practical questions of Foreign Markets, Representation, Financing, Foreign Advertising, Documentation and Packing. From the point of view of both attendance and benefit received, the courses were a success. There were over 80 registrations in Toronto, all export men, and 180 in Montreal, including some regular McGill students.

The Canadian Export Club of Toronto, which is under the auspices of the Export Service of this Department, has held six meetings and is proving a benefit to export managers of Toronto and Hamilton District and Canadian export trade in general. Several of its members rendered valuable help in connection with establishing and carrying out the Courses in Export Trade, and through its meetings exporters have been able to acquire considerable information not only in regard to the principles and details of foreign trade, but also concerning recent developments in foreign markets. It is noteworthy that at the present time four members of the organization are on extended business trips to China, Japan, India, Australia and New Zealand, one is in the United Kingdom and two in South America.

Your Committee has endeavored to press home the importance of this great Imperial Exhibition to be held in Wembley Park near London, from April 20th to October 31st, 1924. It is understood that a Government Committee will be in charge of this proposal and your Committee stands ready to offer any assistance in its power.

Legislation Committee — J. C. MacFarlane, Chairman

Your Legislation Committee has pleasure in submitting its report on the work of the past year, in the hope that the results secured will prove beneficial. Anticipating the decennial revision of the Bank Act in the present session of Parliament, your Legislation Committee, on 29th November last, issued a general circular to all our members, inviting an expression of their views upon the Bank Act with special reference to their experience of the operation of Section 88, and on 31st March, issued a further general circular, explaining the provisions of the amending bill, recently under consideration by the Banking and Commerce Committee of Parliament.

The conclusions evidently to be deduced from the replies received were: (1) general satisfaction with the present Bank Act as it affects the manufacturers;

and (2) no apparent desire for any material revision or change, so far as industrial interests are concerned. The attention of your Legislation Committee was, however, directed to many complaints received through the Montreal Branch, and otherwise, as to the manner in which the Bankruptcy Act was working out, especially in the Province of Quebec. After careful investigation your Committee found that the cause of complaint lay not in the law itself so much as in the manner of administration, due mainly to the appointment by the Government of too many "authorized trustees," some of whom did not possess the necessary qualifications, nor the facilities for efficiently performing the duties.

After a series of meetings in Toronto a largely attended Conference of representatives of commercial organizations was convened by your committee in Montreal on 18th January last, when a permanent Standing Committee was named from the meeting, sufficiently comprehensive to supervise the proposed changes in the Act, as well as desirable amendments from year to year, as they arose. This Committee is composed of representatives of the C. M. A., Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, Retail Merchants' Association, Wholesale Grocers' Association, Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association, Authorized Trustees, &c., with authority to add further representatives from other organizations within their discretion, J. C. Macfarlane, chairman of your Legislation Committee being chairman of the committee, and H. Macdonald, legal secretary of the Association, secretary of the committee.

The chairman and secretary attended a conference with the Department of Justice in Ottawa on 23rd March, and discussed in detail the proposed amendments prepared by the joint committee. On 27th April, a bill was introduced by the Minister of Justice , the purpose of which is to abolish the system of authorized trustees and to adopt the English system of administration of insolvent estates by trustees selected by the creditors. Voluntary assignments are to be made to the creditors at large in the office of the official receiver who will be chosen from among legal officers. The receiver shall appoint a custodian who shall have charge of the assets of the insolvent until the creditors have appointed a trustee. In the case of compulsory assignments, the appointment of a custodian will be made by the courts. The joint committee discussed the effect of these amendments after which your Legislation Committee submitted its views to the Minister of Justice. It is confidently expected that the proposed amendments will effect a more economical and efficient administration of insolvent estates.

Federal Income Tax Law. The Federal Income Tax Law was amended in the 1922 session in some minor respects, but in general, the law remained unchanged. The chief amendments were: (1) Exemption in respect of each child under eighteen years of age, who is dependent on the taxpayer for support, raised from $200 to $300; (2) Exemption of trade or business travelling expenses; (3) Exemptions in respect of the following dependent persons; (a) a parent or grandchild; (b) a daughter or sister; (c) a son or brother under 21 years of age or incapable of self-support.

In 1921, the Special Committee of the Association, in co-operation with other organizations, investigated the problems of taxation, not only in Canada, but also in the United States, Great Britain, France and other countries, and submitted joint recommendations to the Dominion Government. Similar recommendations were made last year. This committee having been revived to consider present conditions, with a view to making renewed recommendations to the Dominion government thereon, convened on November 1st, and your Legislation Committee submitted the following memorandum of recommendations, which were incorporated in resolutions officially submitted to the Government on 25th January 1923: (a) That the normal tax of 10½ per cent. on income of corporations exceeding $2,000 be reduced to the present normal rate on persons, namely: 4 per cent. on incomes up to $6,000, and 8 per cent. on incomes exceeding that figure; (b) that net loss resulting from any trade or business carried on by the taxpayer for any taxable year, be a deduction from the taxpayer's net income for the succeeding year, and that any unabsorbed balance be a deduction from the net income for the next succeeding year; (c) that the rate of surtax on personal incomes be reduced; (d) that income tax payable to other taxing authorities be declared an "expense of doing business" and allowed as such; (e) that contributions or gifts

made within the taxable year, to or for the use of hospitals, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals (no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private individual) to an amount which in all cases combined, does not exceed 15 per centum of the taxpayer's net income, be a deduction from taxable income; (f) that life insurance premiums be a deduction from personal taxable income; (g) that the method of computing the tax be simplified.

Other matters dealt with by this Committee were: The Combines Investigation Act; The Business Profits Tax; Uniformity of Commercial Law; The Canadian Tax Conference at Toronto; The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Patents and Copyrights; Immigration and Minimum Wage legislation; Workmen's Compensation Boards and other Legislation in the Different Provinces. All the Parliamentary bills Federal and Provincial, over 900 in all, also orders-in-council and other technical documents were examined by the departments—some of the subjects being reviewed by the legal secretary in *Industrial Canada* for the information of our members, as well as being the subject of extensive correspondence with manufacturers and others.

In some cases also, disputes regarding business transactions between members were arbitrated by the legal secretary, to the satisfaction of all parties, thus saving law costs and litigation. The members should feel free, at all times, to call on the Association's legal department, regarding all matters of doubt or difficulty. Your Legislation Committee thinks that the powers of arbitration provided by the constitution and by-laws of the Association might, with advantage, be more generally used by our members. In addition to keeping in touch with legislative activities throughout the Dominion, and endeavoring to protect the interests of manufacturers in the broadest spheres, the department over which your committee presides, has enjoyed a year of greatly increased activity, in advising members in the special branches of commercial law, taxation and other problems, to which it has been devoted.

Industrial Relations — W. C. Coulter, Chairman

Labour Conditions. The labour situation during the past year has been one of comparative tranquility. With the exception of strikes in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia and Alberta—largely out of sympathy with the great coal strike in the United States—there have been no serious labour disturbances in any part of the country. This has no doubt been largely due to the fact that industry has been going through a period of depression and that there has been wide-spread unemployment.

It is this wide-spread unemployment, as a matter of fact, that was in many ways the outstanding feature of the past year. In the early months of the year it reached rather alarming proportions, as many as 200,000 men being out of work for some weeks. With the coming of spring, however, the situation rapidly improved and by the autumn the number of unemployed was negligible. Though to a certain extent the improvement was seasonal, it also argued revival in certain key industries such as steel and rubber. There was also the important fact that in the early summer a sudden boom started in the United States and considerable number of Canadian workmen began to migrate to the large American manufacturing centres. This movement continued throughout the autumn and winter and still goes on, though at a reduced rate. Last August and September it at least served the useful purpose of relieving Canada of unemployment, but now, with industry reviving and immigration still more or less negligible, we can ill-afford to lose the highly-skilled artisans who form the largest percentage of the emigrants to the United States.

Not the least noteworthy feature of the unemployment situation—which was probably as serious as any Canada has experienced—was the fact that the storm was weathered without any need arising of a state unemployment insurance scheme similar to what was considered necessary in England. Not even organized labour, as a matter of fact, made any serious demand for such a scheme though unemployment insurance is and has for some time been, one of the planks in the official platform. The fact seems to be that whatever may or may not be

necessary in a country like England, a young, undeveloped country like Canada can and should get on without any such burdensome scheme as state unemployment insurance.

Education Committee — W. H. Miner, Chairman

The last Annual Meeting requested your Committee to deal with the question of scientific and industrial research. As scientific and industrial research has been carried on for some years in Canada, your Committee thought it would be advisable to arrange a conference which would survey what had been done and provide an opportunity for suggestions as to what might be done in the future.

Accordingly, a recommendation to this effect was submitted to the Executive Committee which approved it, voted funds, and passed it on to the Executive Council which also endorsed it.

The Conference was held in Ottawa on February 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1923 and was the largest and most representative which had ever assembled to deal with this subject. Among those present were:—The Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Senator, The Hon. Sir George Foster, Ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Ex-Minister of Trade and Commerce; Sir Clifford Sifton, Ex-Minister of the Interior and Ex-Chairman of the Commission of Conservation; a number of members of Parliament and representatives of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Dominion Government Departments, the principal Universities and Colleges, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, The Lignite Utilization Board of Canada, The Biological Board of Canada, the Canadian Fisheries Association, the Canadian National Millers' Association, the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, the Rubber Association of Canada, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

In reporting on the Conference to the February meeting of the Executive Council your Committee said:—"A great deal of valuable information, presented by the above organizations and individuals has been recorded and your Committee recommends that the proceedings of the Conference be printed and distributed to our members and others who are interested in the extension of research work for the purpose of ascertaining their views as to what further action should be taken by the Association." This report was adopted by the Executive Council.

Copies of the report of the Conference were forwarded during the month of April to all those who attened the Conference; to all daily newspapers, leading agricultural journals, technical papers, export journals, insurance and financial papers, mining journals and sicentific magazines published in both French and English; to the members of the Senate, House of Commons and Provincial Cabinets; to the principal libraries in Canada; too all members of the Executive Council and to all members of the Education Committee. A summary of the Conference was also published in *Industrial Canada* for the information of the general membership.

Insurance Committee — Arthur Hewitt, Chairman

Change in Insurance Department. On July 24th, 1922, your committee issued Circular No. 363, announcing that Messrs. Willis, Faber & Company, Limited, who since the beginning of 1914 had acted as managers of the Insurance Department, had given notice of their wish to terminate the agreement between the Association and themselves, and that this notice had been accepted by the Association. The services rendered to the Association by Messrs. Willis, Faber & Company, Limited, had been found satisfactory in every particular. The circular also pointed out that the Executive Committee, when it became necessary to make new arrangements for the management of the Insurance Department, had engaged Mr. W. H. Slater as Manager of the Department. Members were reminded that the Department would continue to give advice without charge in regard to the

standing of companies, policy wordings, regulations and general information, and that the Department was also prepared to have plants inspected and to provide other expert services to individual firms at actual cost.

Fire Losses in Canada. It is regrettable to note that the year 1922 was the worst on record from the point of view of fire losses. Even the loss caused by the Northern Ontario conflagration in October formed only a comparatively small proportion of the whole, the total estimated fire waste, for the Dominion amounting to $43,745,005, excluding loss represented by the destruction of forests. The average loss ratio of Dominion licensed companies for the year was 69.9 per cent. as against a loss ratio of 59.8 per cent. in 1921, which was considered an unusually bad year. This means that out of every $100 collected in premiums during 1922 practically $70 was paid out in losses. The number of lives lost by fire in 1922 was 227 as compared with 224 in 1921 and 155 in 1920.

In making up the average loss ratio of 69.9 per cent., the various provinces contributed the following losses per $100 of premiums:—

Alberta	$70.00	Nova Scotia	68.60
British Columbia	43.60	Ontario	77.60
Manitoba	60.90	Prince Edward Island	100.40
New Brunswick	89.70	Quebec	76.20
Saskatchewan	51.50		

The number of fires in which the loss exceeded $10,000 was 480 as against 377 in 1921, 301 in 1920, and 288 in 1919.

During the past year the Insurance Department has given special service to members on 233 occasions, and has been consulted by about 200 members in all. The following table is an analysis of the various kinds of service given by the Department and the number of times each service was given during the year:—

Automatic Sprinkler Equipments	42	Insurance Law	7
Standing of Companies	50	Insurance Values	8
Rates	61	Building Construction	8
Policy Wordings	32	Marine Insurance	10
Inspection	26	Loss Adjustments	7
Insurance Taxation	13		

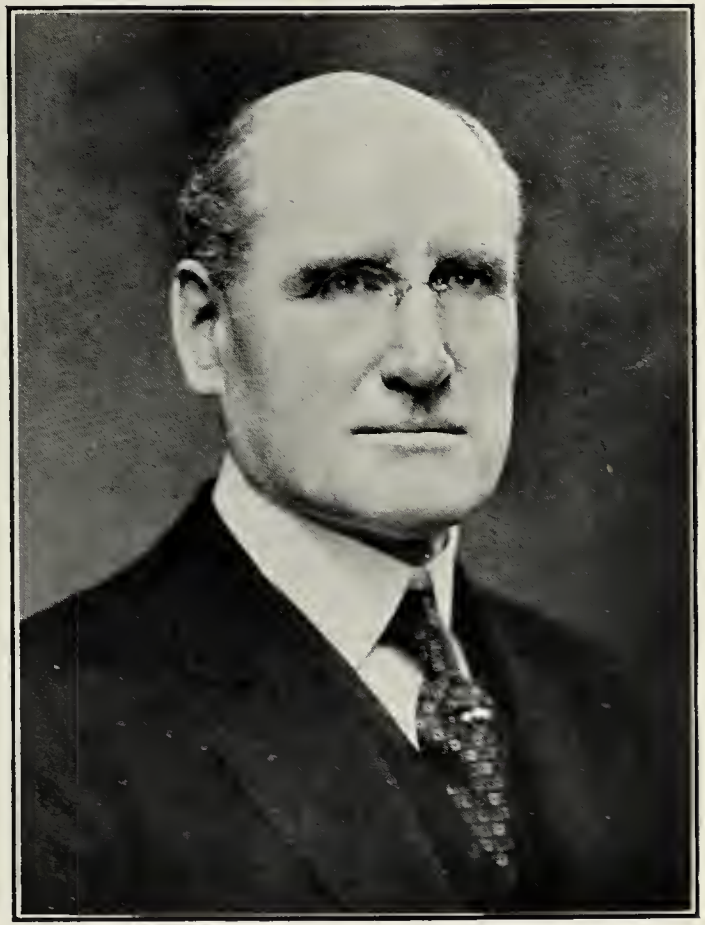
A GREAT CANADIAN INDUSTRY

HISTORY AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS CO., Limited

To mention the rubber industry is immediately to bring up the name "Dunlop," for that name, with the initials "J. B." preceding it, set the tire world in motion 35 years ago. J. B. Dunlop invented the pneumatic tire in Belfast, February, 1888, and his son, J. B. Dunlop, Jr., rode the first bicycle equipped with air-filled tires. As generally the case, this revolutionary idea was scoffed at by many. However, the inventor, who possessed a philosophic turn of mind, and a courageous heart, put every ounce of energy and enthusiasm into perfecting his invention. The ultimate result was that, after being thoroughly tested on racing tracks and roads, the new tire proved so successful in competition with the solid tire then in general use, that the Pneumatic Tyre Company was formed in Dublin, November, 1889, with J. B. Dunlop, Harvey Du Cros, R. J. Mecredy and others, as principals. Subsequently the firm's name was changed to the Dunlop Rubber Company. By 1892 the American trade had so developed that the Pneumatic Tyre Company decided to manufacture in the United States and, therefore, opened a branch at Belleville, N. J., under the firm title of American Dunlop Tire Company. Two years later a branch of the latter concern made its bow to the Canadian public at 36-38 Lombard Street, Toronto. On July 3rd, 1897, the famous Trademark, "Two Hands," was registered in Canada by the Canadian Branch of the American Dunlop Company. This Trademark has been in use in Canada ever since.

The year 1898 stands out as one of special note in the history of the Canadian Dunlop interests, because at that time E. B. Ryckman, then a rising Toronto barrister—now a K.C., and the present representative for East Toronto in the Dominion House of Commons—conceived the idea of developing the rubber industry in Canada under Canadian control. Despite the opposition of the American interests who held the minority stock in the English Dunlop subsidiary at Belleville, N. J., Mr. Ryckman—with the support of Warren Y. Soper of Ottawa, a leading industrial figure of that city, the late Senator George A. Cox, and the late Edward Gurney, both of Toronto—secured the Dunlop rights for North America by purchasing the English control in the New Jersey Company. Following the consummation of this deal, the American Dunlop Tire Company was sold to the Hartford Rubber Company (a constituent of the U. S. Rubber Company). Subsequently a Canadian flotation was made of the Dunlop Tire Company, Limited, Toronto, which issue met with such success that the preferred stock was over-subscribed ten times. The original officials, Warren Y. Soper, President;

WARREN Y. SOPER
President, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited.



E. B. RYCKMAN, K.C., M.P.
Vice-President, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited.

E. B. Ryckman, Vice-President, and John Westren, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, still retain their respective positions, while the Company has grown from a small plant with annual sales of $150,000 to a national organization with branches from coast to coast and with sales aggregating many millions each year.

In 1905 an enlarged manufacturing program was entered upon and a factory erected at Booth Avenue and Natalie St., Toronto, comprising a total floor space of 35,000 square feet. It was at this time that the name Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited, was adopted. In the years that followed, particularly 1912 and 1915, substantial additions were made to the plant and offices to accommodate the ever-increasing demand for the Company's products and to facilitate the widening area of distribution. As a matter of fact, in the year 1912 factory additions almost equalled the entire floor space of the previous seven years, while in 1915 further factory space and equipment were added to a degree just doubling the extent of additions made in 1912.

This was a period when demand for tires and the other rubber products was increasing rapidly; though the bicycle was to some extent losing its popularity as a pleasure vehicle, the automobile, which had practically first seen the light of day about 1903, was taking a tremendous hold on the Canadian public, and the prosperity of the time placed much money in circulation. The Dunlop Company had already opened branches at Montreal, Winnipeg and St. John, N. B., and gradually other branches were inaugurated at Vancouver, Calgary, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Halifax. With the increased use of automobiles came extensive improvements in tires and adaptations to meet the varying road conditions of the country. Therefore, the Traction Tread type of Automobile Tires, which had been introduced in Canada by Dunlop in 1911, became at this time an outstanding feature of the industry. In 1912 an Automobile equipped with a set of "Tractions" started on a path-finding tour and succeeded in blazing a trail from Halifax to Vancouver in 49 days, 41 of which the car was actually travelling. Three of the tires completed the trip without the necessity of pumping them up *en route* and the fourth went as far as Portage La Prairie without any mishap.

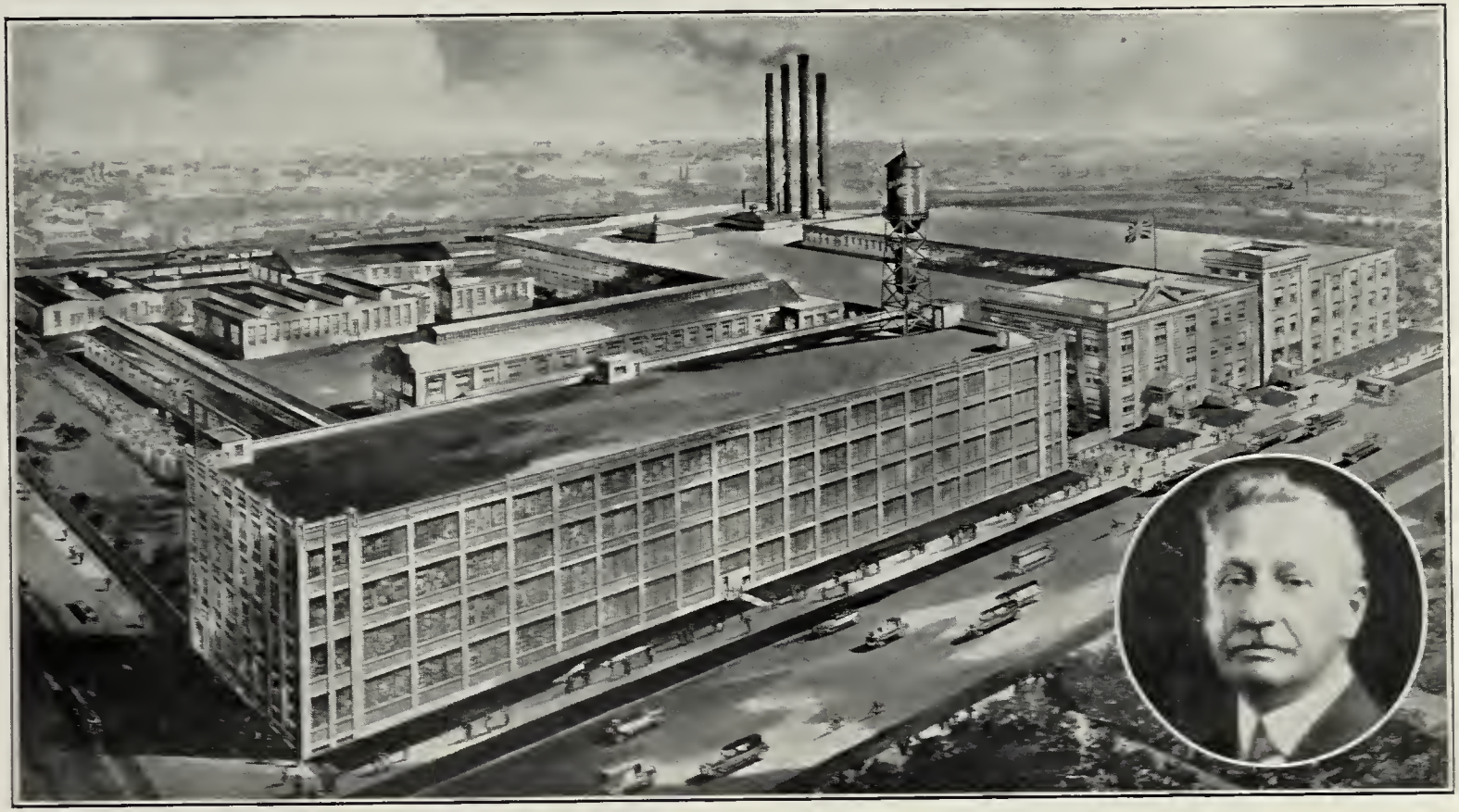
The Great War period found the Dunlop Company, like other concerns pretty much the world over, at the height of its activities. The necessity of tire equipment for the great fleets of motor vehicles on the various fronts, and the severe usage to which both were subjected, placed a demand on manufacturers that was previously unthought of; not only tires, both pneumatic and solid, but other rubber products were called for unceasingly; at the same time the personnel of the Company was being drained continually through enlistments for Overseas service. However, despite all obstacles, the result was an enormous increase in production.

A glance at the record of fighting men who had been employees of the Dunlop Company shows that the number who enlisted for active service was 310. Of these 19 paid the supreme sacrifice. In passing it may be fitting to add a word apropos of the Dominion Government War Loans. The Dunlop Company and its officers subscribed for One Million dollars of the 1917 loan, and the Company itself subscribed for One Million dollars of the 1918 and 1919 loans respectively. The employees of the Company also took up allotments very liberally. It might be noted here, also, that the Dunlop Company was the pioneer organization to run advertisements in Canadian newspapers, clearly defining the duty of Canadian manufacturers, as well as consumers, to buy at home and to conserve in such a crisis.

The years 1918-1920 saw a still greater expansion in the business of the Company, culminating in the new $1,500,000 factory which was ready for occupation in September of the latter year. At the same time the following gentlemen were added to the Directorate: James White, Capitalist, London, England; Wm. McMaster, President, Canadian Explosives, Limited, Montreal; F. Lankford, 1st Vice-President and General Manager, Canadian Explosives, Limited; Wm. Coyne, Vice-President, E. I. DuPont De Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. These, with Warren Y. Soper, President, E. B. Ryckman, K.C., M.P., Vice-President, John Westren, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, A. E. King, Assistant General Manager, and W. B. Northam, General Sales Manager, constitute the Board.

From an industrial point of view the present plant of the Company is one of the most imposing and elaborate institutions in Canada. The new Tire Building, erected in 1920, is four stories in height, and covers a ground area of 400 by 80 feet, with a floor space of 135,000 square feet. The design is based upon a plan at once combining attractiveness with the greatest utility. It is so constructed that additional stories may be added as required. The basement provides storage for extra heavy material, the hydraulic rams of the vulcanizers and other heavy machinery; on the first floor the space is devoted to calender and mill lines; vulcanizers and tire-building machines take up the second floor, while the third and fourth are occupied by the necessary stock-rooms and general offices, respectively, the latter being unusually large and arranged for the maximum of convenience, lighting properties and comforts. A cafeteria for the convenience of the staff is maintained adjacent to the offices.

Equipped in a most complete manner, all unnecessary labour is eliminated. The Dunlop Company are the largest customers in Toronto of the Hydro Electric System and electricity supplies the motive power throughout to drive the heaviest machinery and the most delicate instruments; the lighting system is the acme of simplicity. The whole system is one that excites the interest and admiration of those who are privileged to see



Head Office and Factories of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.
Inset: John Westren, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager.

the plant. Raw materials are systematically purchased in huge quantities and are manufactured by a series of chemical and mechanical processes into a multitude of products.

Some of the Dunlop Lines are: Automobile, Truck, Bicycle and Motorcycle Tires and their respective accessories; Transmission, Conveyor and Elevator Belting; Rubber Hose for all purposes, Water, Steam, Fire, Air, Suction, etc.; Dredge Sleeves; Agricultural Rubber Belting and Supplies; Packing for all purposes; Railroad and Fire Department Supplies; Moulded Rubber Products; Rubber Mats and Floor Coverings; Electrical Tape and Splicing Compound and innumerable other articles. It would be impossible to cover such an extensive line of products in the available space, but there are certain products of particular importance which have achieved international fame, as for instance, the Dunlop Cord Tires introduced in 1919. These possess a faultless anti-skid, tough-tread, heavy-walls, large air-chamber and many other features; also, they are built scientifically to ease the motor strain, lessen gasoline consumption and ensure greater riding comfort.

Ever-widening demands have made the manufacture of Transmission, Conveyor and Elevator Belting a phase of the industry requiring special attention, much research work, and the most modern machinery. Along this line it is worthy of mention that the Dunlop Company have the largest and most modern belt press in Canada. The total weight of this one machine is 200 tons. The great Transmission Belts are built with a view to indestructibility and resistance to the elements which they have to contend with in the lumber mills, mines, cement plants, brick yards, oil wells, and general industrial plants. The Belts also have to resist the destructive action of chemicals, acids and gases in the pulp and paper mills and bleacheries.

Development of the Mining Industry in Canada has necessitated unfailing skill in connection with the manufacture of the mighty Conveyor and Elevator Belts. The Dunlop Company were the first to apply a tough, wear-resisting automobile tire tread stock for protective coverings on Conveyor Belts; and the extremely low-carrying costs of Dunlop Black-Face Conveyor Belts throughout the Mining Industry, particularly, speaks volumes for the Company's achievement. No less remarkable is the Dunlop Record in the development of Belts for conveying and elevating grain. Virtually every elevator in Canada is a user of the Dunlop product. The year 1923 finds four mammoth new terminal elevators at the head of the Great Lakes completely equipped with belting, trademarked "DUNLOP." Literally, miles and miles of belts 36″ and wider have been supplied by Dunlop to handle Canada's "golden harvest."

Thus one can see that in the manufacture of millions of tires and millions of feet of belting, the Dunlop organization is a factor of some consequence in the prosperity of Canada. Its

buyers seek, throughout the world, for raw materials of quality; its chemists and its artisans are constantly thinking, trying, testing and, perhaps, discarding ideas or improving on them; a never-ending competition is being fought out between the makers and the natural elements or artificial destroyers with which the products have to contend. The processes used naturally aim at procuring increased efficiency, and utility. No longer is production merely one of aimless routine but rather one of endless striving for perfection. In the Dunlop factory at Toronto is to be seen the acme of development in the world of rubber. It is important to note that through arrangements completed a few years ago, the Dunlop Company now has access to all the formula, scientific research, exclusive processes and accurate methods of the various Dunlop Rubber Companies the world over.

Because, as previously stated, the bicycle tire is the basic factor in the pneumatic tire invention, a word might be said here relative to the famous Dunlop Trophy Race which was first held in Toronto, September 29th, 1894, and which is now not only the oldest bicycle road race on the continent, but also the only bicycle annual in the world to pass the quarter-century mark without interruption. The purpose of the race obviously is to encourage bicycle riding, all expenses being borne by the Company. The 28th Annual Event, held October 15th, 1921, was witnessed by approximately 20,000 people.

Since the Company's inception, and following the original ideal in founding the organization, the broad policy of the Canadian Dunlop has been to make the Company a national institution and a truly Canadian organization; it has become a factor in the international struggle for supremacy in the rubber-manufacturing world; it has met the inroads of foreign interests; it has maintained its policy unwaveringly and with splendid success. In the attainment of this purpose, the keen interest taken in the social and recreational side of the life of its employees has been an influence in holding their loyalty and efficiency. The Mutual Benefit Society and the Amateur Athletic Association were both organized by the Company in 1913. These were followed in 1920 by the introduction of Group Life Insurance, maintained for all employees and giving the usual desirable advantages and material benefits.

Thus, with the aid of loyal workers, the products of the Company have grown both in quantity and quality, keeping pace with and surpassing the powerful interests from other countries who have continually endeavoured to gain supremacy in Canada.

Summed up, it can truly be said that the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited, keeping its ideal undiminished and its record untarnished, stands to-day secure in the position of being one of Canada's greatest industries.

ERNEST SHIPMAN
Pioneer Promoter of Canadian Film Productions.

A NEW CANADIAN INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT OF MOVING PICTURE PRODUCTION

UNDER

ERNEST SHIPMAN.

The spirit of ambition and the natural energy that has urged Canada along the way of progress in recent years, has been viewed with increasing interest by the world at large and, now, to the list of Canada's native industries must be added the production of Moving Pictures which, from the standpoint of National development, is an achievement of far-reaching importance. A country that expects, as Canada does, to maintain its National characteristics, customs and culture, cannot neglect or overlook the tremendous influence exerted by Moving Pictures, and it is gratifying, therefore, to know that Ernest Shipman, Canada's first great Film producer, is a Canadian.

In 1910 he first became interested in this new industry and, in 1919, went into production for himself and devoted his energies to the evolution of Canadian pictures in their own environment. From the start he was not content to take famous Canadian manuscripts to a foreign studio and a background of incongruous scenery, but made his pictures amidst the scenes and the people which had inspired the writers and he thus portrayed true pictures of Canadian life, industry and enterprise, the wealth of beauty in Canada's forests and prairies, along its famous rivers, amongst its mountain ranges, and beside its panorama of the sea. Here he was able to give his characters a reality and picturesqueness never before attained.

The first production was *The Foreigner* and then *Cameron of the Royal Mounted*, both adaptations of books by the well-known Canadian writer, Ralph Connor. In 1922 four all-Canadian pictures were prepared—*The Man from Glengarry* and *Glengarry School Days*, by Ralph Connor, at Ottawa; *The Rapids*, an adaptation of a book by Alan Sullivan, at Sault Ste. Marie; and at St. John a picture of seafaring life called *Blue Water* from a book by Frederick William Wallace. For the year 1923, Mr. Shipman has arranged to make pictures in Halifax, Vancouver, Charlottetown and St. John's, Newfoundland, while tentative plans have been laid to produce films in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Windsor.

Mr. Shipman is, to-day, recognized, not only as a Canadian, but as an International figure in Motion Picture production. He is Gen. Mgr., The David M. Hartford Productions, Inc.; Gen. Mgr., The James Oliver Curwood Productions, Inc.; Representative of the National Film Co., Inc.; President of the Dominion Film Co., Inc.; Gen. Mgr. of The Canadian Photoplays, Ltd.; Gen. Mgr., The Winnipeg Productions and Director and Gen. Mgr., The Sault Ste. Marie Films, Ltd.; New Brunswick Films, Ltd.; Halifax Film Co., Ltd.; P. E. Island Films, Ltd.; Newfoundland Films, Ltd., and Ernest Shipman Productions, Inc.

HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT
Addresses and
Documents Relating to Canada

This Supplement is intended to preserve Historical data relating to Canadians, or Canadian interests and institutions, in the form of important Speeches, Articles and Records which would not be appropriate in the body of the Book and, yet, which provide a National background for public, and perhaps divergent, points of view which are of permanent interest or have had an influence in the development of the Dominion. The Author of this Work accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF CANADA

AN ADDRESS* BY

THE HON. SIR CLIFFORD SIFTON, K.C.M.G.

Canadian Minister of the Interior, 1896-1905.

Within the last few years a great many men have written and spoken on this subject, either in the British Dominions or in England. Most of them complain sooner or later that their words were not correctly understood. It must be, therefore, that there is some inherent difficulty in making the subject clear or these misunderstandings would not so frequently arise. Bearing these facts in mind, I approach the subject with a good deal of humility and can only say to you that I shall do my best to make my remarks intelligible.

Speaking, as I am, to an audience of which only a small proportion are members of the legal profession, I propose to say a few words by way of introduction which are of so elementary a character that they may provoke a smile from the lawyers who are present. Though these remarks are very elementary it is desirable that they should be made in order to present a view of the case, which, while not in any sense exhaustive shall nevertheless contain the essentials to a full understanding. Perhaps it may be suggested without offence that even the lawyers who discuss the subject should keep in mind the elementary fundamental facts. By so doing they may be saved from generalizing too indiscriminately and thus creating erroneous impressions.

Let us therefore start at the beginning. Overseas lands when first colonized and taken possession of in the name of the British Crown become parts of the Empire. When a territory is thus taken possession of it is held as a matter of law that the British subjects therein carry with them the ordinary municipal law of the Mother Country as it governs the individual rights of the citizens with regard to their persons or property. That is to say, a British subject who lands in such territory, when he lands is still a British subject, with all the rights of a British subject in respect to his person or property. There his rights terminate. He has no right in company with his fellow colonists to institute any form of government or to enact any laws until he receives an express grant of such rights from the Crown or the British Parliament.

It is not necessary that we should go back to the old colonial days. It is sufficient to state that Canada, being as it was a territory inhabited by British subjects was given the right to govern itself by the British North America Act of 1867. It is for our purposes sufficiently correct to say that we started with the British North

*Note—Delivered before the Canadian Club of Ottawa April 8, 1922.

America Act. On the date when the British North America Act was passed it represented absolutely all the rights of self-government which Canada possessed. This statement must be understood to be without any qualification whatever. Let us start then from that point in 1867. Canada was entitled on that date to do everything which the Act authorized her to do.

It is a generally recognized constitutional maxim all over the world, but particularly under the British system that a constitution grows by interpretation, which means that as time goes on and circumstances change, almost insensibly the interpretation that is put upon constitutional provisions is altered by adaptation to the changing circumstances of the country. This has happened in regard to the British North America Act. Although the words of the Act have not changed, the interpretation has changed and this interpretation from time to time has constituted a series of precedents. Speaking generally, the latest precedent is held to govern. Therefore, though the words have not changed, by interpretation the meaning has been changed, and therefore, to repeat myself, though the words have not changed our Constitution is not the same as it was in 1867. The growth has all been in the direction of wider powers.

Furthermore, it may happen that our Government, under pressure of circumstances and changing conditions, has from time to time done certain things which have been outside of the letter of the Constitution altogether, and when such acts have not been successfully challenged but have been sooner or later assented to by all concerned they constitute precedents and they are held to represent constitutional rights, so that in that way again the constitution grows without any change in the letter of the law.

If now we take the British North America Act as it stands and add to it the changes that have been made by interpretation and any rights that may have grown up by the exercise thereof without dispute we get our present constitutional position. What is it? For the sake of clarity I will divide the subject into three sections.

1. The power of Canada with regard to her internal affairs—that is the transaction of Canadian business without relation to the British Government or Parliament or to foreign countries or governments.

2. The relations of Canada to Great Britain.

3. The relations of Canada to foreign countries.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

As a result of the British North America Act and what has since taken place, Canada has now almost full powers of government with regard to purely internal affairs. Almost—but not quite. There are some important exceptions. We are limited in our powers of amending the Constitution. We have no power, even by unanimous consent, to alter the relative jurisdiction of the Dominion

and the Provinces. The Provinces cannot essentially alter the form or conduct of their Executive Government. The Dominion cannot materially alter the constitution of the Senate. There is also a limitation with regard to the extra-territorial application of our laws which I may make clear by reading a quotation from one of Sir Robert Borden's recent lectures. At page 129 he says:

> In the Canadian Parliament during the Session of 1920 a resolution was proposed by the Government to the effect that the British North American Act should be amended by providing that any enactment of the Parliament of Canada otherwise within its authority shall operate extra-territorially according to its intention to the same extent as if enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. In moving the resolution which received the unanimous assent of Parliament, the Minister of Justice explained that its purpose was to give an interpretation to the provisions of the British North America Act which would settle what was then a disputable or unsettled question. It was not intended to encroach on the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, but to make certain that any law enacted by the Canadian Parliament would be enforceable in Canada against Canadian citizens who might violate those laws outside the territorial limitations of the Dominion. He instanced as an illustration, the necessity of enforcing regulations to govern Canadian aerial navigation. Since the passage of the resolution there have been communications with the Imperial Government. Any such legislation will probably be made applicable not to Canada alone, but to all the self-governing Dominions.

It is to be noted that although two years have elapsed the legislation asked for by the Canadian House of Commons has not yet been passed by the British Parliament and the limitation upon our powers still exists. These citations which I have given show that it is not correct to say that Canada has full and complete powers of government in regard to her internal affairs. These powers are limited in very important respects.

Let it be noted that these are not academic questions. They are intensely practical. For instance, one of the most important questions which Parliament now sitting has to deal with is the re-establishment of a Wheat Board. It is a question which affects an important section of the commerce of the country upon which we all in one way or another depend for our livelihood. A committee of Parliament is considering it. When the Committee met the first thing it was confronted with was a doubt about the constitutional power of Parliament. It is reported that the Committee decided to submit the matter to the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court decides against the constitutionality of the proposed legislation Parliament is blocked. Nothing can be done. The Provinces, I imagine, would be perfectly willing to let the Dominion deal with the question but the Provinces and the Dominion acting together cannot change the Constitution. It might be that by a set of concurrent statutes by the Provinces and the Dominion the Constitution might be evaded but that is difficult and unsatisfactory.

If we had sovereign powers we could, if we chose, amend the Constitution to cover the point and make the legislation constitutional. As it is we should have to go to England and get an Act of the British Parliament to enable us to deal with the marketing of

Canadian wheat. It might take a year, two years or three years. Meantime we should be tied hand and foot.*

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN

While our representatives going to England are recognized as being on equal terms with the members of the British Government, it remains a fact that this equality is more of a social and personal character than of a legal and constitutional character. As matters stand now we lack full powers of government. We have to go to the British Parliament for amendments to our Constitution relating to the relative jurisdiction of the Provinces and the Dominions. The Privy Council holds to be *ultra vires*, attempts of the Provinces to alter their constitutions in certain directions and no power exists in Canada to validate these changes. We are powerless to change the constitution of our Senate. We lack the power to regulate the conduct of Canadian citizens the moment they step over the boundary line. So long as for all these things we have to go to the British Parliament for leave and power, it is, in my judgment, idle to talk about equality of status, idle to talk about our sovereign power, idle to talk about having achieved national status. Let the legislature of Ontario pass an Act to amend its constitution in any way that affects the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, let the Parliament of Canada pass an Act to amend the constitution of the Senate, let the Parliament of Canada pass an Act to affix penalties to the conduct of Canadian citizens outside Canada, and in each and all of these cases the Acts are waste paper. No citizen is required to pay any attention to them. All of these things could be done by a community which had attained national status, which had equality of status with Great Britain. The fact that we cannot do them, that the courts will refuse to recognize or support any attempt to perform these functions, that they are in law null and void is the distinct final and conclusive proof that the subordinate status still exists.

It may be that the British Parliament is perfectly willing and even anxious to remove the incubus of this subordinate status. It may even be that if the Parliament of Canada should pass a declaration of rights assuming these powers, and get it ratified by the Provinces, the British Parliament would at once assent to it and the subordination would thereupon be finally and forever removed, but until this is done subordination remains a definite legal and constitutional fact which the courts of Canada will recognize and enforce.

The exchange of arguments as to whether Canada is or is not a nation gets us nowhere. One man means by being a nation that we are entitled to be a nation, another man means that we are a nation with full sovereign powers, so that in reality in such arguments there

*Note—After the above was spoken the Parliamentary Committee altered its mind and referred the constitutional question to Justice Department. That Department has now given its opinion that the re-constitution of what is known as the Wheat Board is *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament. There seems to be no immediate practical way out of the *impasse* except by concurrent legislation of the Dominion and the three Prairie Provinces. This method is clumsy and fraught with considerable difficulties, but it may be practicable.

The Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Minister of the Interior for Canada 1896-1905; Chairman Canadian Commission of Conservation, 1909-21.

is a confusion of terms. The disputants are not speaking about the same thing, so the discussion might go on interminably without any result. The fact is, without using any disputed terms, that we have not full powers of government. If we proceeded to exercise them the courts would refuse to enforce the acts and until our full powers are defined by competent authority the subordination remains an indisputable fact.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Starting in 1867, Canada had no relations with foreign countries and no constitutional powers. That, however, was speedily found to be impracticable. Canadian statesmen began, very properly, to take the position that they should have a voice in transacting civil and commercial business with other countries on behalf of Canada. Later on they took a further step and asserted their right not only to have something to say about the transaction of Canadian business with foreign countries, but to do all the negotiating themselves. This claim was finally conceded by the Home Government. At first Canada was allowed to take part in the negotiations through her representative, and finally she was allowed to do the business of negotiating her own affairs with foreign countries altogether through her own representatives with certain qualifications. I shall give you a partial list extracted from Mr. Ewart's admirable papers on the subject of some of the matters which Canadian statesmen have dealt with of a civil and commercial character.

Canadian representatives have dealt partially or completely with treaties on the Behring Sea Fishery, the Alaska boundary, commercial treaties with France and a number of treaties with the United States including the International Waterways Treaty.

This list is not exhaustive or complete but it is sufficient to illustrate the point under discussion. We have also sent delegates to the following International Conferences:—

1. On Higher Technical Training.
2. On Social Insurance.
3. On Unemployment.
4. On Labour Legislation.
5. Sanitary Conference.
6. Agriculture.
7. Expositions.
8. Weights and Measures.
9. The Opium Conference.
10. On the Protection of Industrial Property.
11. The Postal Union.
12. The Radio Telegraphic Union.
13. Safety at Sea.

In 1906 Dr. Coulter attended a meeting of the Postal Union, as a Canadian representative. His commission was issued by the Government of Canada under the Great Seal of Canada. He took part in the proceedings and signed the Convention on behalf of Canada. In 1912 your President, Mr. Desbarats, attended a meeting of the Radio Telegraphic Union. His commission was under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, not under that of Canada. Later on in a Conference on "Safety at Sea" our representative appeared as a British delegate.

With regard to these various international dealings which have been referred to, a clear distinction must be made. Some of them are International treaties binding on the countries with which they are made. In the case of such an international treaty the practice now is that Canada sends her representatives and does her own negotiating, but she does it in formal association with the British Ambassador who takes no part except to lend his diplomatic status. It might alternatively be done by the British Government issuing its commission directly to a representative designated by the Canadian Government. He would then negotiate the treaty. He would be a representative of Canada, designated by Canada but empowered by His Majesty the King, on motion of his advisors in England. No matter how the representative is appointed, when the International treaty is arrived at it must be ratified by the British Government or it never becomes a treaty. In certain other cases there are arrangements which take the form of semi-official agreements, not international treaties. These may be, and in fact are, signed by Canadian representatives but they have no effect as treaties and the countries are not bound by them in the sense in which they are bound by treaties. Let me illustrate this.

It is understood that before the war our Government carried on certain negotiations with Germany, having relation to matters of trade. It is understood that the negotiations were conducted by the German Chief Consul in Canada. When the understanding was arrived at it was carried out, but there was no treaty. The non-diplomatic representatives of the two countries came to an understanding authorized by their governments, and when the understanding was arrived at both governments carried it out. That is not a treaty. If either of the governments had not carried out the understanding they could not have been accused of breaking a treaty. Take the case of the Reciprocity Pact in 1911. There was no treaty. There was nothing that officially bound either of the governments. Members of one government and members of the other government met and came to an understanding. They said "This is what we will do" exchanged letters to that effect and separated. That is not a treaty. If it had been a treaty it would have been embodied in a formal document. The United States government would have submitted it to the Senate and had it ratified, the British Government would have ratified, and our government would have submitted it to Parliament here and had it ratified. Then it would have been a treaty. Both countries would have been bound to carry it out. As it was, however, neither of the countries was bound to carry it out. If the men who signed it remained in office and had the political power to give effect to what they promised well and good, but if they did not their countries were under no obligation whatever to recognize their promises. The latter contigency in fact arose. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated at the ensuing election. Nobody for a moment imagined that after Laurier was defeated the incoming government was bound by the Reciprocity Pact. This case is the best possible illustration of the difference

between these international understandings and regularly ratified treaties.

Apart from formal treaties to which I have referred which we cannot complete without the ratification of the British Government and such understandings as the German arrangement and the Reciprocity pact, there are certain other compacts or conventions between nations that are rather hard to define.

The Postal Convention and the Convention respecting Safety at Sea and agreements of that kind are illustrations of this kind of international dealing. They do not rise to the dignity of a treaty, while they are something more than a mere understanding. They have been described by a European diplomatist as "Administrative Conventions." Our representatives have attended these conventions and signed the documents, but there is a remark to be made in that connection.

Dr. Coulter went to the Postal Convention in 1906. He carried a commission that was wholly Canadian, under the Great Seal of Canada. In 1912 the President of this Club, Mr. Desbarats, was assigned to go to the Radio Telegraphic Union which was a similar gathering, but his credentials were given by the King under the Great Seal of Great Britain. Subsequent similar gatherings seem to have followed the same line. I have no means of knowing what took place between the foreign office of Great Britain, the Colonial office and the Canadian Government, but it looks as if when the Foreign Office learned that Dr. Coulter had acted under a purely Canadian commission it determined to amend this procedure on future occasions. Accordingly the representatives of Canada did not thereafter go under purely Canadian authority and a somewhat retrograde step was taken.

To sum up regarding civil and commercial matters. Formal treaties, internationally binding on the countries concerned are negotiated by our representatives but have to be formally ratified by the British Government. Unofficial understandings and agreements and such matters as the Postal Convention and the Radio Telegraphic Union we attend and complete through our own representatives. Our representative has appeared under purely Canadian authority and also under authority which came from England. The position with regard to these cases is not clearly defined.

2. PEACE AND WAR.

With respect to making peace or war, Canada has no legal or constitutional power whatever. The recognized doctrine appears to be that when Great Britain is at war we are technically at war also and are liable to be attacked by the enemy. We have no power to declare ourselves out of the war or to relieve ourselves from the liability of a belligerent. That is the negative side. On the positive side it was, until very lately, absolutely clear, was reiterated over and over again and not disputed that no matter what

happened with regard to a British war Canada was not obliged to contribute any men or money unless her own Parliament authorized it, and there was no compulsion whatever upon the Canadian Parliament to take any action except what it saw fit to take and no commitment or obligation expressed or implied. As to negotiations relating to peace and war we had no legal or constitutional position whatever until lately. We have lately had delegates at the Peace Conference in Paris and at the Disarmament Conference in Washington. These delegates were designated by the Canadian Government by order of His Excelleney the Governor General in Council. These orders in Council must have been submitted with approval to His Majesty by the British Cabinet and thereupon the necessary credentials would be issued. We have also had representatives appointed by the Canadian Government to the League of Nations. We, therefore, have some kind of a position now, but lawyers seek in vain to define it. A well-known writer on International Law, Oppenheim, Vol. 1, Sec. 94 (b) says—Speaking of the League of Nations:—

"Without doubt the admission of these four self-governing Dominions, (that is Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa) and India to membership gives them a position in international law but the place of the self-governing dominions within the family of nations at present *defies exact definition.*"

On the question of Sir Robert Borden's appointment to be our representative at Washington at the late Conference, Mr. Ewart, who is a very careful student of these matters and a recognized authority concludes after a careful review that the political status of Canada is impossible to define.

I shall not attempt a detailed discussion of this question. It would take a good deal of time to discuss it in any exhaustive or complete way. I can tell you what I think and give you my opinion for what it is worth. I think we have attained the position that where the British Empire is a party to an international conference which has to do with peace and war, Canada being a part of the British Empire has a right to nominate her own representative to attend the conference if she wishes to do so and has a right to call upon the British Government to issue the credentials necessary to enable her delegate to appear under the international status of the British Empire, as one of the delegates representing the British Empire. I am not at all sure, however, that the British Government would admit this right in all cases without objection.

Our representative sits in the Conference. If a case arises in which he and the Chairman of the British delegation radically disagree on a matter of high importance the dispute will not be settled by any law or constitutional usage. If they fail to adjust the difference themselves, it will be settled by the British and Canadian Governments adjusting the matter as best they can. It will not help matters to refine about law and constitution in a matter of this kind. The law and the constitution will have little or nothing to do with it. Policy will determine what is to be done.

We have the right then to appear by our representative as one of the constituents of the British Empire. We are not a separate international entity and no amount of reasoning or casuistry can make out that we are. Let us keep that closely in our minds. Therefore when the United States failed to send a separate invitation to Canada to participate in the Dis-armament Conference the United States was perfectly right and our newspapers which found fault with the United States were entirely wrong. We have no right to expect any foreign country to recognize us as a separate political entity until we have taken proper means to define our status.

I have tried to tell you what I think the effect of the League of Nations and the Peace Conference and the Dis-armament Conference is upon our constitutional relations and I have said that it simply amounted to recognizing our right to send a representative. It gives us no separate international status. Nevertheless it has an important effect. The effect is more psychological than constitutional. It introduces Canada to the society of nations and accustoms the nations to the habit of dealing with the representatives of Canada in international matters. Although these foreign nations themselves, like Mr. Oppenheim and Mr. Ewart profess to be entirely unable to understand the position as between Great Britain and her Dominions, nevertheless they accept it as it is presented to them .

We have now dealt with the third division of our subject, namely—The relation of Canada to foreign countries.

Let me sum up. Where do we stand? What is the effect? Constitutionally our subordination is perfectly clear. We can execute no international treaty by ourselves. We appear, if we appear at all at an international conference on Peace and War as part of the British Empire delegation and under a commission that the King executes on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, but executes because the British Cabinet submits it to him. As to peace or war, separately we have no power either to declare war or to sign a treaty of peace. We have no claim to a separate international entity and therefore the statement that we are on an equality with Great Britain has no foundation in fact. What is the meaning then of the speeches that are being made by prominent statesmen in which they continually assert this equality? Let me quote a few of them so that we may know just what they say:—

General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa—

"They (referring to his opponents) are dominated by pre-war conceptions and fail to take account of the fundamental changes which the war and the peace have effected in the Constitution of the British Empire."

Subsequently, he has used such language as follows:—

"The British Empire as it existed before the war has in fact ceased to exist as a result of the war.

The Dominions have in principle, authority and power, not only in respect to their domestic questions but also of their international or foreign relations and the questions of peace or war which may affect them.

If a war is to affect them they will have to declare it.

If a peace is to be made in respect of them they will have to sign it.

Their independence has been achieved.

The last vestige in the nature of subordinate status in the relationship will have to disappear. These are not my boastful words. I quote the considered language of the present Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The South African party is out for a sovereign status for South Africa. So far as surrendering any rights to the "League of Nations *or to any Council of the Empire* x x x We are for the fullest development and assertion of these rights. As regards our Imperial relationship the South African party favors the development of the periodical Conference system between the various governments of our Commonwealth with a view to removing possible causes of friction and misunderstanding and furthering the interest of the Commonwealth and component States and discussing workable ideas of their policies. *We are opposed to closer union.*"

General Smuts again—

"What I meant was this—From unavoidable causes, Great Britain during the period of the war was unable to consult the Dominions. She went in on the faith that they would not fail her and trusted to their coming to her aid, but I do not think that can happen again. *The self-governing dominions in future must exercise the right to say whether after full deliberation they will join in a war in which any portion of the Empire may be engaged.*"

Lord Milner—

"The United Kingdom and the Dominions are partner nations, not yet indeed of equal power but for good and all of equal status. The only possibility of the continuance of the British Empire is on a basis of an absolute out and out equal partnership of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. I say that without any kind of reservation whatever."

I come to the Canadian Press.

OTTAWA JOURNAL, 5TH JUNE, 1919

"No longer is it true to say what only this week was true, in words famous in our Parliament, 'When England is at war, Canada is at war.' An agreement framed by British statesmen lays down the principle that although England should go to war in a just cause, neither Canada nor Australia nor South Africa has any obligation in the matter except as the representative Parliaments of the overseas Dominions shall decide, each for itself."

In addition to these quoted remarks there have been various speeches by our former Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden and his associates, which have very definitely claimed that Canada has attained equality with Great Britain.

What is the interpretation to be placed on these statements? We cannot regard them as mere rhetoric and post-prandial oratory. One of General Smuts' speeches quoted above was made to the electorate of Pretoria when he was appealing for the confidence of the people of South Africa. It must be taken to be a considered and deliberate statement for which the author is prepared to hold himself responsible without qualification at all times and under all circumstances. Lord Milner's words are very explicit. So also are the statements of our own ministers. The trouble is that we cannot put these gentlemen in the witness box and ask them to explain what they mean. When a case does arise where one of them can be put in the witness box the facts are speedily made manifest.

Mr. Rowell has taken the position that Canada was a nation. In discussing it on one occasion in the House of Commons he got to the following statement:—

Mr. Rowell—"We are reaching to that position and when this constitutional conference is held I feel confident that it will accord us that position." Mr. Lapointe (with Gallic clearness)—"We have not got that position to-day then."—

Mr. Rowell—"We have it in fact and the British government recognizes that we are entitled to it but the machinery for giving effect to it has not yet been fully worked out."

When a man is speaking extemporaneously his exact words should not be subjected to too severe an analysis but, in passing, I may say that if we had the position in fact we would not need any machinery to give effect to it. But what was in Mr. Rowell's mind is perfectly clear and it is likely that much the same thing is in the minds of General Smuts, Lord Milner, Sir Robert Borden and all the rest of the distinguished men who have expressed themselves upon this question. Let me see if I can put it in a few words.

So far as the law and constitution is concerned the position of, we will say Canada and South Africa, is undoubtedly a subordinate position. The marks of subordination are distinct and unquestionable. In the case of Canada there are certain defined powers with regard to our internal government that we cannot exercise. With regard to external affairs in civil matters we cannot execute an international treaty without the help, co-operation and authority of Great Britain. With regard to peace and war we have no distinct existence at all. We appear as one constituent of the British Empire in a very important capacity no doubt but in a capacity that enables us to exercise no control over the negotiations. We have no recognized international entity. We cannot declare war or make peace, and we cannot get rid of the liabilities of a belligerent if Great Britain becomes involved in a war, no matter where it is. These are the facts, but alongside of these facts a certain position has developed. By the declaration of our own leaders in public and official life, by the declaration of men in similar positions in Great Britain, by practically unanimous consent of the press and the public of Great Britain and the Dominions, we have reached a position where we are entitled to have that subordinate status removed, and by appropriate methods we can do so. We can, if we choose, peacefully, proceed now to remove the inferiority and subordination of status and acquire complete equality with Great Britain and with other nations of the world. It remains with us to proceed to do it. Until we proceed to do it the subordination remains and confident assertions to the contrary help us not at all.

Our status will not be altered by speeches of General Smuts or our own Prime Minister or Mr. Lloyd George. It requires something more than that. It requires a constitutional instrument which shall specifically confer upon the Dominion of Canada complete sovereignty and national status. In our case also as distinguished from that of South Africa we require in that instrument a body of provisions under which constitutional amendments may be made from time to time, by a defined method.

This is necessary because under our confederation compact there were certain safeguarding provisions placed in the British North America Act relating to the position of our French Canadian citizens, the Protestant minority in Quebec and the Roman Catholic minority in Ontario; certain other provisions also which affect the position of educational legislation respecting minorities in other provinces. When dealing with the question of status our French-Canadian and Roman Catholic friends would naturally and very properly require as a condition that we should thoroughly protect these safeguards. Therefore, it will be essential that in the constitutional instrument to be drawn, these safeguards should be protected. Any other amendments that are immediately necessary and agreed to could also be inserted and the position of Canada as a sovereign power could be expressly defined.

In other words, just as our statesmen in 1867 drafted the British North America Act so we now require to draft an amended Constitution. How is it to be done?

Clearly we must start with Parliament. It is the only body that represents the people of the whole Dominion. It has no considerable powers of amendment in constitutional matters, nevertheless it represents the whole people and it is the only body that does. Therefore, we must start with Parliament. The method which Parliament will adopt is for itself to consider. An obvious method would be to appoint a committee fully representative of the three parties in Parliament to take the whole subject into consideration. Such a committee would no doubt at once call on the Minister of Justice and the Attorney Generals of the provinces to meet for advice and consultation and it might advantageously secure the advice and assistance of eminent constitutional lawyers and others who are especially versed in constitutional matters. Thus equpped, such a committee might proceed to draft the constitutional instrument which is necessary.

The instrument might either take the form of a declaration of rights or of an amendment to the B.N.A. Act which on being adopted by Canada should be submitted to the Imperial authorities and to which they should be asked to give their assent. This being done the deed would be fully accomplished. We should then have complete powers with respect to our own government of an internal character, subject to the provisions of the constitutional instrument, and should have full international status and control over our relations in peace and war without reference to or control by any nation or Government whatever.

The particular form which this instrument should take and the particular manner in which the various problems involved should be worked out are obviously far beyond the scope of the present address. The making of constitutions for nations and peoples has gone on from time immemorial. There will, therefore, be an abundance of precedents to consult. The form will be settled no doubt after very careful consideration of all the points involved. The particular manner in which the Crown shall be represented, the

manner of the appointment of the representative of the Crown and all the various other matters involved will demand careful thought. For myself, I am not wedded to any particular form or any particular idea except that in some form or another it must be recognized that Canada has fully grown up, that her people must be endowed with full powers of government, that in the language quoted by General Smuts—"The lost vestige of anything in the nature of subordinate status in the relationship will have to disappear" that we must have in General Smuts' own language "sovereign status," in Lord Milner's language—"equal status," in Sir Robert Borden's language "equality of nationhood," in Mr. Rowell's language—"the status of a nation."

When the form of the constitutional instrument is settled under the direction and authority of Parliament the question of ratification by the country will have to be considered and decided. Parliament might submit the Constitution for ratification by referendum to the electors of the country or it might be considered to be more advisable to have it first ratified by a formal vote of Parliament and then submitted to the Legislatures of the provinces. That is a matter upon which no doubt there will be abundance of discussion and the decision, whatever it is, will no doubt be made to satisfy the best opinion of the country.

As to the immediate future. The first thing to do is for Parliament to clear the ground, because the ground has been unduly littered with obstructions in the last few months. Prior to last June the position was pretty clear. Canada had, ever since Confederation, definitely refused to accept any responsibility for the wars of the Empire. She helped when she chose and she stayed out when she chose. Last June Mr. Meighen went to an Imperial Conference in London as our representative. He was there for some time and after the close of the Conference the Prime Minister of Great Britain made a couple of statements. He said first—according to the Hon. Mr. King who quoted him in Parliament—that "It had been agreed at the Conference that the British Government should represent the whole Empire at Washington."

Mr. Meighen says that he did not agree to anything of the kind, and I accept his statement unreservedly. The report of the Conference is very meagre and otherwise unsatisfactory but such as it is it bears out Mr. Meighen. General Smuts has also repudiated the alleged arrangement so far as South Africa was concerned. But the Prime Minister—Mr. Lloyd George, made another statement, this time in the British House of Commons. I am extracting the statements that are germane to the subject, not quoting the whole speech.

Mr. Lloyd George said "Now I come to the question of external affairs. The position of the Dominions in regard to external affairs has been completely revolutionized in the course of the last four years. I tried to call attention to that a few weeks ago when I made a statement. The Dominions since the war have been given equal rights with Great Britain in the control of foreign policy of the Empire. x x x x

"The machinery is the machinery of the British Government, the Foreign Office, the Ambassadors. The machine must remain here. It is impossible that it could be otherwise unless you had a Council of Empire where you had representatives elected for the purpose. Apart from that you must act through one instrument. The instrument of Foreign policy of the Empire is the British Foreign Office. *That has been accepted by all the Dominions as inevitable, but they claim a voice in determining the lines of our policy and at the last Imperial Conference* they were here discussing our policy in Germany, our policy in Egypt, our policy in America, our policy all over the world, and *we are now acting upon* the mature and general decisions arrived at with the common consent of the whole Empire. x x x "*The advantage to us is that joint control means joint responsibility* and when the burden of Empire has become so great it is well that we should have the shoulders of these young giants under the burden to help us along."

This statement is rather startling, after Sir. John MacDonald and Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Robert Borden for fifty years have asserted the right of Canada to have no military or financial responsibility for a war, unless her Parliament voluntarily takes on that responsibility. We now find the Prime Minister of Great Britain making the statement that we have entered into an arrangement by which we assume responsibility for the wars of Great Britain all over the world in return for being consulted. I have said elsewhere, and I say here again that if Mr. Meighen agreed to anything of that kind he had no authority whatever to do so from the Parliament or people of Canada. He has not stated yet, so far as I am aware, what his position is with respect to this statement of Mr. Lloyd George. I apprehend that he will be likely to say that he has not agreed to any such thing, and I should at once accept his statement as correct. But while at the Conference he went into consultation with respect to foreign affairs and foreign policy and if he gave his advice or expressed any opinions he forgot what Sir Wilfrid pointed out so well in 1911, that if we give advice we must be prepared to back it up and give the support to carry out the advice. I do not suppose that there is anybody with a pretension to intelligence in Canada who will suggest that any one man or any dozen men or in fact any Government has a right without previous discussion or authorization to commit Canada to such an arrangement. It is in effect to adopt in a much worse form the old principle of a Council of Empire which has been elaborately and deliberately studied by the statesmen of Britain and the Dominions for the last twenty years and has been, with the same elaboration and deliberation decisively rejected as impracticable.*

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*Note—Since I first quoted Mr. Lloyd George's statement and interpreted it to mean that the Dominions were hereafter to be generally responsible for the wars of the Empire, some critics have disputed the accuracy of this interpretation. I have therefore fully reconsidered the matter. My conclusion is that Mr. Lloyd George's statement means what I said it meant, or it does not mean anything at all. He used the words deliberately with a wealth of explanation which makes his meaning entirely clear.

Since his speech was delivered we have acquired a good deal of information about the June Imperial Conference which is not contained in the official report. There seems to be no doubt that the Conference tried to resolve itself into some kind of an "Empire Government." The principle of this Government was to be a foreign policy for the whole Empire and every part of it, carried on through the British Foreign Office, for which every part of the Empire would be equally responsible.

Under such a scheme Canada, South Africa or Australia would be just as fully responsible for sending troops to fight in Mesopotamia, Egypt or India, as would Great Britain. Incidentally Canada would also be responsible for the policy of bringing the Turks back to Europe and the handing over of Armenia to them with any resulting military liabilities.

I said "The idea of a Council of Empire in much worse form." I will go further and say "In the worst possible form." With a properly constituted Council of Empire we should at least be responsible only for what the Council formally and regularly decided, and we should know what it was. Under this nondescript proposition the Premiers of the Empire and their Ministers drift into London when they can. They discuss a lot of matters generally and somewhat casually, and then drift out again. If the experience of this June Conference is any guide no one is very sure what is decided, because the leading particpants disagree with each other. After the Dominion representatives have gone the British Government, represented by the Foreign Office, go on and transact business in every part of the world. According to Mr. Lloyd George we have agreed to become jointly responsible for everything they do. Consequently, if they get into a war over oil concessions in Mesopotamia or Persia and get an army massacred or captured, as has happened before, our Government is liable to get a cable calling on it to implement its responsibility and send an army to take part in the war.

During the course of this address I have been somewhat chary of expressing my own opinions. I have tried rather to indicate the course of development and have based my conclusions largely on the concensus of opinion of others. On this arrangement enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George I propose to give in a few words my own deliberate and considered opinion.

I consider it an entirely impossible arrangement. I think it is a complete abandonment of the theory of Dominion autonomy as it has developed for fifty years. The people of Canada have never agreed to any such an arrangement and, in my judgment, they never will. I think the people of Canada will demand that responsibility for engaging in any war or contributing to it shall rest exclusively with the Parliament of Canada.

So I say the first thing for Parliament to do is to clear the ground. Parliament should categorically define its position and say by Resolution that notwithstanding anything that has taken place at the Imperial Conference of 1921, Canada does not consider that her position with regard to Great Britain or her responsibility with regard to foreign relations or war have been altered, compromised, or extended in any manner whatever. This would make the position entirely clear and Parliament might then proceed to deal with the question at large in its own good time.

Judging from their speeches, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Hughes of Australia, and Mr. Massey of New Zealand, are fully in favor of this scheme of Empire Government. General Smuts has not spoken so far as I am aware. His utterance will be awaited with interest.

Nothing whatever is to be gained by confusing the issue. The proposition is perfectly clean-cut and definite. It must not be allowed to be obscured by a cloud of words. Either we are to have this form of Empire Government, or we are not. If Canada is to have it she must make the decision deliberately. She must not drift into it or allow herself to be led into it without knowing what she is doing. It is perfectly open to any Dominion to enter into this arrangement and it is equally open to any Dominion to stay out. The people of each Dominion will have to decide the question for themselves.
April 17, 1922.

A word as to the spirit in which the discussion of this subject should be approached.

The condition of the world as the result of the great war will be seen in ten or fifteen years to have been radically modified. In this changed world we shall have a place. In considering these constitutional questions we should try and arrive at a conclusion as to the means whereby in the new world we can best fulfil our destiny of building up a new, strong, self-reliant young nation in the country which has been delivered to our care. How can we best promote internal prosperity and international peace which is the highest world interest? It is a great and important question. No people ever have a more serious question to decide than this. The discussion should proceed in the words of the great Lincoln—with charity towards all and with malice towards none—without heat and without personal recriminations. We should have consideration for the opinions of those who do not agree with us and at the same time we should have the courage to maintain our own opinions and to give our reasons for them. We should approach the subject with the determination that it shall be settled by the dry light of reason alone and that when the decision is arrived at, whatever it may be, we shall accept it and settle down to work under the Constitution which is finally adopted as good and loyal fellow citizens whose duty it is to co-operate with each other towards bringing about the best results.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Campbell Stuart, k.b.e.
Managing Director of *The London Times*.

THE NEW CANADA OF THE 20th CENTURY

AN ADDRESS BY

LIEUT.-COL. SIR CAMPBELL STUART, K. B. E.

Managing-Director of *The Times*, London

A new Canada has come into being. Out of the composite elements which have gone to the making of the whole, out of the many peoples who are scattered across the Continent from shore to shore—from the descendants of Wolfe's Highlanders in Nova Scotia and the thrifty French-Canadian *habitants* of Quebec, to the keen farmers who have crossed from the United States into the Middle West and the British service men who have settled in the valleys of British Columbia—a new Canadian nation is gradually arising. The process is slow; it cannot be measured in statistics and recorded in events. But it is very sure, and apparent to all who know their Canada.

Not very long ago, I, a Canadian and the descendant of Canadians, returned to the land of my birth after a few years in this country. The years had been few in number, but they had coincided with the most devastating changes in modern history. In the old world of Europe, Kings had lost their thrones, Empires had disappeared beneath the flood-tide of revolution, new states had sprung into existence with all the paradox of natural boundaries artificially defined. In the still older world further to the East, the restless glow of the fire over the western horizon found reflection in millions of hearts; sparks from the distant conflagration fell dangerously near unguarded powder-magazines. Then what of the New World? Sword in hand, the United States had at last entered the arena of world politics. By the magnitude of their effort and the valour of their sons, the Dominions of the British Empire had won an equality with the nations both upon the battlefields of the war and in the council-chambers of the war's aftermath. If the war had materially strengthened the structure of Empire it had as materially altered its design. From a great Mother State with a collection of dependencies it had emerged as a mighty Commonwealth of nations.

To go back to the old order was frankly impossible—and as frankly undesirable. The wise mother who sees her sons growing up does not chafe them with the leading strings of their nursery days in a misguided effort to preserve what is euphoniously termed "the discipline of the home." Because she recognizes that such tactics are but provocative of increased irritation and covert revolt within the house, and for secret intrigue outside it. Above all, it is the surest way of destroying the friend-

ship and the confidence that should be the ties between loving mother and loyal sons. The true Imperialist, therefore, far from finding a cause for lamentation in the just insistence of the Dominions upon their right of conscious expression, sees in it a cause for congratulation. The mere fact that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have established their right to be heard among the nations makes them full and powerful partners in the problems which Britain has to face, and occasionally to face alone.

Canada's Voice in the World. Nowhere is this desire for self-expression and self-determination keener than in Canada. Nowhere is it less incompatible with the common cause of the Empire. The Canadian returning to his homeland to-day finds a new atmosphere. There is a sense of responsibility in the air; the young men are taking a healthy interest in the politics of their country. The result of all this is that Canada has been enabled to put a united front to the nations; her voice—and she has not been afraid to make it heard—has spoken for a more unanimous wish of her people.

I can see the dismay of the Imperialist of a past generation. Unfortunately, "Imperialist" in itself is a word which too often connotes in the eyes of the people of the Dominions a refusal to recognize the new Empire. He shudders as he reads of an overseas Dominion (he probably refers to it as a "colony") pressing for representation in a foreign capital, sending two of her Ministers to Europe, stopping "to reason why" when suddenly asked for that military assistance which she has given before—and will give again—so readily, so eagerly, and so passionately in the Empire's real hour of need. All these things will shock our old "Imperialist" unutterably; the sight of the Dominions of the Crown embarking on the troubled seas of foreign diplomacy will inspire him to the agitated clucking of the kindly hen who watches the ducklings she has reared take to the water for the first time. No doubt he will opine that the reason for the new state of things lies wholly in the war. It is the fashion nowadays to blame the war, and the war alone, for all the unrest of the world—national and individual, mental and moral.

Yet I would ask of him: Is the rise of the new Empire entirely the ashes of Ypres and the pitiful wreckage of Anzac Beach? Surely not. The war may have been the immediate cause of the change in the old order. It was certainly not the primary one. To my mind the years of war were but a forcing-bed for changes which would have come in the normal course of events. In their heat, the ideals, ambitions, and the natural evolution of the Dominions came to sudden fruition. But it was not an unnatural growth.

After all, radical alterations in the structure of the Empire were not exclusively a product of the war years. Does anyone imagine that the Dominions would have rested for ever content

in the domestic atmosphere of an occasional Imperial Conference? Even the question of Canada's representation at Washington is no new thing, but a matter which has been under discussion at varying intervals for the past 40 years. It was raised in the Canadian House of Commons by Mr. Blake in 1882, by Sir Richard Cartwright in 1889, and by Mr. Mills in 1892. All of them stressed the point that Canada's diplomatic representative would be an envoy of the Queen, and that he would act in co-operation with the British Ambassador at Washington. Seventeen years later Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while expressing the view that separate diplomatic representation at Washington was unnecessary at the time, said the day might come when such representation would be desirable and advantageous.

The establishment in 1918 of the Canadian War Mission at Washington, which had been described by Sir Robert Borden as "in effect, although not in form, a diplomatic mission," was another link in the chain, and it was no surprise to those who had followed the question when, in 1920, an arrangement was announced in the Canadian House of Commons for the appointment by the King, on advice of his Canadian Ministers, of "a minister plenipotentiary who will have charge of Canadian affairs and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian Government." I realize that the thought of the Dominions claiming separate representation in the capitals of the world is calculated to disturb those who think (and with justification) that a united front is essential in the Empire's foreign policy.

To them, with all respect, I would draw attention to the exceptional circumstances existing in the relations between the United States and Canada. They are neighbours along a boundary line that runs across the Continent for more than three thousand unbroken miles. Their peoples cross and recross that boundary line, which has neither fence nor fort to mark its limits; there is a constant and natural interchange of business interests, of thoughts, and of ideals. On the other side of the ledger there are the material difficulties and the problems—as constant and every bit as natural—that must arise between two countries which are divided by a barrier so easy to step across. There are boundary questions on land and water, there are questions of tariff and of immigration, there are—and this is the product of recent years—the delicate situations caused by those enthusiastic gentlemen of both nationalities, who, for their own profit, set at defiance both boundaries and prohibition laws.

And above all these tangible things there is something that is far more difficult to describe and yet exists just as assuredly. The people of Canada and the people of the United States stand side by side as the guardians of the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon

race on the North American Continent. There is a very real "English-speaking Union." No one knows what the future may hold. But if ever the day comes when the world is faced with an upheaval that is not political but racial, the United States and Canada must stand side by side on that long Pacific seaboard of theirs for the sake of their mutual existence. So they stand to-day, and it is not surprising that a desire should have sprung up in Canada to speak direct to her neighbour next door.

The position had its parallel in the trenches. Supposing a Canadian Battalion were in the line next to an American Battalion, a certain amount of direct *liaison* was both necessary and desirable. Even if the orders to the Canadian Battalion had their origin in British Army headquarters many miles away, would it follow that every time the Canadian C. O. wished to speak to the American C. O. on a matter of immediate and practical importance, his message should go back through Army Headquarters? Close *liaison* between Canada and the United States will never harm the Empire. I do not know what form Canadian representation in the United States will ultimately take. But if and when it comes, I feel sure it will be in a form that is nowise incompatible with the unity of British interests in America. Rather will it strengthen them, for surely part of Canada's destiny is to stand for all that is British in the new world, the link between the Empire and its great partner in the English-speaking Union.

Immigration Canada's Greatest Need. Far above questions of diplomatic representation abroad, the new Canada is faced with a far greater problem at home. That is the problem of population. Canada has roughly 8,772,000 people. Her area is 3,729,665 square miles. That is to say she has fewer than 3 people to every one of her square miles. Across the border the United States has 35 people to the square mile; across the Pacific, Japan has 376. The contrast is startling. It is a contrast that can be bridged only in one way—by immigration. All statistics show that, allowing for the most optimistic estimate of Canada's birthrate, it will be insufficient to people her empty spaces for many generations to come.

And what empty spaces there are! For two days after leaving Montreal, the train thunders through forests. It skirts the beautiful shores of Lake Superior, its smoke drifting in a thin wisp across those clear waters. Mile after mile, hour after hour, nature is an empty house—a beautiful house, but still an empty one—with never a sign of man to be seen. It is a tragedy, and it is also a danger. Because those empty lands form a gulf which separates East from West in other senses than the purely geographical. It divides Western ideals and Eastern sympathies; Eastern policies and Western understanding. It is the greatest barrier that exists to the consummation of that United Canada which will come when many component

parts are finally welded together. Only by thrusting out their outposts until at last they meet half way, can the people of the East and the West join together in their march towards the common destiny. A bridge is wanted for the gulf, a bridge of population, and until that bridge is built the East will be the East, the West the West, "and never the twain shall meet."

Early this year a great step in the history of Empire migration was taken with the passing of the Empire Settlement Act. With its businesslike provisions, its recognition of the need for a spirit of give-and-take, and its heartening assumption of mutual partnership, the Act made a most favourable impression in the Dominions. If it is possible to put one's finger on the weak point of migration to the Dominions in the past, it has lain in the fact that both sides—the people at home and the people overseas—ask and expect too much. There has been far too much loose talk—migration has been quoted as a kind of instantaneous panacea for unemployment at home, the development of untouched resources overseas and the immediate and equitable redistribution of population throughout the Empire. London (England) has thought in a vague sort of way that by putting 500 of her unemployed on an emigrant ship she can get rid of 500 superfluous souls and provide the Empire with 500 prosperous settlers. London (Ontario) has been led to believe that every immigrant ship will be full of 500 prosperous young farmers, each with the capital and the experience to enable him to go straight on the land and make a success of it.

Both views are far indeed from the truth. Take your untrained man from the ranks of the unemployed in London, send him overseas, and he automatically reverts to the ranks of the unemployed in Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg. Pick your prosperous young north-country farmer who has the brains and the money to make good on the land which belonged to his father before him, and he will promptly tell you that he has no intention of risking a fresh start in an unknown country. It is in finding the happy mean that the Empire Settlement Act has its greatest opportunity. Its wisely-framed terms make possible, first, the selection of physically fit men, secondly the education which will enable them to find their footing in their new life overseas. And for this reason alone all who love their Canada hope that she will be able to turn the opportunity to the fullest use.

It is easy to criticize the Dominion Government for hastening as slowly as it has done. Canada has suffered from the natural exhaustion which followed her mighty effort in the years of war. She has only now begun to recover from the wave of industrial depression which swept over her as it swept over all the belligerent nations. She has been tied by the necessity to find employment for her own people before she can, in common justice, call for fresh people from overseas. No wonder her Government has not felt quite as free to enter into as vigorous

a campaign of immigration as so many people both in Canada and in this country would have rejoiced to see. Yet the time has come when something must be done, and done quickly. Statistics are occasionally misleading; they are nearly always dull. Yet there is a plain lesson in the comparison of the immigration figures of recent years. The influx of arrivals into Canada grew steadily between the fiscal years 1901-2 and the beginning of the war. The following figures give an idea of the increase:

Arrivals	British Immigrants.	Immigrants from United States.	Other Immigrants.	Total.
1901-2 ...	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
1902-3 ...	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364

The total grew until in 1905-6 it had reached 189,064. The following year there was a drop, but in 1907-8 it rose to no fewer than 262,469. Another falling, and then the tide rose and rose, until in 1912-13 it had reached its high water mark at 402,432. Then came the War and the conditions which threw a dam across the stream that was pouring in from Europe. The sharp fall to 48,537 in 1915-16 is, therefore, easily understood. But less easily explained are the poor returns which mark the record of the years since the war. For the year ending March, 1921, the figure was 148,477, which was, all things considered, satisfactory enough. But ominous indeed was the fall to 89,999 for the following twelve months, the last return available from the Canadian Government. Nobody wants to see a return to the old haphazard "dumping" of the past. Everybody realizes the innate right of Canada to say who is and who is not fitted to be admitted to the ranks of her citizens and to share their splendid heritage. Yet if those millions of empty acres are to be filled, something must be done, and done quickly.

The Canadian Government's Proposals. Fortunately the Canadian Government is alive to the situation. Speaking at Montreal, last November, Mr. Charles Stewart, the Minister of the Interior (in whose Department the control of Immigration lies), made an important statement of his Government's policy. He indicated that the restrictions hitherto imposed on other than agricultural and domestic labour were to be mitigated, and emphasized the desire of the Government to encourage the immigration of the "tenant farmer" type. Now the man with the capital and the experience to enable him to start life as a tenant farmer in a new country is found comparatively seldom in the ranks of the immigrants who wish to leave their home-land, and the Canadian Government has determined to initiate a vigorous campaign of publicity not only in this country, but in the United States, in the Scandinavian nations, in France, Holland and Belgium. Wisely, the Canadian Government has also recognized the need for encouraging women and children to its shores, and Mr. Stewart expressed the hope that every year five or six

thousand British orphans—particularly the orphans of ex-Service men—might find homes on the farms of the Dominion. Mr. Stewart said: "I look with a great deal of confidence upon this particular branch of our immigration work. There is no question—records kept through many years demonstrate beyond all doubt—that those who come to our shores as children grow up virtually as Canadian. Where proper selection is applied at the source they become almost invariably good citizens."

Summed up, then, in his own speech, Mr. Stewart's plan is as follows: "We propose to make known to the world that Canada wants settlers, but at the same time to select only such settlers as are worthy of a share in our Canadian heritage. We shall, particularly, seek settlers with some capital, in a position to buy and cultivate vacant lands now adjacent to the railways, but we shall also provide departmental machinery to bring the tenant farmer into touch with rental opportunities which will give him a chance to make a start in Canada. We hope, through co-operation with the transportation companies, to see an era of lower transportation rates. We hope for the co-operation of public bodies who have the interest of Canada at heart. We realize that the development of Canada's resources by means of immigration is a big problem, and we are prepared to face it in a big way, but we feel that success can only be assured if the fullest degree of co-operation is forthcoming from the Canadian people. That the hands of the Department and the Government will be strengthened by such co-operation from the people of Canada, I have the fullest confidence." The success of Mr. Stewart's scheme will depend upon the energy with which its provisions are carried out.

Mr. Stewart said that he looked with confidence to the Canadian people for their co-operation and support. Surely his confidence is justified. He is already assured of a corresponding amount of sympathy and co-operation from the British people; the fact that a Canadian born Prime Minister is at the head of the British Government, and that a former Governor-General of Canada is Colonial Secretary, is surely an encouraging sign for the future of British migration to the Dominion.

In many ways this has been a memorable year for Canada. The harvest of her golden west has established a wonderful record—the yield being estimated at 380,000,000 bushels. The Cattle Embargo, with its practical fetters and its implied reflection on Canadian herds, has been removed. With the recuperative powers of youth, the country is returning to the prewar prosperity of its trade. Altogether it is an hour of hope, and of inspiration. And if the new Canada is able to seize that opportunity, to throw open the gates that lead to its land of promise, it will ensure a greatness and a prosperity in the future that will dwarf even the records of its glorious past.

THE NATIONAL POSITION OF CANADA

AN ADDRESS* BY

THE HON. W. D. McPHERSON, K.C.

Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America; Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M. of Canada, in the Province of Ontario; Provincial Secretary of Ontario in 1916-20.

On July 1st, 1923 Canada achieved the 56th Anniversary of Confederation. The event was a stage in a process of political development, an important stage, but perhaps not more so than the establishment of self-government some twenty years before. Self-government had been vindicated by experience; but the attempt to unite Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature had proved unworkable and ended in deadlock. Confederation gave us, in addition to self-government for Canada, local self-government for each Province, and this elasticity facilitated territorial expansion. It would obviously have been impossible to govern Nova Scotia and British Columbia from one centre without local legislative bodies dealing with such matters as education.

Political development, achieved without violence or friction, mainly by conferences of representative men and public discussion, is a subject for serious reflection, for recalling the past and speculating about the future. Credit must be given not only to Canadian statesmen, but to the people as a whole, for the political capacity, moderation and good sense which allowed very important changes to be made and immense progress to be achieved without convulsion and without disturbing the everyday activities by which national development is promoted.

Since 1867 there has been no political change as well marked and important as the establishment of responsible government and Confederation. Since 1871 the population of Canada has grown from 3,689,287 to 8,788,483. The Prairie Provinces, which half a century ago were negligible as to population and agricultural production, now contain nearly two million people, and have become one of the granaries of the world. The acreage of wheat throughout Canada has increased from 1,646,781 to 23,261,224. Mineral production was nearly seventeen times as valuable in 1921 as in 1881. The value of manufactures has grown from $221,617,773 to nearly a billion and a quarter. There were 2,695 miles of railway in 1871, and 39,841 miles in 1921. External trade has increased from less than 142 millions to nearly 1,800 millions. Statistics of banking, insurance and all kinds of business tell a similar story.

Of our exports the largest class is composed of grain and grain products, totalling $356,076,772, compared with a total of $262,-

*Note—Before the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, meeting in Convention at Winnipeg, on July 18, 1923.

572,936 in the preceding twelve months. The imports increased from $730,188,929 in the twelve months ending April 30, 1922, to $822,950,909 in the succeeding twelve-months period, and the exports from $728,877,445 to $953,176,194 leaving an export balance for the past twelve months of $130,225,285. From the United Kingdom our imports were $145,192,657, and from the United States $554,975,338, while to the United Kingdom our exports were $385,049,266, and to the United States $379,525,741.

The details show that the bulk of the export trade is based on the agricultural and forest wealth of the country. Farm and animal products account for $552,543,480, and wood and paper for $235,-171,336. At first glance it might seem anomalous that a farming country such as Canada should have imported in one year agricultural and vegetable products valued at $164,728,342, but many of the commodities are not grown in this country, or are grown in limited quantities.

These figures are conclusive as to the amazing progress of the Country in production, transportation, commerce and all other incidents of material development. They have to do with the physical body of the nation. Such things as education, literature, religion, national sentiment, cannot be measured in figures, but all the evidences point to satisfactory progress. Problems of government—Federal, Provincial and Municipal—have been solved with little friction. Law and order are well maintained. Liberal provision is made for education. The danger created by the war of 1914-18 was met by the enrollment of half a million men, whose achievements are sources of pride and gratitude for the people of Canada.

This magnificent heritage is ours to enjoy and to develop, and we believe it is within the British Empire, among our own people, that our destiny lies as a political and moral force, and as a civilizing influence and there, also, lies our commercial destiny.

Theories of Independence and Annexation. Unfortunately a group of doctrinaires spend their time in speculating upon the position of Canada in the British Commonwealth. They are possessed with fears that in some occult way the autonomy of this Dominion is threatened. They are constantly opposing imaginary encroachments upon our liberty. They resist every proposal for closer co-operation between the Dominion and the Motherland. Having called Canada a nation, they seem to think that we must keep on declaring our Independence. None of them can point to any threatened infringement of our right to manage our own affairs. But they continue to try and drive in a wedge of distrust, which can be interpreted only as an effort to induce the people of Canada to sever their connection with the Commonwealth. This condition is dangerous, because it makes an appeal to those who are not of British blood, and which form about half of our population. There is only one way that we can meet and overcome this ill-considered movement, and that is to make this country more and more British by securing from the British Isles as vast a body of new settlers as we can digest. The best guarantee that any of the races in

Canada can have for the preservation of their liberties is to make this more thoroughly a British country.

Sometimes these doctrines find a place in Quebec discussions, but neither annexation to the United States nor political independence will so surely guard the rights of French-Canada as will the maintainence of our place in the British Commonwealth. And yet this is the element of our population that seems most anxious to weaken the British sentiment in this country, and substitute in its place what they call purely Canadian sentiment. They mean by that that they desire the whole population of Canada to forget the land of their origin, as they have.

The time will come, within this century, when the population of Canada will be as great or greater, than that of the British Isles. Our highest destiny is to be achieved within the circle of the British Commonwealth, and those who are trying to lessen our affection for the Motherland, and to weaken the ties that bind us together, are not true friends of Canada.

An active, though subtle, propaganda, intended to sever the bonds uniting this Dominion with the Mother Country has been conducted since the end of the war. The creation of the League of Nations, and the inclusion of Canada in it, as a separate entity, seemed to be the beginning of this movement. There is continual discussion as to Canada's new status, which all leads to familiarize the minds of the people of this country with the idea that we should cut loose from the Motherland, or at least make the bonds that hold us together tenuous, if not negligible. The agitation is not confined to the Dominion of Canada, but throughout all the Dominions the same subtle poison is working. Every step that is taken in that direction in one Dominion is eagerly seized upon by the same elements in the other Dominions to advance toward the point of complete separation. The propagandists hope to destroy the vast political structure so patiently put together over a period of three centuries. While it remains intact, the liberties of the world are safe; if it was destroyed, the disintegrating forces in world politics hope to accomplish what cannot be achieved under present conditions. So a subtle propaganda has been carried on to loosen, and then to break, one by one, the ties that bind the Dominions together through the Motherland. The constant efforts of those who are clamoring for the increase of our autonomy is reflected in the proposal to discontinue the right of appeal to the Privy Council, and in other directions to assert the independence of the Dominions.

With this destructive anti-British propaganda being carried on, it becomes necessary for all who believe in maintaining our relations with the Empire to be on the alert to oppose, in every way they can, the subtle campaign of disintegration. The Orange Association has rendered great service in this direction throughout all its history in this country and its efforts must not slacken. On the contrary, Orangemen should be more wide-awake and earnest than ever in resisting the schemes of the separationists (both conscious and unconscious) who would lead us out of the family of nations we call

the British Empire, whether it be in the direction of annexation to the United States or independence. The aspirations of the two great races in Canada were set out in October last by *L'Action Catholique*, in an article translated by the Montreal *Gazette* of October 5th last, as follows:

"French-Canadians are devoted to their race and traditions; but those traditions have no other aim than the growth and prosperity of Canada. The whole national sentiment is concentrated for them in the word 'Canada'. If they love the French language and speak it, and defend it against its enemies, it is not to advance the affairs of France, but to defend one of the prerogatives of bi-lingual Canada, and preserve here a culture which at all times, and in all countries, has been considered superior to all others. If they cultivate their traditions and defend them it is out of no consideration for France, but because they find in that love of the past a source of devotion for their 'only' country—Canada. It seems to us that the English people in Canada—and there are more of this kind than many realize—can very well love their language and traditions, and cultivate and spread them without by that fact sacrificing the dearest interests of Canada to the profit of the Empire. If we are divided here in Canada, and if the two races cannot understand one another on questions which are of vital importance for our country, it is because their ideals are so widely different from the national point of view. The French race, which has been here since the Colony was founded, is rooted to the soil without any exterior attachment and, having in mind no other country than Canada, professes a patriotism which is essentially Canadian; whereas a too large number of the English look upon Canada as only a part of the Empire which they love insofar as it contributes to the satisfaction of the desires and caprices of the Imperial Government at London."

This statement of the outlook of the French race in Canada is very different from the outlook of British Canadians, and what *L'Action Catholique* says presents the two different ideals—French and British—in a way that is quite fair. It is because we have two national ideals that friction has been created in this country. French-Canadians do not look to France for inspiration. They are content to develop on this continent a French race very different to that which forms the European Republic. It would indeed be strange if any strong affection existed among the French race in Canada for the French Republic. Those of that race who inhabit Canada are determined to preserve the civilization which was that of France in the time of Louis XIV. How then can the French people have any love for their mother country? Inevitably, their affections turn to the land of their nativity. They have no other country to love. To them, Canada is everything.

British Canadians however, have a profound affection for their Mother Country and deep pride in the Empire, which has its centre in Britain and its branches throughout the world. Canadians who were born in Great Britain, and those whose parents were born there, still look to that great Mother of Civilization for inspiration. They

are as loyal to Canada as men can be. They would not tolerate anything like oppression from the Imperial Government. They are a free people, and enjoy the wide liberties which are theirs as a part of their inheritance of the entire population of the British Empire. The Mother Country of the British Canadians, has not adopted laws that are repugnant to the King's subjects in this Dominion. On the contrary, the benign over-sight and adequate protection of Canadian interests that has always been given to the people of Canada is regarded by them as among the most valuable of their possessions. When the Great War broke out Canadians of British origin did not wait for a formal call to fight the battle of Britain. They flooded the armouries of this country, and individually and collectively, demanded that they should have a share in defending the interests of the Empire. That could only arrive from deep-rooted affection. It had mixed with it also an appreciation of the fact that Britain was fighting for the liberties of the world, and that every man with British blood in his veins was under obligation to do his part.

On March 26th last Mr. C. G. Power, M.P., introduced a Resolution in the House of Commons which read as follows: "It is expedient to declare that, save in the case of actual invasion, the Dominion of Canada shall not be committed to participate in any war without the consent of the Parliament of Canada." He admitted that these words were from Article 48 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State. It was brought before the House of Commons after eleven o'clock at night on the last day of the Session that such a motion can be debated. By these tactics Mr. Power was able to make a speech, and to shut off any reply. For, after a short speech from Mr. D'Anjou, the adjournment of the debate was moved, and in spite of the protest of the Conservative group in the House it was carried. Not, however, until the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen had been able to say, "I know this motion is not debatable, but I do think that it is lamentable that a motion of this kind, supported by speeches of the character we have heard, should not be adjourned and the whole discussion abandoned. I enter my protest."

Mr. Power's whole speech was a denial of Canada's responsibility to go to the assistance of the Mother Country in case of an emergency until after Parliament had been called and its consent obtained. Nobody will object to the calling of Parliament, and taking the judgment of that body as to whether Canada shall enter upon a war, even to assist the Mother Country, but Mr. Power's Resolution goes farther. He would bind the Government of the day not to pledge this country to the assistance of the Empire until after Parliament had been called. It is conceivable that, with a government such as we have to-day in Ottawa, there might be so much delay in calling Parliament that precious time would be lost before it could be determined what course this country would take. If the principle involved in Mr. Power's Resolution had been effective in 1914, it would have been impossible for Canada to have given the wonderful demonstration of its loyalty to Britain, that astonished the world, by sending a contingent of 35,000 men Overseas in the

space of six weeks. What happened then is what ought to happen on any future occasion of a similar kind. The very day that Britain declared war, the government of that day announced the intention of Canada to stand by the Mother Country. In other words, Canada declared war concurrently with the declaration of war by the Mother Country. The Parliament of Canada was called together at once. The consent of Parliament was obtained. But by the action of the Government weeks of time were saved, and the service that this country was able to render was that much the greater. The whole tenor of Mr. Power's speech was that Canada has no obligation to engage in a war simply because the rest of the Empire is involved.

That doctrine may be accepted in the Province of Quebec, but it will not be approved by the vast majority of people in the other provinces. Mr. Power says: "Britain is not our Mother Country; France is. It was the French explorers, the French missionaries, the French captains, who first laid the foundations of civilization in this country, who first developed it and Christianized it. It was the French explorers who first opened up this country to civilization, and if we have a mother country at all in that sense, it must surely be France." That argument will not be acceptable to the people of British origin throughout this Dominion. That sentiments such as these should be boldly expressed is another indication of the progress that has been made by the disintegrating activities of those who are striving to dissolve the Empire by making each of its component parts separate and distinct nations.

National Unity—The Eastern Viewpoint. To secure what we consider national unity it is essential that the people of each part of Canada should understand the viewpoint of all. The East and the West have each a different set of local problems and interests which it is desirable that all of us should appreciate and study, in the hope that, as far as possible, justice should be done and all should work unitedly for the upbuilding of our common Country. In all new communities where men are trying to draw wealth from natural resources, but have not yet accumulated much of what is called capital, credit is hard to be obtained by those who need it the most, and, judged by immediate results, it is argued loans cost too much. What is wanted in order to improve the relations between the borrowers and the banks, for instance, is frequent discussion, candid but friendly statement.

While there are Eastern Canadians who speak about excessive railroad building in Canada, Western Canadians assert that between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains there is not only no surplus of railroad mileage, but that the inadequacy of their railroad facilities is still the cloud over many new farming communities. Unless we have that narrow kind of selfishness, which in the end means national suicide, we shall not wish to see our products transported to the great points of consumption in Europe by any but our own railroads and our own ships. Apart from the Tariff, to which I

shall refer later, prices should depend upon competition, credit and all that is connected with the distribution of goods.

Canadians as a whole are perfectly aware of the fact—though the majority of them living west of Quebec may forget or ignore it—that the Dominion of Canada owes its existence mainly to a project which had its inception in the Maritime Provinces. It was the movement to unite these three provinces into one that prompted the leading statesmen of Ontario and Quebec—then known as Upper and Lower Canada—to suggest the amalgamation of all the provinces into one confederated nation, with a view to the common advantage of all. Whatever may have been the benefits that the people of the Maritime Provinces expected to accrue from a unification of their three Provinces, it is evident that they anticipated very little from Confederation.

Prince Edward Island flatly refused to have anything to do with it, Nova Scotia did not want it, and only agreed to come in after considerable pressure by the Imperial authorities, on the ground that it would materially strengthen the Empire; New Brunswick, where a general election was fought on that issue, turned it down also. Pressure similar to that used on Nova Scotia was then brought to bear on New Brunswick, with the result that a second election was held by which Confederation was accepted. In return for the surrender of their rights and privileges as independent, self-governing colonies, and the pooling of their revenues from their Customs and Excise, and some other sources, these provinces were to receive from the Dominion Government a subsidy at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population, together with some other allowances towards governmental expenses, and the Dominion took over their provincial Debt.

The chief item in the Confederation pact, however, was the undertaking by the new Dominion to forthwith construct a railway from Halifax to Montreal, to link up the Maritime Provinces with the other parts of Canada, in order to provide direct communication and thereby foster and promote inter-provincial trade. It was not until the construction of this railway had been guaranteed, that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would consent to enter Confederation at all.

Another grievance is that at the time of Confederation, all the four provinces which entered it, being independent, self-governing colonies, controlled their own natural resources, their forest wealth, mines, fisheries and so forth. All these, except the sea-fisheries, each has ever since retained. The Maritime Provinces claim that when they entered Confederation, they became partners and joint-owners with Ontario and Quebec in everything that went to make up the Dominion of Canada. Included in this was what was then called the North-West Territory. A large part of this territory has since, with the consent of the Maritime Province's representatives in Parliament, been divided up into the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but when the provinces were created, the Dominion Government retained control and ownership of the natural resources

contained within each, and has ever since received whatever profits arose therefrom, giving each of the provinces concerned an additional money grant to compensate them for the withholding of their resources. Now each of these provinces is demanding that the control and ownership of the natural resources within their respective boundaries shall be handed over to them unconditionally.

The Maritime Provinces maintain that they have a proprietary interest, as original partners in the Dominion Federation, in the natural resources of the former North-West Territory; and if these resources are to be handed over to the new provinces, they (the Maritimes) should receive compensation for relinquishing such interest in them. They contend that, geographically situated as they are, bounded on three sides by the Atlantic, and on the fourth by the United States of America, territorial expansion is denied to them, and it is impossible to allot to them—as has been done to all the other provinces,—enormous areas of new territory, with all the boundless natural wealth it contains. They have no objections to each of the new western provinces having the natural resources within their respective borders handed over to them, provided that adequate compensation in the shape of monetary subsidies—the only form of compensation available to them—is made to them (the Maritimes) for relinquishing their claim upon that portion of the Dominion's original assets. The Western Provinces refuse to recognize any such claim, and the Dominion Government declines to move in the matter until all the provinces are agreed. Besides this, it may be said, the Western Provinces not only want to get control of their resources, but they, at the same time, refuse to relinquish the additional money grant they have hitherto received in lieu thereof, and they refuse to agree that the Maritime Provinces should get anything for giving up the interest in these resources which they claim.

Another grievance that is causing considerable soreness among the people of the Maritime Provinces is the ever-recurring reduction in the number of their representatives in the Dominion Parliament. The B.N.A. Act fixes the number of members from Quebec at 65 for all time; and the unit of representation for each of the other provinces is the number derived by the division of the population of Quebec by 65. The population of Quebec has increased very largely since Confederation, and is still increasing, and will continue to do so more than ever on account of the large territorial area recently added to that Province, so that the unit of representation is becoming larger with each decennial census.

The population of the Maritime Provinces has increased very slowly in comparison with Quebec, consequently as the unit of representation has increased, the Maritime Provinces have lost ground. Nova Scotia started at Confederation with 21 members in the Dominion Parliament, and New Brunswick with 15. By degrees the number has got smaller till to-day they are reduced to 14 and 11 respectively. It is contended by these provinces that the Fathers of Confederation never intended that the representation of the Maritimes should be reduced below the number allotted them

at Confederation, and that although previous provision is made for adjusting the representation after each census, it was never intended to reduce the original provinces below their original membership. It was naturally assumed that the only changes in this regard would be by way of increase, the phenomenal growth of Western Canada never having been anticipated.

Still another source of annoyance to the Maritime Provinces is the alleged steady refusal of successive Dominion Governments and Canadians as a whole to live up to the oft-advocated principle of "Canadian Trade through Canadian Channels." When the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway was mooted, the great reason put forward for undertaking this costly project was that it was necessary to provide adequate facilities for transporting Western grown grain to the Atlantic seaboard, and to do away with the necessity for using American ports to such a large extent. That railway cost Canada upwards of $200,000,000, and yet not a tenth part of Western-grown grain comes over it to Maritime Province ports; but is sent overseas during such part of the year as the St. Lawrence River ports are closed via Portland, Maine, the ocean terminus of the Grand Trunk; which place, now that the Canadian National Railways have absorbed the Grand Trunk, may not unnaturally expect to become one of the main ports of the Canadian Railway system. The harbors of Halifax and St. John provide the only open-all-the-year-round Atlantic ports in Canada; and the complaint of the people of the Maritime Provinces is that this point is disregarded, and that instead of patronizing these ports, although they are equipped with all the necessary facilities for handling passenger and freight traffic, the Government does nothing to discourage the use of American ports to the detriment of the trade of the Maritime Provinces.

The foregoing are some of the grounds for the discontent and dissatisfaction which exists among the Maritime Province people. There are others of perhaps lesser moment, but they will all help to swell the feeling of resentment that these people harbor against the Government at Ottawa., and the people of other parts of the country. Admittedly there is—and always must be—considerable difficulty in a country four thousand miles across and with such diverse and varying interests as are to be found within its limits, to arrange everything in such a manner as will be acceptable to each of the different classes of inhabitants, but the Maritime Provinces are not attempting or desiring to dictate to, or enforce their views upon the remainder of Canada, by any means. What they ask for is a fair and honest recognition by all others of their rights and interests under the Confederation pact, bearing in mind that they are the oldest provinces in the country, and that without their concurrence the Dominion of Canada could not have come into existence .

So keen is the resentment felt in some parts of the Maritime Provinces, at the attitude adopted towards them by other parts of the Dominion, that secession from Confederation has been openly urged. This is, of course, not taken seriously as yet; but the sug-

gestion shows the feeling that exists. "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," is a saying one often hears; certain it is that the Eastern view is that there can be no common meeting ground between Eastern and Western Canada until the latter divests itself of the notion that it is, in itself, the whole Dominion.

National Unity—The Western Viewpoint and The Tariff. The West complains that there are too many banks, shopkeepers, implement agents, and middlemen of all kinds; that there is general inefficiency among them all; that credit is too easily granted; that too little value is put upon cash payments as compared with credit; that too little regard is shown for the fact that these middlemen have undertaken to supply the West with its requirements and should, in all fairness do this as cheaply and as effectively as possible.

Premier Oliver, of British Columbia, said recently: "I wish to show that from the time of Union, 50 years ago, down to the present time, with possibly short intervals, the Dominion has never lived up to the spirit of the terms of Union." He claimed that the Railway Acts of 1868 and 1879 did not permit of discriminatory rates upon any railway under Dominion jurisdiction, and claims that the discriminatory rates imposed upon British Columbia since then, besides being unjust exactions, have stifled industry and development to an extent which can not be calculated; they have retarded and restricted the proper exploitation of our great wealth of natural resources; they have made British Columbia one of the most expensive, when it should have been the least expensive, in which to live; they have retarded and restricted the settling of agricultural lands and, even to-day, the same imposition is preventing the Port of Vancouver from becoming a great Canadian grain port, although it is within 600 miles of the grain belt, and despite the fact that millions of bushels of Canadian-grown grain are being exported through ports in the United States on the Atlantic seaboard."

Those who discuss the Tariff and Protection or Free Trade generally discuss the subject either on abstract grounds, which have little relation to the facts, or on facts relating to their own fortunes, which have little bearing on the peculiar principles which are at stake in Canada. The opinion of a British free-trader as to what is good for Canada is of as little value as the opinion of a Canadian manufacturer, who is thinking only of the tariff in connection with his own business. Both extremists becloud the real issue and make it difficult for good citizens to get together on this complicated question. No thoughtful Eastern man can, however, remain indifferent to the fact that a large section of our fellow-citizens in the West think that our tariff has been built up by successive governments which have taken counsel mainly with the manufacturers, and have largely ignored the interests of the farmers. On the other hand, many people in the East think the right has been surrendered forever to manufacture certain articles in order to please the farmer. With such extreme variance of opinion it is probably in the interest of

peace and the future prosperity of Canada that there should be created the machinery for a national solution of the problem. If the incidence of the tariff is found to be unfair to the farmer and the wage-earner, after giving proper consideration to national as well as private interests, such grievances should be remedied as early as possible.

We have decided to become a nation of manufacturers as well as of agriculturists, and we have also decided to build up our country without becoming a part of the United States. Our problem, then, is how Canada, existing as she does alongside such a development of manufactures and of agriculture as that of the United States, can best do this.

While it may not be desirable to make an article at all, if, after all things have been considered, the necessary protective duty makes the price oppressive; yet the buyer, before he complains, must remember that taxes in some form must be paid, and that he cannot expect a low rate for East-bound freight if he does not encourage West-bound freight.

While there may be agreement as to the justice of exempting from taxation whatever income is necessary to provide a fit and proper living, yet to exempt all incomes to any greater extent would save from taxation those should pay their share.

What is clear beyond argument is that agriculture is still the most important of the productive forces in Canada, and that it should be a profitable field for those who desire to follow it as a vocation is also not open to question.

The West will surely not forget that the prosperity of other pursuits has helped to build and to sustain the towns and cities of the East, which constitute the most important markets the Canadian farmer possesses, and that in sustaining the cost of carrying on the affairs of the country from the smallest to the most important, these urban dwellers have enormously lightened the burden of the agriculturist.

How can a modern nation succeed which believes it has a great future, yet thinks it can do so by playing one industry off against another? We must learn to get along together, and this we shall accomplish by argument and not by holding aloof and abusing each other.

We have been put in charge of one-third of the area of the British Empire. We have in racial origin, land, climate, laws, society industrial energy and moral quality such an opportunity as has seldom come to any people. In the whole world we are the greatest hope of the home-seeker. If we will turn the energy we have shown in the War to the building of that Canada which our resources and elements are intended to produce, we shall show the world a nation such as history has not yet recorded.

Let us all bend our best thought and energies to the problem and assuredly we will not fail.

Immigration. Speaking of immigration, there is only one point that all classes of Canadians are agreed upon, and that is, that this country needs more people. Discussing the classes of immigrants to be sought, there is, however, a divergence of opinion as wide apart as the poles. The mechanic, through the Trades and Labour Councils, and Trade Congress, protests with vigour and frequency, against the Government assisting artisans to come into the country. They argue that there is not enough work for the men of that class who are presently resident in Canada.

It was also argued in Parliament a few weeks ago that there are too many farmers in Canada, and that, if agriculturists were brought out to settle amongst us, food production would grow so rapidly that it would be impossible for those who are now tilling the soil to secure prices that will enable them to live with that degree of comfort which ought to mark living standards in Canada. So it is with other classes. All desire to avoid or prevent any keener competition for their labor than already exists. Everybody admits that we need more people to develop our natural resources. We need them also to help carry the burdens of our national debt.

When a man has his mind fixed upon the state of his own business he is apt to overlook the fact that every family that is added to the population of our country creates an additional demand for its products, whether it is of the field, the forest, or the factory. The idea that increased production is an evil constitutes one of the economic heresies of the time. In the United States as well as in Canada, farmers are now discussing the restriction of agricultural production, believing, apparently that they will be benefited by a shortage of those things essential to the life of the country. The same idea has taken hold of manufacturers, and they are inclined to combine against over-production instead of exhausting their mental energies in finding new markets. The mechanic has fallen into this heresy, and has come to believe that by shortening the measure of his production he is advancing the interest of his class. Carried to its logical termination, this theory would bring about a condition of society under which the farmer would grow enough for his own necessities; the mechanic would work to a minimum instead of a maximum, and the net result of it all would be an inevitable lowering of the standard of living by enormously increasing the cost.

That country which is able to produce most largely by the efficiency of its workers will produce most cheaply, and have a much better chance of capturing the markets of the world. High production also works for better wages for the mechanic, and higher returns for the farmer. There is also a spiritual value to be earned by the individual who, day by day, does his best. It works to his own intellectual and spiritual development. He feels himself to be a better man, and finds himself able to meet the competition of those in his own line of employment, no matter where they lie.

If this idea prevailed throughout Canada there would be fewer protests about the class of immigrants to be admitted. It would be recognized that their presence in the country would inevitably

increase the wealth and add to the general prosperity. The men who are settled here have a distinct advantage over the new-comers. If they are not able to hold their own they should look inward for the reason, because that is the only place it can be found.

We do not believe that the doors of Canada should be thrown wide open to emigrants from central European nations. The very good reason for that is that they do not understand our institutions. They bring to this country customs which it is hard for them to throw aside, and when colonized, as they are in Western Canada, create human islands of foreign speech and foreign customs, the assimilation of which into Canadian citizenship is resisted with tenacity. But any sober and industrious man from the British Isles and the Northern European nations is an asset to this great Dominion with its almost inexhaustible natural resources.

What is required by our national government is first that formulation of an immigration policy that is calculated to bring to Canada those of the proper class, and then to prosecute the policy as aggressively as the circumstances will permit. Canada wants people; it wants good-living, industrious people, and it wants those who have had some knowledge of, and training in, self-government. As to the rest any bond of union that does not involve mutual help in time of difficulty is perfectly futile in maintaining the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The development of Canada's national status, which has proceeded rapidly during and since the war, leaves this country and all the Dominions with the most complete liberty to work out their national destinies. But so far as the people of Canada are concerned, they desire the destiny of this country to be bound up in the progress and prosperity of the British Commonwealth. If this requires sacrifices, the Canadian Dominion will gladly make them, because that particular status gives to this country, like all the other Dominions, security that could not otherwise be obtained. Apart from all that, there is in all the Dominions a degree of filial affection for the Mother Country that is based upon the common traditions of the race, which is the greatest inheritance we have.

Let us therefore endeavour to comprehend in all its magnitude and to feel in all its importance, the part assigned to the people of Canada in the great drama of human affairs.

Let the sacred obligations which have devolved upon our generation sink deep into our hearts. Our proper business is improvement; under God and in accordance with His sacred law, let our age be the age of improvement.

Let us develop the resources of the land; call forth its powers; build up its institutions; promote all its great interests and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let there be cultivated the true spirit of union and harmony. Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our views and extend our ideas over the whole vast field in which we are called to act.

Nature has given us a soil which yields bounteously to the hand of industry; the mighty and fruitful oceans encompass us, and the skies over our heads shed health and vigor.

But what are lands, and seas and skies to civilized man without society, without knowledge, without morals, without freedom of religious action? and how can these be enjoyed in all their extent and all their excellence, but by individual Christian life under the protection of non-sectarian institutions and a free government? If we and those who succeed us are faithful to the great trust devolving upon us, then we may be sure of Divine blessing, and that in all the world no land will be more free, more happy, more lovely, than the land of the Maple—Canada, our home.

THE CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

AN ADDRESS* BY

THE HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., B.A.

Member of Sir Robert Borden's Government 1911-17; Minister of Overseas Military Forces 1916-17; High Commissioner for Canada, 1914-22.

It is hardly necessary for me to assure you that I appreciate more than I can say the very kind words which have fallen from your President's lips. It is very pleasant for me to be here today, to see so many of my friends in Ottawa and have an opportunity of saying a few words to the members of the Canadian Club of this City. My wife and I have been away from home for nearly 8 years. It has surprised us sometimes that we have been away so long. We have had a wonderful experience. When we speak about it now, many of the things that we have seen and done during these eight years are like a dream. We have received great consideration, both of us, in the Old Country. Socially, we have been the recipients of many kindnesses on numerous occasions; and officially, I wish to assure you, in regard to the many difficulties that have arisen and the questions which have had to be settled between this country and Great Britain during these 8 years, I have always found everyone ready to listen to my representations, and in nearly all of these cases we have been able to reach a satisfactory compromise or settlement.

My wife and I are proud if we have been of some service during the trying period of the war, but we are at the same time happy to be back here at home among our relatives and friends. In leaving London we have very varied and mixed feelings. We were sorry to leave the many friends and acquaintances we had made there, but we promise ourselves a visit before very long, to see them again. The thought which was uppermost in mind in my leaving London and returning to our home in this country was the fact that I had been able to carry on through all these years without any serious difficulty either with my own people here at home or with the British authorities.

Your President was good enough to ask me to say a few words regarding the High Commissioner's Office and the duties which he has to perform in London. I cannot go into this subject fully in the time at my disposal, but I shall try to give you some insight into the work that he has to do, as I have found it during my years in London. I intend to-day not to take up any controversal question whatever, but simply to lay before you a short statement of the duties that the High Commissioner is called on to perform from day to day. My experience in this respect was somewhat different from my predecessors, because my work was done very largely during the War and under war conditions. It was naturally more strenuous, but at the same time very much more interesting

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than it would be in peace time. We often say that the War is an event by which we fix other happenings in our lives; it is naturally so with a great event of that kind, and what happened before the War seems a long time ago.

We went to London in June, 1914, before the War began. I went over there for a few weeks for the purpose of looking into some matters for the Canadian Government, and among other things to get some idea of the work of the High Commissioner's Office prior to the appointment of a successor to the late Lord Strathcona, and I may say to you that it is not at all likely that I should ever have occupied this high office in London if it had not been for the War. One reason was that I was not particularly desirous of doing so, and another was that there were many who wanted it. I had just completed my enquiries in London and we were prepared to return home—we had taken our passage back—when war came. Well, it was evidently desirable that a member of the Canadian Government should be in London during that time, as there were very many matters to be attended to, and so Sir Robert Borden cabled me asking me to stay there. We were very happy, of course, to do that and to try to be of some help in the great struggle on which we had entered.

In the first place may I quote you from the official correspondence preceding the establishment of the High Commissioner's office the following: "The Canadian government desires to surround the proposed appointment with all the importance which should attach to an official charged with such high duties. He should therefore be selected from the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and specially entrusted with the general supervision of all the political, material and financial interests of Canada in England, subject to instructions from his Government." The first High Commissioner to be appointed was Sir Alexander Galt, who was, as you know, one of the most eminent and reliable of Canadian statesmen, and in the correspondence relative to his appointment the following appears: "It is now being found in practice that there are constantly questions arising connected with the administration of affairs in London requiring discussion in a mode and to an extent wholly unpracticable by the ordinary channels of correspondence through the Governor-General; and periodical visits have to be made to London for this purpose by the important members of the Canadian Government, entailing serious inconvenience." From these extracts it appears, and you will see, that the High Commissioner has charge of all Canadian official matters in Great Britain and is the representative of his Government in the fullest sense; subject of course, always to instructions from Ottawa.

The duties of the High Commissioner fall into two or three classes quite distinct from each other. In the first place his functions are partly diplomatic. He has to take up, through the proper channels, any questions of policy as his Government may instruct him. For instance, when the Military Service Act was being passed by the British Parliament it seemed as though there might

be some complication regarding British subjects in Great Britain who were really Canadian citizens. In other words, strictly and technically, if a law were passed in Great Britain regarding British subjects without any exception being made, a Canadian citizen would come, or might be considered to come, under it. In order to avoid this difficulty a clause was at my suggestion inserted in the Act definitely stating that it did not apply to any person domiciled in the Dominions. By arrangements which I made with the War Office, this principle was carried out without friction through the High Commissioner's office and Canadian citizens, who happened to be in the United Kingdom, were given papers which exempted them from the Military Service Act if the High Commissioner's Office found that they were properly entitled to exemption.

Even before the War I had the honour and pleasure of informing the British Government that if it unfortunately should come the Canadian Government would be prepared to advise that a large number of troops should be sent over if required. Another point in connection with this particular class of duties: Some three years ago full power and authority were given to me to sign on behalf of Canada treaties, conventions and agreements arising out of the Peace Conference, and as a matter of fact I made several trips to Paris for that purpose. Unfortunately, some of these treaties have not been as effective as we had all hoped they might be, even though they were signed by a Canadian representative. As part of these duties, in a diplomatic sense, it is essential that the High Commissioner should keep his Government posted regularly regarding all occurrences and matters in England of special interest to them; also that he should do his share in keeping the relations between Canada and the Mother Country both pleasant and cordial and should help in adjusting any differences that may arise between the two countries. In an Empire such as ours, which is made up of semi-independent units, this particular point is vital. It is essential that all matters in which there is a difference of opinion should be talked over carefully and quietly and some satisfactory solution found.

You probably all know that the official channel of communication between Canada and Great Britain is still through the Governor General and the Colonial Secretary. The High Commissioner has, therefore, to keep in close touch with the Colonial Office, and he also has a great variety of questions requiring discussion with other Departments such as the War Office, the Home Office, the Ministry of Shipping, and the Treasury. As an example of this I would explain to you that it was through my office that all the arrangements were made under which the money needed for paying the Canadian troops overseas, and all expenses incidental thereto was provided in sterling by the British Government. This was done throughout the War and was of greatest convenience to us in our financial operations. In return for this, as you know, Canada paid in dollars to an even greater amount for the wheat, shells and other things which the British Government required to carry on the War and which they purchased over here.

Another thing the High Commissioner has to do is to attend meetings on all kinds of subjects in which Canada and you, as Canadian citizens are interested—such, for instance, as the Imperial War Graves Commission. I mention that first because it is one of the most important organizations. This commission is charged with the duty of looking after all the British War cemeteries everywhere. Every part of the Empire is represented on it, and its expenses are paid by each section in proportion to the number of men they lost in the War. This War Graves Commission is the first real Empire organization that has ever existed and functioned, and I have taken a great interest in it from its inception not only on account of the work which it is doing and which affects everyone who had relatives who fell in the War, but, also because it seemed to me that we could in this way test the question as to whether an Empire organization would work or not.

The War Graves Commission reports to the Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada and each of the other Dominions and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at one and the same time. It communicates with our Minister of Finance, not through the British Government, but directly; and so each part of the Empire has in its estimates an item to cover a proportion of the expenses of this Empire organization, the Imperial War Graves Commission. One of the things of which I feel the proudest is that we have been able to carry on through these years and, by discussing in a friendly spirit the many difficult questions that have arisen in the War Graves Commission, to find a solution, which, I believe, has on the whole been very satisfactory to every part of the Empire. I mention that organization particularly for the reason that I have given, but there are many others whose meetings the High Commissioner is called upon to attend. The Empire Settlement Committee, which met last winter six or eight times, the representatives of the various Dominions being there to discuss the possibility of arriving at some way of directing the exodus from the Old Country into some other part of the Empire rather than to have them go to a foreign country; the Imperial Shipping Committee, which has met very often and discussed questions of common interest in regard to the laws and the customs of the different parts of the Empire about shipping; the Pacific Cable Board, which controls the Pacific Cable from British Columbia to Australia and New Zealand and which has regular meetings of its directors; the Imperial Institute, and very many others. It will hardly be necessary for me to deal with them more fully here to-day. I mention these merely to tell you that part of the duties of the High Commissioner is to attend these many meetings on varied subjects, at which he represents you and this country and is expected to take part in the proceedings, without, however, having any power to bind you or to take any executive action except on direct instructions from his Government here at Ottawa.

Throughout the War the work in the High Commissioner's office both routine and special, was naturally very heavy, but

fortunately the permanent secretary of the office and his assistants had been there a great many years and were trained men, and I am glad to bear testimony here to the fact that they, the entire staff of the office, gave most consistent and faithful service throughout the whole strenuous time of the War.

The social side of the High Commissioner's life, while very interesting, is sometimes exacting and always takes up a great deal of his time. As Canada's representative the High Commissioner is invited not only to all official functions, but also a great many luncheons and dinners which are given by the numerous business and semi-official associations over there. On many of these occasions he has to take part in the discussion or make suitable speeches. Whether it be a special event like the wonderful, inspiring service at Westminster Abbey on Dominion Day, 1917, which was held in celebration of Canada's semi-centennial and at which Their Majesties themselves were present, or whether it be an afternoon tea under the auspices of the Shaftesbury Society, at which the children of the East End of London are entertained and to which contributions have been sent by friends in Canada—whichever of these meetings it may be, the High Commissioner for Canada is expected to be present whenever he can and to take an interest in it. In connection with the Shaftesbury Society, I cannot let this opportunity pass without saying a few words of regret at the death of Sir John Kirk. I saw him a good deal in London and got to like him and admire him very much indeed. He gave his whole life to help the children in the poorer parts of London. He was of late years the moving spirit of the Shaftesbury Society and similar organizations, and I was very sorry indeed to see the other day that he had passed away.

With regard to the services in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's and other places, we have seen many of them during our sojourn in London, but the one on Dominion Day, 1917, remains in my mind as the grandest of them all. The authorities of the old Abbey certainly know how to prepare and conduct a dignified and appropriate service on an occasion of that kind. It was a beautiful day. Many of our troops were there, and, as I have said, Their Majesties both came. General Turner and I met them at the door of the Abbey and walked up the aisle behind them. All of the Canadians there present went away feeling that we had had a service which was worthy of the Dominion. Another occasion that remains firmly in my mind was the service held at St. Paul's Cathedral immediately after the United States came into the War. Naturally we were all very happy at that event and there was held there also a most dignified service which appealed to us all, both American and British subjects. To see the two very large flags, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, hanging side by side in the Cathedral, was something for which we were all grateful and something which only a few months before had seemed almost impossible to come about. Then there is the Canada Club. Of the social side of the High Commissioner's

life I am still speaking. The Canada Club is a very old organization which plays an important part in the Anglo-Canadian life in London. This is the Club which gave the dinner to my successor on Tuesday evening last. This Club was the first to entertain him on his arrival in London, and it was quite appropriate that that should be so. The Canada Club frequently gives these dinners and luncheons to prominent Canadians, and the High Commissioner is very often asked to take the chair on those occasions. Then, as you know, as your Chairman has mentioned, there is a continuous stream of Canadian visitors in London and the High Commissioner naturally tries to show them as much attention as he can. On Dominion Day, except during the War, my wife and I always held an afternoon reception to which we invited and expected all the Canadians who happened to be in London and could come to us. Last year we had over 700 at the Ritz on Dominion Day afternoon. Besides that it is the custom of the Canadians in London to have on the evening of Dominion Day a large public dinner, at which the High Commissioner always presides.

Technically the High Commissioner has no definite position in the official table of precedence. This table has grown out of date in Great Britain, as it has grown largely out of date in this country; but in London and in England, by courtesy and custom this has been remedied as far as the High Commissioner is concerned and he is given at all gatherings a special place such as his representative capacity naturally entitles him to have. During my term of office, and under the stress of war, the trend in that direction was quite marked. Shortly after our arrival in London my wife, my daughter and I had the honour and great privilege of being received privately by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace, and in January last, when about to relinquish the office of High Commissioner, I was summoned by the King to Sandringham where I dined and slept and had an audience with His Majesty, this being the first occasion on which a High Commissioner was so honoured. And, may I say that it was a great privilege to see the Royal family in their home life at York Cottage, Sandringham; for they still live in the moderate-sized house where they have lived for so many years. The house is very comfortable, but not very large. The charming hospitality which anyone going there receives is something that it is certainly a great privilege to enjoy. Another thing; at the opening of Parliament special places are provided for the High Commissioners in the House of Lords quite near the Throne, which they occupy according to precedence among themselves. The High Commissioner for Canada is always the senior, because they take rank according to the priority or precedence of the Dominions.

In addition to the various duties which have to be performed by the High Commissioner at all times, I had during my term of office to attend to very many other matters connected with the War or arising out of it. Your Chairman has referred to some of these. For example, I had the privilege of being a member of the first Imperial War Cabinet, and also of the Imperial Conference of

that year, and I have had to cross the Channel a great many times on official duties. I remember being at the front the night before our troops went through the Hindenburg Line. I was fortunate enough to be over in France at that time, and I had tea with the Commanding Officer of the First Division. He occupied a dugout, there, where the German officers had been only 48 hours before, and it was certainly an inspiration to see how sure he was that the troops were going to do the trick the next morning; and they certainly, as we know, did it.

I have not time to tell about very many of those various duties which came to me during my term of office on account of the War, because I do not want to keep you here too long, but I would like to refer in just a few words to what has already been mentioned by Mr. Desbarats, and that is the special Department in London which it was my duty and privilege to organize in connection with our Army. In 1916 our overseas forces had grown to such large numbers that it was quite evident that some form of control was needed over on the other side and that they could not be managed entirely from Ottawa. Thereupon the Ministry of Overseas Military Forces of Canada was created by an order in Council under the War Measures Act and the Government honoured me by placing me at the head of it and giving me very full powers in that respect. In that capacity I was charged with all questions connected with the Government and civilian control of our troops in England and France and the co-ordination of their services in the best possible way with the Imperial forces.

For that purpose a Department had to be created in London. There was no precedents for this, but still we had to set up a suitable organization. This was a rather heavy task, full of difficulties, but I was naturally proud to have been given an opportunity to undertake it; and in the administration of that Department, I can assure you, I strove to be fair in making appointments and to eliminate favouritism. No doubt I disappointed some, but I think our efforts on the whole produced a good result. In doing all this work, I wish to say I could not have managed without the advice of our present Governor-General, who was then in command of the Canadian corps and who was ready to give me all the assistance possible. Nor can I speak too highly of the help that was given to me by Generals Currie and Turner and Colonel Walter Gow, of Toronto, and other officers. The credit for anything that was done over there in the way of straightening out difficulties connected with our forces is due to the whole-hearted support of all these officers and I was simply the instrument, with authority from here, to enable them to put in their good work.

One of the purposes for which I went to England in 1914 was to try to secure a site for a Canadian building. Of course the difficulties caused by the War regarding money prevented this being done at the time. I am very glad, however, to know that my successor is taking an interest in this important question, and also that Mr. Fielding and the other members of the present Govern-

ment are doing so, and I hope the finanees of Canada may soon be in good enough shape to warrant them in aequiring a suitable site. There ean be no question that it would be helpful to the High Commissioner for Canada to have all Canadian aetivities in London centered in one building. I do not think that we want a very large building, but it should be dignified, of a eonvenient size, and in as prominent a loeation in London as it is possible to seeure.

Now, gentlemen, regarding the High Commissioner's work, I think that is about all I have time to tell you to-day, but before eoneluding I wish to say that the wife of the High Commissioner, or his daughter if she is at the head of his house, has a great deal to do in London, and she ean be of immense assistanee to him in earrying out his important duties. In eonfidenee I want to tell you that during the time we were in London my wife worked even harder than I did. She was Commandant of the Canadian Imperial V.A.D's, whose aetivities you may have heard something about, and she was an aetive member of the Committee of the Canadian War Contingent Assoeiation—the assoeiation that distributed sueh large quantities of eomforts of all kinds to our troops at the front. She was also mueh interested in the Club for Nurses, the Norfolk House Club for offieers' wives, and the Maple Leaf Clubs. These various organizations many of you know about, and you understand how helpful they were to our men and to their women folk in London. My wife also spent a great deal of her time in visiting the hospitals and the wounded, and she twiee made a tour of inspeetion at the front in eompany with the Canadian Matron-in-Chief, when they visited every Canadian hospital in Franee and Belgium, going even as far as the Casualty Clearing stations right up at the front line. In faet—I am quite sure it is not neeessary for me to tell you —it would have been impossible for me to have earried through without her aetive support and assistanee.

Gentlemen, it is very pleasant for me to see you all here. We are delighted to be baek again, for we never had any intention of staying in the Old Country for good. At the same time there are many things there that we like. It is only fair for me to say again, the kindness and eourtesy that we reeeived there on all oeeasions are beyond explanation. We have many friends there and feel that we shall make a visit there oeeasionally, but we have never ceased to eonsider Ottawa as our home.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

AN ADDRESS* BY

OTTO H. KAHN

American Financier and Publicist
Vice-President, English-Speaking Union of America

I am one of those Americans—there are many millions of us—who do not spring from British stock. But in assuming the duties, responsibilities and privileges of American citizenship, we have fallen heir not only to the greatness and the opportunities of our adopted country, but also, as members of an English-speaking nation, to the immortal legacy of the cultural achievements of the British stock, and we value that legacy no less than if it had come to us as a birth-right. And many of us belong to the fortunately steadily increasing number of Americans who look upon sincere co-operation, genuine understanding and active friendship between Great Britain and the United States as the very sheet anchor of the world's peace and welfare and as transcending in importance and in power for good every other International relationship.

I have not planned, and I am not prepared, to make a formal address; in fact, I thought that my friend General Sherrill, who is a very eloquent speaker and a very interesting one, was going to have that task and that all that was expected of me was to make a few more or less felicitous and distinctly short remarks following the lead that he would give. Therefore, being now called upon to speak first, I must beg your indulgence if, for lack of preparatory reflection, I confine myself to a few rather disjointed and quite informal observations.

I shall not speak about the European situation in general, except only to refer to the fact that the conceptions of England and America as to what could and should be done to adjust the most acute and menacing of the problems which confront Europe, are largely identical, and to express the ardent hope that counsels of enlightened moderation may yet prevail before it is too late. I should like to add, in reference to the European situation, that I know of no finer act of resolute fulfillment of a difficult and dangerous national duty than what was done by England a few months ago in throwing herself single-handed into the breach at the Dardanelles, taking upon herself the risk and burden of facing what she then faced and standing inflexible and alone to stem the on-rushing tide of the victorious hordes of Turkey.

Nor will I speak at any length, on this occasion, about the financial indebtedness of the Allied nations to America. My views on the subject I expressed publicly a few weeks ago. I have been criticized and attacked because of them, as I knew I should be before

*Note—Delivered before the English-Speaking Union, New York, on January 17, 1923.

I uttered them, but they have not changed. However, at this particular time, I think it is just as well not to enter into a public discussion of this question. The matter is in the hands of eminently qualified commissioners from England and from the United States. I am entirely certain that England will ask nothing but what is fair, honorable, reasonable and businesslike, and I am equally certain that America can do no less and will do no less than grant what is fair, honorable, reasonable and businesslike.

It seems fitting, before this gathering, to say a few words on the subject of trade relationship between England and America. Of course, it is needless to point out to you that England is our best customer. The maintenance of the purchasing and consuming power and of the prosperity of England is of very direct concern to us. The prosperity of England is next in importance, from the commercial point of view—and indeed from other points of view also—to our own prosperity. True, we should have and we shall have competition—fair, active, vigorous competition. That is good for nations as it is good for individuals. But it should be natural competition. It should not be anything that is artificially stimulated by undue means or to an undue extent. It should be on the basis of "live and let live."

There are certain lines, certain activities in which England necessarily must be able to serve or produce more cheaply or more effectively than we can. There are other lines and activities as to which the reverse is true. We must always bear in mind that for England a vast export trade is an absolute vital necessity; she cannot exist without it. A small, unfertile country, treated by nature in a rather stepmotherly way, except for her iron and coal, she has developed her world commerce and finance under the stimulus of compelling national necessity. To continue as a great and populous nation, she is dependent upon the constant exercise and exertion of those great racial qualities and traditional characteristics, which have made her what she is. She lives upon what she exchanges with other nations in the way of goods and services. Adequate trade along those lines is absolutely vital to her; without it she would starve, because for much the larger part of the food and raw materials which she needs, she is dependent upon importations from abroad.

That is not so in our case. America, however desirable and important the cultivation of her export trade, is not vitally dependent upon it in the same sense as England—being given our immense home market, our vast natural resources, actual and latent, our immense territory still offering abounding scope for development, and our capacity to take care of a far larger population than we now have. It is to our mutual interest to accommodate one another and avail ourselves of one another's effectiveness. We should aim to supplement, not to supplant, one another.

We Americans should also bear in mind that having become a creditor nation, we have got to fit ourselves into the role of a creditor nation. That means a logical and inevitable development along

certain lines, as it did in the case of England. One of these developments is that we shall have to make up our minds to be hospitable to imports. That does not mean that we must or shall permit ourselves to be unprotected and swamped by imports, but that we shall have to gradually outgrow certain inherited and no longer applicable views and preconceptions, and adapt our economic policies to the wholly changed position which has resulted from the late war.

Another of these consequences of our position, as a creditor nation, is that we shall have to use a portion of our funds—again as England did (and there has never been a wiser and more effective use of the position of a creditor nation than that exemplified in the economic history of England)—we must use a portion of our funds to aid the development of other countries. It is both our interest and our duty to see that some of the funds accumulated here are used in a broad and wise manner for the commercial and economic furtherance of other nations. Wherever we help a nation to develop, there our trade will develop, too. The growth of other nations, so far from harming us, will always be a benefit to us as long as we properly understand and fulfill the part which a creditor nation should play in the world, and the duty and the responsibility which are imposed upon us by our position.

In that way there is a great field for common effort between England and ourselves. I am quite certain, from all that I have seen in England, from the disposition of many influential men with whom I have talked on the subject, that there is every desire to work hand in hand with America in such financial and commercial enterprises as we can handle in common. There is much that we can learn from England, who has gone through the school of experience—a very costly school it always is—for generations, and in many ways we can do jointly far more effective work and at much less cost to ourselves than if we determine upon "going it alone." We went forth alone somewhat impetuously in 1920, and the lesson has been a pretty expensive one, as some of us know.

Now a few words as to the matter of exchange, and, as Lady Godiva said at the end of her famous ride, I am coming to my "close." I think there is every reason to expect that British exchange will return to normal before very long.

England has faced and faces the problems confronting her—and Heaven knows they are many, and they are difficult and they are trying—with magnificent courage, with resolution, wisdom and resourcefulness. For many years now, it has been somewhat the fashion to predict that England is on the decline, that poor old John Bull is going to the dogs. Even among Englishmen, with the tendency to self-deprecation which is inherent in the race, quite a number were to be found who joined in that gloomy chorus. For thirty years past, whenever I crossed the ocean, I have had pointed out to me how England was going to the dogs. Either it was those dreadfully efficient Germans who were ruining England's trade, or it was the Japs or the Yankees, but somebody was always ruining England. And all that time she was to be found at the old stand

doing business in her old, wise, honorable way. In despite of dire predictions in pre-war days, throughout the dreadful strain of an appalling war, beset with trials, tribulations and problems since its close, she has stood four-square to all the winds that blow. And so she stands to-day, the same old England still, warranting unabated faith in her future, gladdening her friends and disappointing her ill-wishers, the truest of democracies, disciplined in the use of liberty and tempering it by wise tradition and by self-restraint.

It is not the possession of raw materials and other latent resources, it is not the bounty of nature, it is the qualities and efforts of its people that make a nation great. It is the qualities of her people that have made for England the position which she occupies in the world, and it is due to these qualities that British exchange—alone among the exchanges of the European nations that were engaged in the world war—is to-day almost normal and will be entirely normal before very long, I am convinced.

Under existing circumstances, the course of exchange, gentlemen, is determined rather less by economic, than by psychological factors. Apart from those tangible considerations which enter into it, the rate of exchange indicates the degree of confidence which the world has in the situation of a country, and which its own people have in its situation. When Mussolini came into power, Italian exchange went up. When the French marched into the Ruhr district, French exchange went down. But the most striking illustration is the case of Germany. Germany has in the coffers of her Reichsbank still approximately $250,000,000 in gold. That is enough to retire the total existing Germany paper currency about four times over, at the present rate of exchange. The primary, though of course not the sole reason, why that currency is selling at a valuation of one-fourth of the gold in the hands of the Reichsbank is the world's utter lack of confidence, and, particularly the fact that the German people themselves have no confidence in the token which bears the stamp of their government.

As a contrast, you have England, with the Bank of England holding an almost ludicrously small sum of gold as compared to the vast edifice of credit and currency which rests upon that slim basis. And yet, because the world has confidence in England, because it knows and respects the ability and character, the integrity, standards and principles, and the sagacity of England, and has faith that nothing will make her depart from those wise and honorable traditions which have come down to her through many generations, however heavy the burden of maintaining them—it is for these reasons primarily, notwithstanding the relative smallness of her gold reserve and notwithstanding the many difficult problems which confront her, that the world values British exchange at a point so closely to the normal.

The fact that at this moment, when the exchanges of the countries of the European continent are slumping, British exchange holds steady and firm, indicates that people from other countries are sending money into England, because they see in England the best

place, outside of the United States, for the safe keeping of their funds; it indicates that, not for the first time, capital takes refuge in England in reliance upon English wisdom and soundness, English commercial honor and the permanence of English institutions; it indicates the world's belief in England's present and future and in the qualities and characteristics which are deep-rooted in that great race.

From what I have said, some of you may get the impression that I am a profound admirer and warm well-wisher of England. If so, you have guessed right. I am. I plead guilty to that charge and I don't evoke any mitigating circumstances whatever. I do most earnestly hope and pray that as England and America stood together in 1917 and 1918, as they stand together now for peace and for enlightened moderation in dealing with the troubled affairs of the world and in pointing the way, and the only way, out of the turmoil, strife and wretchedness which oppresses the nations of Europe, so I trust England and America will stand together always for their own good and for the good of all the world!

James F. Bryant, m.a., ll.b.
President, Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association, 1922.

EDUCATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

AN ADDRESS* BY

JAMES F. BRYANT, M.A., LL.B.

President, Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association

It affords me great pleasure as President of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association to meet and greet this large and representative audience of school Trustees. On four successive occasions you have honoured me in electing me as your President, and I have felt proud of your confidence and have deemed it a great honour to serve you. I have felt proud because since the year 1917 we have built up in this Province an educational association second to none in Canada. It is our pleasure to welcome you to Regina, the Queen City of the Prairie, the capital of a wonderful province; a province of broad prairies, fertile valleys and many streams; a province rich in agricultural possibilities, and in many sections admirably adapted for stock raising; a province rich in mineral wealth, in iron ore, copper ore, coal and tar sands, in timber, fish and fur, but far surpassing all these in value, in importance and in potentiality is our greatest asset, the boys and girls of Saskatchewan. To you, as Trustees, is given the task of looking after the education of these boys and girls and of seeing as far as possible that all the children of the Province enjoy equal educational advantages.

The Trustee Board is an important body in any community. The Trustees are elected "according to the immemorial Saxon custom by the assembly of the people." As a rule the Trustees are the outstanding men in the rural districts of the Province. They consider it an honour to serve on the School Board and take a real interest and pride in making the school a credit to the district. When the representatives of the 13,000 school Trustees of Saskatchewan assemble in Convention the deliberations of the members have an important influence on the life of the Province. The voice of the Convention is listened to with the respect which it inspires by the Minister of Education and by his colleagues in the Government.

This large audience is evidence, if any is needed, that the people of Saskatchewan have begun to take the business of educating the youth of the Province in a serious manner. As Premier Drury stated in addressing the Ontario School Trustees' Convention last year: "It is a very hopeful sign for in the last analysis, it is the people themselves who are responsible for local educational conditions and it is their privilege and duty to study those conditions with a view to adjusting our educational methods to modern needs."

Speaking at the Convention of the Ontario School Trustees' Association last year, the President, His Honour Judge Scott, said:

"I feel bound to say that the public in the aggregate has let go its personal touch of the educational equipment of its children. Comparatively it must be

*Note—Delivered before the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Convention at Regina, February 22nd, 1922.

manifest to a careful observer, that as between conditions existing 30 or 40 years ago and to-day, the average parent exhibits but very passive concern in the outfitting of his child at school." x x x "I very well remember in my early public school days that the courses of study were of such a character that the parents well understood them, and were able to follow and assist their children in their studies and in addition the members of the Boards were able to, and did in fact conduct at the close of each year as careful an examination of the classes in their respective schools as is now done by the Inspector."

I am free to admit that the average parent or trustee does not now understand in the same thorough way the present work in our schools. The parents in many cases are not giving to the teacher the assistance and co-operation necessary to assure the best results; they do not see that the children prepare the home work for the next day and do not give the children the encouragement and oversight which makes for progress. In far too many cases, especially in our cities and towns, owing either to the lack of interest on the part of the parents or to the weakening of parental control, the children are running the streets at night or attending the moving pictures, the theatre or the hockey game when they should be at home attending to their lessons. Too many of the children of the present generation are getting out of the control of their parents. Perhaps this is due to the fact that, owing to the scarcity of trees on the prairie, it is not possible to get an old fashioned birch and follow the advice of Solomon wherein he said: "If you spare the rod you spoil the child." The statement of Solomon, the wise old Hebrew king, rings as true to-day as it did three thousand years ago, "He that spareth his rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes."

I am heartily in accord with the following statement which recently appeared in the Winnipeg *Tribune*:

"If we want a substantial advance in educational results the parents of our communities have got to put their backs into the business. Pupils should be put on a short allowance of motoring, picture theatres and dancing. Teachers to-day are wrestling with the problem presented by pupils who have only the dregs of their energy with which to devote themselves to the subject matter of their lessons. Let the parents of the day put a stopper on indiscriminate amusement and then let our teachers insist on a revival of the pupil's wrestle with facts and dates and definitions and the other necessary testing material that put vertebrate quality into the system which—in Scotland, in England, in Nova Scotia, in Ontario, and in other places—has in the past at any rate produced scholars in the field of education and leaders for the general purposes of the community."

Evidence is not lacking that the Trustees of Saskatchewan are becoming fully alive to the responsibilities and opportunities for service facing them in the discharge of their duties. They have a splendid opportunity to bring home to the parents of the children in their districts their individual responsibility to their own children and also the advisability and necessity of their becoming familiar with school conditions in Saskatchewan and all matters pertaining to educational conditions in their own district. The Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association is doing an excellent work in this regard. Better results, however, can be obtained if steps are taken to organize the Trustees in each inspectorate into a county organization which would occupy the same position to the School Trustees'

Association as the locals in the Grain Growers' Association bear to the Central body. In the Province of Manitoba they have now seventy-two local Trustees' Associations in active operation; these associations hold regular meetings for the discussion of their educational problems; from time to time they meet with the inspector for the county district; at least once a year a local Trustees' Convention open to all the ratepayers, is held at a central point; their programme is similar to that of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association.

These conventions of the Trustees, ratepayers and parents are held both in the urban and rural districts for the purpose of discussing educational matters. A similar organization is being effected in the Province of Ontario where, during the last year, over three hundred such conferences were held. It is true that we have in this Province a number of local educational associations in the nature of community clubs, but the Trustees are not recognized as a unit in them. All of the Trustees cannot attend our Annual Convention, but by the formation of local Trustees' Associations all the trustees can take a part and assist in the great work of arousing many of the parents in the district from their lethargy and interesting them in educational matters. I would, therefore, strongly urge that the question of forming local Trustees' Associations in affiliation with the central body receive the earnest consideration of this Convention.

Before passing on to the more serious portion of my address, might I be permitted on your behalf to express my appreciation of the good work which is being accomplished by the Minister of Education, the Deputy Minister and the Department of Education in this Province. Most of us fail to realize the enormous amount of work and the many educational problems and difficulties facing the Minister and his Department in our rapidly growing Province.

We are pleased to note the progress which has been made during the past year in the solution of the great problem of the education of the New Canadian in our Province. Under the policy inaugurated by the Government and carried out through their director, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, excellent results are being obtained, and on behalf of the Trustees' Association I wish to extend to the Government of this Province and to Dr. Anderson our congratulations on their good work in this Department. We are pleased to note that the slight signs of opposition experienced in the past have largely disappeared, and that there has been an apparent earnest desire on the part of all concerned to unite in an effort towards loyal Canadian citizenship. The problem must be approached, as we believe it is, in a firm but sympathetic manner. Of our New Canadian citizens we can truly say in the words of the poet:

"He comes from o'er the water, a new home here to seek,
And the language of our Country is a tongue he cannot speak.
He has sought the land of freedom for the dream is in his breast,
And he's groping rather blindly for the things he knows are best.
He's a power for good or evil, he will hate us or revere,
And become a friend or traitor from the way we treat him here.
He had heard about our Country in a vague and hazy way—
It's the land where men are happy and where little children play

But he's strange to all the customs that surround him now he's here,
And he misses much that's spoken, but he understands a sneer.
He would like to do as we do, but he doesn't quite know how,
And he'll never grow to like us if we all neglect him now.
There's a mighty force within him if we only understood,
We can spurn it to our danger, or can mould it to our good.
We can turn our backs upon him, or can make of him a friend
Who will come to speak our language and the flag we love defend.
But it's not enough to pay him for the labour of his hand;
We must teach him all our customs till he learns to love our land."

We wish also to express our appreciation of the progress which is being made and the growing interest which is being taken in the work of the Rural Education Associations; we congratulate the Government and Mr. Bates on the marked broadening out of the work. The number of associations in active existence during the past year, the enthusiasm shown in school exhibitions, schoo' gardening and agriculture, and the increasing interest manifested in the Boys' and Girls' Clubs cannot but be regarded with pleasure by all true friends of education in the Province. Permit me also on behalf of this Association to express to the Government and the people of this Province our appreciation of the progress being made during the year in the work of the Departments of Home Economics, School Hygiene and in the matter of technical education. Last, but not least, permit me on your behalf to extend to the school Teachers of the Province of Saskatchewan, our appreciation of the faithful, conscientious and painstaking services which the majority of them have rendered during the past year.

I might also be permitted at this point to congratulate the School Districts on the increased interest which is being shown in the beautifying of school grounds by the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers. According to the last available report over 100 districts signified their intention of preparing their grounds in accordance with the regulations and, of these, 62 met all the conditions and have been allotted trees by the Government Nurseries. I would suggest that many more districts avail themselves of the privilege during the coming year. A hedge of caragana around every school ground in the Province would be a delight to the eye and would serve to break the winds which now sweep at will over the school playgrounds.

In many districts of the Province this year financial conditions are not good and many of the tax payers are unable to pay their taxes, no matter how much they may desire to do so. In many other districts the trouble is that the farmer has a habit of buying more land than he really needs, more land than he can properly cultivate and look after with the result that crops are not so good as they might be owing to poor cultivation. The crop returns are disappointing and because it is necessary to hire a number of men to work the farm the net profits of the year's operations are far from encouraging. In addition the taxes on a large farm are correspondingly high. Such a condition could be very materially helped if the farmer only tried to operate a farm of a quarter section or a half section, according to his financial ability.

It is not my intention in this address to discuss the question of Consolidated Schools at any great length, but I may be pardoned if I refer briefly to our present system of rural schools as I have done on various occasions. Our administrative area has remained practically the same since the first settlement in this Province; the one-room rural school does not adquately meet the needs of the present; the teacher with the large number of grades and the many subjects to be taught cannot give the necessary attention and supervision to the individual pupils. It is practically impossible in such a school to provide for higher education, and the boy or girl, who is anxious to gain a higher standing than the public school affords, must necessarily leave home to acquire it. To meet this condition two solutions have been proposed; the first, to leave the public schools as they are and to build a rural High School in each municipality; the second, to group together several school districts and erect a Consolidated School at a central point where both public school work and high school work can be carried on in a graded school.

The first Consolidated School of this kind was established in Montague, Massachussets, in 1874, in a rural district where the educational problems were very similar to our own; this school still exists and is doing excellent work. The last returns which I have been able to obtain, namely for the year 1919, show that in the United States of America there are over 13,000 of these schools spread over 43 States of the Union; in the Province of Manitoba, according to the last report, there are 109 consolidated schools in active operation; in Alberta there are 67 such schools, and in Saskatchewan only 39. These are being added to steadily year by year and we believe that this is due in a large degree to the discussions which take place at our Annual Conventions.

We are told by some that the consolidated school is too expensive for Saskatchewan. This may be true in some districts where the population is not large and the ratepayers are scattered, but in many districts consolidated schools are feasible, desirable and necessary if the best results are to be obtained from the money expended. The cost of transportation has been the chief item of expense. If we cut out the motor bus with the heavy expense of operation and upkeep, on account of our rough roads, and revert to the farmer's friend, the faithful horse, a large part of the expenditure for operation might be eliminated. In considering the question of expense we are apt to forget that a large percentage of the country boys and girls drive to school even where there are no consolidated schools. By having the children conveyed to school at the expense of the district, the parents are saved the cost of buying and maintaining a driver for the children. Further, the statistics in Manitoba tend to show that the pupils who come to school in the van make an average attendance of at least 25 days per year more than those who come in the ordinary way.

The State of Iowa leads all the States of the American Union in literacy with only one per cent. of the population which cannot

read and write. Speaking in Des Moines last Summer the State Superintendent of Public Instruction said:

"We take much pride in the consolidated school and the increase which it has made in the last two years. More consolidated schools have been voted than in the previous fifteen years. During the past year one consolidated school has been voted for every school day in the year. Each of these districts has five acres of ground and is teaching domestic science, manual training and agriculture and conducting practical work for the purpose of emphasizing rural life."

Dr. Thornton, Minister of Education for the Province of Manitoba, speaking last year before the Manitoba Trustees' Association, said: "Where consolidations have longest been organized, new consolidations are more easily effected. In the Municipality of Hamiota, the last consolidation took place this year, entirely eliminating the one room school in that municipality. There are now five consolidations supplying educational facilities for all the children.'

I feel that it is possible to get better results from the generous expenditure made by Saskatchewan on education. I do not know how many schools in the Province have an attendance of less than ten pupils. I should judge that there are hundreds of schools in this position. I do know that the Minister of Education in the Province of Ontario recently stated they had in that Province over 1,400 schools with ten pupils or under. An average of 30 pupils per room is not too large an attendance for one teacher. That being the case one teacher could look after the pupils of 3 such schools. This would not only be a saving in expense but it would bring the pupils together in greater numbers so that there would be competition and inspiration both for the child and the teacher. singing, games and other matters of recreation and enjoyment could be carried on to better advantage in such a school than in the lonely school on the prairie with six or seven children in attendance.

The training and supply of teachers is still a matter of concern. The Report for 1921 is not yet available but according to the last Report issued by the Department of Education, there was a decrease of 443 in the number of teachers' certificates issued in 1920 as compared with 1919; there was an increase of 216 in the number of provisional certificates issued; there were 755 provisional or emergency teachers. If the number of untrained teachers increases from year to year the consequences will be serious. Few teachers are coming to Saskatchewan from other Provinces because the salaries in other Provinces now approximate the salaries paid in Saskatchewan. Mr. A. H. Ball, the Deputy Minister of Education, in his report of March 1st last as published by the Department of Education says, "Our teaching staff is inadequate and migratory preventing continuous teaching of a progressive and complete character."

In another part of his Report he says: "The supply of teachers and the movement of teachers from one Province to another depends largely upon the salaries paid and it would appear that Saskatchewan salaries must advance before an adequate supply of trained teachers can be maintained. An unusual movement was noted in 1920 in the return of teachers, particularly male teachers,

to the Eastern provinces." There is in this Province a remarkable uniformity in the average salaries paid to all classes of teachers. We are paying too high salaries to the provisional teacher and the third class teacher as compared with a second class teacher, and too high salaries to the second class teacher in comparison with one holding first class certificates. We should grade the teachers and pay them according to their professional standing, otherwise what encouragement has a teacher to get other than a third class standing?

There is a strong feeling in many of the school districts of the Province that teachers' salaries are too high under present conditions, and it is true without a doubt that many of the districts of the Province are paying this year higher salaries than they can very well afford. At our Moose Jaw Convention, held in 1920, the Trustees' Association adopted a schedule of salaries on the understanding that that schedule was not to be binding on any district except they so desired, but was simply to serve as an expression of opinion from the Trustees of the Province as to what they thought was fair and right in the matter. The schedule then adopted has assisted very materially in getting a larger number of men into the teaching profession and is attracting the better class of student who sees in the teaching profession an opportunity for life service. Some districts may find it necessary, under the present financial stringency, to lower the salary schedule for a year or two until economic conditions are restored to normal. Any permanent lowering, however, of the salaries paid to teachers would only drive from the profession the very best teachers, those whom we could least of all afford to lose. To make the teaching profession attractive to the right class of men and women adequate salaries should be paid. Speaking on this subject the "Literary Digest says:

"When the salaries of teachers are raised to a point where the men and women who prepare for the work can be happy in it, proud of it, freed from constant financial worry, and able to pay their share of the social and civic activities of the town, then, and only then, will teaching attract the kind of men and women who should and can instruct the citizens of to-morrow."

Saskatchewan must keep her good teachers. We must prepare more good teachers. We must provide better living conditions for our good teachers. If we are ever to build up a permanent body of trained teachers in this province, we cannot depend upon an ever-flowing stream of young, inexperienced, transient and provisional teachers. According to Dr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education in Great Britain, "The Nation which will succeed in the new era is that which will make teaching the most attractive of professions." We must provide adequate compensation for our teachers, but particularly for those who have taught for over five years and have indicated their intention of remaining permanently in the public school service. I believe that it cannot seriously be questioned that in the Province of Saskatchewan, taken as a whole, we have provided the finest schools and school equipment of any Province in Canada. We should not spend all our money on the schools and neglect to provide the funds necessary to procure an

adequate supply of competent teachers. Saskatchewan is undoubtedly able to pay adequate salaries to the teachers of her public schools; in no Province in Canada is there a larger annual production of new wealth; on these fertile prairies we raise food to feed the world.

Saskatchewan is Canada's greatest grain growing Province; in 1915 she exceeded any State in the American Union in the production of grain; in 1917 she produced 56 per cent. of all Canadian wheat; this record has been maintained up to the present time. In 1920 the products of our industries were valued at over $50,000,000; we raised over 20,000,000 bushels more of wheat, oats, barley and flax than any State in the American Union; our dairy products were valued at over $23,000,000; the value of our agricultural products and live stock was over $550,000,000. There are more automobiles per capita in Saskatchewan than in any Province in Canada and they were not all purchased from Henry Ford. Our financial power was strikingly illustrated by our large per capita subscriptions to the Victory Loans. Even last year, poor as it was in comparison with other years, debentures to the extent of $2,431,161.00 or over 63 per cent. of all municipal, school and rural telephone debentures issued within the Province, were purchased by the people of the Province, and out of Saskatchewan's 301 rural municipalities and 347 villages, not one was reported to be in default in respect of the debentures. Not only have the people of Saskatchewan the money but statistics show that they are willing to spend it on the education of their children. The latest statistics available, being those for the year 1919, show that Saskatchewan spent more per pupil enrolled in her publicly controlled schools than any Province in Canada, the figures being:

Saskatchewan	$60.79	Ontario	$38.73
British Columbia	58.73	Quebec	34.65
Alberta	52.89	New Brunswick	21.54
Manitoba	46.34	Nova Scotia	19.60
		Prince Edward Island	16.25

Unfortunately, this year, there are many districts in Saskatchewan where, from one cause or another, it is impossible for the school work to be properly carried on under existing conditions. There has never been any equalized assessment throughout the Province; one school district may be five times as wealthy as another school district; the assessed value of one school district may be $30,000, while the assessed value of another district may be from $100,000 to $250,000; they may spend twice as much on each child in the wealthier district and still have the local tax rate only half as high as in the poorer district. Under present conditions the poorer districts cannot pay the same salaries, or carry on educational work on the same scale as the wealthier districts when both receive the same grants from the Provincial Treasurer. A school cannot be operated to-day for less than $1,800.00 per year if there is a debenture payment to meet. This sum is no burden at all to the wealthier districts, the majority of which could carry on even if they received no grant from the Government.

In many districts, after the tax rate for school purposes is levied, it is altogether impossible this year to collect sufficient taxes to keep the schools open according to law. Why should the Trustees in these districts be compelled to close down the schools or materially reduce the number of teaching days in the year? I am advised that in many districts the teachers have resigned and left the district because the Trustees have not been able to pay their salaries. Why should the children in these districts be placed at an unfair disadvantage? What have they done that they should be punished in such a manner? Why should these children be the victims of poverty, poor crops or misfortune? The time has come to face the situation and we must face it squarely in the interests of our Province as a whole.

In my opinion the difficulty may be overcome by having a Provincial Equalization Fund to enable the poorer districts to carry on their programme of education on equal terms with the wealthier districts. This fund may be obtained by assessing all lands within the Province, that are not within any organized school district, for public school puposes. In the second place the supplementary Revenue Act might be re-enacted and by levying an equal rate all over the Province and by placing the sum so realized in the Provincial Equalization Fund, the wealthier districts of the Province would give of their surplus wealth for the assistance of the poorer districts. In the third place Saskatchewan should demand, and give our Dominion Government no peace until they obtain, the full control of our land and natural resources with adequate compensation for all lands alienated in the past by Dominion authority. From these sources provision should be made for an Equalization Fund by means of which the poorer districts can obtain the necessary assistance. The situation must be met in a fair and reasonable manner by our Provincial Government; a permanent policy for assistance of poorer districts in educational matters must be adopted in the interests of all; larger grants must be given to the weaker districts than to the stronger ones, grants given not on any local pull, or undue influence, but on a definite determined and equitable basis.

There should be no pessimism on the part of our Trustees in the poorer sections of the Province. They are endeavouring faithfully to carry out their duties in the face of the most trying circumstances. They realize that they are the Trustees not of the school funds only but of the opportunities of the children; that they are the Trustees of the future citizenship of this Province. We must cooperate with them and lend them a helping hand; pessimism must give way to "peptimism"; to our optimism we must add the necessary "pep." The problem can be solved. Saskatchewan will solve it and the Trustees' Association will lead the way. With Conan Doyle we can say:

> "I'll dream again of fields of grain that stretch from sky to sky,
> And the little prairie hamlets where the cars go roaring by;
> Wooden hamlets as I saw them—noble cities still to be
> To girdle stately Canada with gems from sea to sea."

HISTORY AND WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES OF CANADA

BY

WILLIAM McINNES, B.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

The present Department of Mines is the direct lineal descendant of the Geological Survey established in 1842. In the thirties and early forties of last century, certain far-seeing citizens of Canada, which then included only the area covered by the original provinces of Ontario and Quebec, were impressed with the need for more authentic and detailed knowledge of its natural resources, particularly in commercially valuable minerals.

The Government of that early day, recognizing the value and expediency of the course urged upon them, constituted in 1842 a scientific bureau to be known as the Geological Survey, which would examine and report upon the unknown mineral resources and geology of the two provinces. Their sagacity was further evidenced by the choice of a Director for the new Department in the person of William Logan (Knighted in 1856), a native of Montreal and a life-long student of geology. Under his enthusiastic and wise leadership, often hampered by the meagre annual grant which was at times supplemented from the private means of Sir William, which were fortunately fairly ample, the Geological Survey before the confederation of the provinces had worked out and recorded the general geology of practically the whole of Upper and Lower Canada and had extended its work to parts of the Maritime provinces. Sir William, in working out the structure and sequence of the sedimentary rocks, was fortunate in having the assistance of E. Billings whose palæontological determinations were of great assistance in classifying the sedimentary series and T. Sterry Hunt, the eminent chemist and mineralogist, both of whom gave their labours without stint to solving the geological problems of a new country. The geologists of the neighbouring State of New York were engaged at the time in the same geological problems on their side of the line and their work, particularly that of James Hall, was a great help in their solution. So thorough were the methods used that the relative ages and sequence of the rocks, established at that time, has needed but little modification to the present day.

On the resignation of Sir William Logan in 1869, A. R. C. Selwyn, an Englishman who then held the position of Director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, was appointed to the position which he held until 1895 when he resigned. During his term of office, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were admitted to the Dominion in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. The scope of the operations of the survey were therefore very greatly extended and to cope with the larger sphere, the staff of geologists and explorers was necessarily considerably increased. The western provinces and the north, then almost entirely unknown geologically, presented a broad field for investigation and through his regime and that of his successor the geology of the great

plains and British Columbia was broadly outlined, and a great part of the previously unexplored areas of Northern Canada were covered by reconnaissance surveys. The general geology of these areas was ascertained and laid down on maps which have been of the greatest assistance to prospectors.

Much geographical detail was at the same time added to the map of Canada through these explorations, in fact, most of the outlines of the lakes and rivers as they now appear on our maps are due to the work of the staff of the Geological Survey. Specially noteworthy among the explorations carried out at that time were those of Dawson and McConnell in British Columbia and Alberta which included the expedition of Dr. Dawson to the Yukon in 1887 when placer mining in that region, which in laters years became world famous, was in its infancy. Dr. Robert Bell's work about Lake Superior across the height of land to Hudson Bay and about the shores of that bay was done during this period as well as A. P. Low's Eastern Quebec, Labrador, Hudson Bay and Arctic explorations. J. B. Tyrrell also made a notable contribution to our knowledge of the geology of the plains and northeastward to Chesterfield Inlet on the northwest coast of Hudson Bay, and many other members of the staff added their quota to the exploratory work of this time.

In 1890 the Geological Survey was constituted a separate department, under the Minister of the Interior and was assigned the following duties:—

(a) To make a full and scientific examination and survey of the geological structure, mineralogy, mines and mining resources of Canada and of its fauna and flora.

(b) To maintain a museum of geology and Natural History and to collect, classify and arrange for exhibition in the museum of the Department such specimens as are necessary to afford a complete and exact knowledge of the geology, mineralogy and mining resources of Canada; to collect, study and report on the fauna and flora of Canada; to carry on chemical and palæontological investigations and to make such other researches as will best tend to ensure the carrying into effect the object and purposes of the act. The Department was placed under a Deputy Head and Director; but the office continued to be designated Director, with the rank of Deputy Head. Under an amending act passed in 1892, any Minister of the Crown who might be named was authorized to preside over the Department.

G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., who had been Dr. Selwyn's right hand man for many years succeeded him in 1895 and held the office until his death in 1901. His previous knowledge of the west coupled with an exceptionally broad scientific training made him eminently fitted to carry on the work of his illustrious predecessors, as the results accomplished under this directorship amply show. From Dr. Dawson's death in 1901 to 1906 when he resigned, Robert Bell, I.S.O. administered the Department as Acting Director. Under Dr. Bell's supervision, the exploratory surveys were continued and extended. Dr. A. P. Low was appointed Director in 1906 and on the

creation of the Department of Mines in 1907 became its first Deputy Minister.

Prior to 1907, although the value of the work being carried on by the then Department of the Geological Survey was generally recognized, a popular demand arose, chiefly among mining men that more attention be given to the mining industry; and in that year Parliament passed the Act known as the Geology and Mines Act, under which the Department has functioned up to the present time.

The Act provided for the creation of a Department of Mines "under the control and management of the head of one of the present departments of the Government of Canada, and who shall be called the Minister of Mines. The Department under the Act was to consist of two branches: the Mines Branch and the Geological Survey."

The functions of the Mines Branch were defined to be:—

"(a) To collect and publish full statistics of the mineral production and of the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada and such data regarding the economic minerals of Canada as relate to the processes and activities connected with their utilization and to collect and preserve all available records of mines and mining works in Canada.

(b) To make detailed investigations of mining camps and areas containing economic minerals or deposits of other economic substances, for the purpose of determining the mode of occurrence and the extent and character of the ore-bodies and deposits of the economic minerals or other substances.

(c) To prepare and publish such maps, plans, sections, diagrams, drawings and illustrations as are necessary to elucidate the reports published by the Mines Branch.

(d) To make such chemical, mechanical and metallurgical investigations as are found expedient to aid the mining and metallurgical industry of Canada.

(e) To collect and prepare for exhibition in the Museum specimens of the different ores and associated rocks and minerals of Canada and such other materials as are necessary to afford an accurate exhibit of the mining and metallurgical resources and industries of Canada."

The functions of the Geological Survey were defined to be:—

"(a) To make a full and scientific examination and survey of the geological structure and mineralogy of Canada; to collect, classify and arrange for exhibition in the Victoria Memorial Museum, such specimens as are necessary to afford a complete and exact knowledge of the geology, mineralogy, palæontology, ethnology, and fauna and flora of Canada; and to make such chemical and other researches as will best tend to ensure the carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this Act.

(b) To study and report upon the facts relating to water supply for irrigation and for domestic purposes and to collect and preserve all available records of artesian and other wells.

(c) To map the forest areas of Canada and to make and report upon investigations useful to the preservation of the forest resources of Canada.

(d) To prepare and publish such plans, maps, sections, diagrams and drawings as are necessary to illustrate and elucidate the reports of surveys and investigations.

(e) To carry on ethnological and palæontological investigations."

The Department was to maintain a Museum of Geology and Natural History for the purpose of affording a complete and exact knowledge of the geology, mineralogy and mining resources of Canada. It was placed under a Deputy Minister with, under him, Directors of the two branches, and provision was made for the necessary staff.

Since the passing of the Act of 1907 which brought into being the Department of Mines as at present constituted, the Department has been administered for longer or shorter periods by many different Ministers, including the Hon. William Templeman, Hon. Louis Coderre, Hon. P. E. Blondin, Hon. Es. L. Patenaude, Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. Sir James Lougheed, and the present incumbent the Hon. Charles Stewart. While the Minister has been styled "Minister of Mines," the position has never been held independently; but always in conjunction with other ministerial duties, generally with those of Minister of the Interior as is the case at the present time.

Dr. A. P. Low was the first Deputy Minister of the new Department, but resigned on account of ill-health, the following year, before he was able to bring about changes looking to the expansion and improvement of the Department, which he had in mind.

He was succeeded by Dr. R. W. Brock who held the office until 1914 when he resigned to accept the position of Dean of the Science Faculty of the University of British Columbia. During the regime of Dr. Brock the staff was considerably augmented. A Topographical Division under W. H. Boyd was instituted with the object, mainly, of preparing in advance of geological work, accurate topographical maps of previously unmapped regions. The need for such work had been very much felt, particularly in the mountainous regions of western Canada. And, while the primary purpose above stated was fulfilled, the maps have been found to have great value in many other ways on account of their great accuracy and wealth of detail: An Anthropological Division was established with Dr. Edward Sapir in charge with a staff of ethnologists and archæologists; the Biological Division was added to by the appointment of a mammalogist, an ornithologist and a staff of assistants; and the Geological Division was considerably increased and a system established under which students at Canadian Universities, who had shown special aptitude in geology, were encouraged to pursue the work by taking post graduate courses in special branches of the science, which from year to year was becoming more highly specialized. Thus, through their employment as field assistants during

the summer season and by a system of elimination, vacancies in the staff could always be filled by the appointment of highly trained and tried men.

On the resignation of Dr. Brock, in 1914, Mr. R. G. McConnell, one of the older geologists, succeeded to the position which he held through the difficult war years, resigning in 1921. During the period of the war the staff was depleted by enlistments for Overseas service, among whom was O. E. LeRoy, the Geologist in charge of field work, who was killed at Paschendaele in October, 1917. The energies of the Department were directed at this time more particularly to the search for minerals and metals needed for war purposes and to their production in greater quantities. Prominent among these minerals were platinum and the steel toughening tungsten and molybdenum minerals. In the case of the latter the Mines Branch by adding to the plant at the Ore Dressing Laboratories at Ottawa, undertook its milling on a custom basis and secured a considerable output by utilizing the ore produced in small lots from many deposits that were not extensive enough to justify the erection of separate mills.

Mr. McConnell was followed by Dr. Charles Camsell, who, also, was brought from active geological work, to assume the higher administrative office.

The Directorship of the Mines Branch was held continuously by Dr. Eugene Haanel from 1907 until 1920 when he resigned from ill-health and was succeeded for a time as Acting Director and in 1921 as Director, by John McLeish, who now holds the position. In the Geological Survey the position of Director was held by succeeding Deputy Ministers until 1919, when Dr. William McInnes was assigned to the office which he held until the re-organization of the Department under the present Deputy Minister in 1921 when the Museum became a separate division under Dr. McInnes; and Dr. W. H. Collins, the present occupant of the office became Director of the Geological Survey.

An assay office is maintained at Vancouver under the Mines Branch, chiefly to provide for the purchase in Canada of the gold produced in British Columbia and Yukon. While the production has been falling off somewhat in late years, in 1922 the value of the gold and silver contained in the deposits made at the Assay Office amounted to $2,834,499.61. A Division of Explosives was established in 1919 under Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie, to administer the laws regarding the storage, transportation and handling of explosive materials. Under a system of licenses and by the strict inspection of the premises in which explosives are manufactured or stored, an endeavour is being made to minimize the number of accidents that have been all too prevalent in the handling of these dangerous but necessary materials. Although a great degree of success has followed, it has been a most difficult task to educate the public on the subject and prevent carelessness.

Publications. From the establishment of the Geological Survey in 1842 "Reports of Progress" were issued generally in

annual volumes until 1885, the first report being that for the year 1843, published in 1845. Beginning with the year 1885 "Annual Reports" (New series) were published in volumes until 1905, the last being Vol. XVI, 1904. Many of the individual reports and maps published before 1905 were issued, also, separately and from 1905 to the present time, all have been issued as separates and no annual volume, excepting a summary report and a departmental report in blue book form, has been issued. Since 1910 the reports have been issued as Memoirs and Museum Bulletins, which are distributed at irregular intervals throughout the year. In addition miscellaneous publications of various kinds, including Reports of Explorations Guide Books, etc., have been issued from time to time. Since the separation of the Museum from the Survey and its constitution as a division the bulletins have been issued with its imprint.

Many of the reports of the Department have been published in French translations; but in recent years only reports of general interest and those referring to districts in the Province of Quebec have been translated.

A nominal charge has been made for a few of the more elaborate reports of the Department, on account of the expense of reproducing the coloured and other plates with which they are illustrated; but generally they are mailed free to all applicants in Canada and to those in outside countries at a price that little more than covers the cost of carriage.

The Mines Branch has issued each year since 1902 many reports, chiefly on particular economic minerals and mining industries, and including technological treatises on the mining and milling of Canadian metallic and non-metallic minerals. These are distributed from time to time throughout the year as each special investigation is completed. While all the publications of the Department have a permanent value, each era has been productive of reports that, from the nature of the district or subject or the manner of treatment might be considered to be specially noteworthy. In this category among the publications of the Mines Branch might be included the reports on Building Stones, Coal, Cobalt, The Copper Smelting Industry, Feldspar, Graphite, Gypsum, Iron (many reports), Mica, Peat, Petroleum, Phosphate, Pyrites, Salt, Silica and Zinc.

Of the Geological Survey publications the first that is particularly noteworthy is the "Geology of Canada," 1863, which contained a summary of the geology of the country so far as it had been elucidated by Sir William Logan and his staff. This large volume of more than 1,000 pages contains an astonishing amount of information on Canada's geology and natural resources and is still frequently consulted in reference to the geology of particular areas.

Since then the reports on special areas of Canada have been so many that a mere catalogue of them would cover upwards of 100 pages and it is perhaps invidious to call attention to particular publications. Some, however, may be specified as particularly important without detracting at all from the value of the rest, namely:—

In geology, those of Dawson, McConnell, Camsell, Daly and Clapp, on British Columbia and Yukon, of Tyrrell and Dowling on the great plains, of Adams, Barlow, Low, Lawson, McInnes, Collins, Wilson and Cooke on the Pre-Cambrian and those of Fletcher and Faribault on the coal and gold of Nova Scotia, respectively.

In palæontology, those of Billings, Whiteaves and Lambe.

In botany, those of the two Macouns.

In ornithology, those of Macoun and Taverner and in anthropology and archælogy the reports of Sapir, Barbeau and Smith.

The Department to a large extent since its inception eighty years ago has given attention to ascertaining and making known the extent and distribution of Canada's resources in economic minerals. In more recent years, as the general geology of the country has become more widely known, its energies have been devoted to an increasing degree each year to helping prospectors in their search for hidden mineral wealth, by maps and reports indicating the most promising areas for examination, and to the encouragement of improved methods of mining and milling. The Department of Mines had in 1922 the following organization:

Minister of Mines—Hon. Charles Stewart.

Deputy Minister—Charles Camsell.

Geological Survey—W. H. Collins, Director.

Geological Division
Topographical Division
Mineralogical Division
Palaeontological Division
Geographical and Draughting Division.
Borings Division
Photographic Division
Distribution Division
Library

Victoria Memorial Museum.—William McInnes, Director.

Anthropological Division
Biological Division

Mines Branch.—John McLeish, Director.

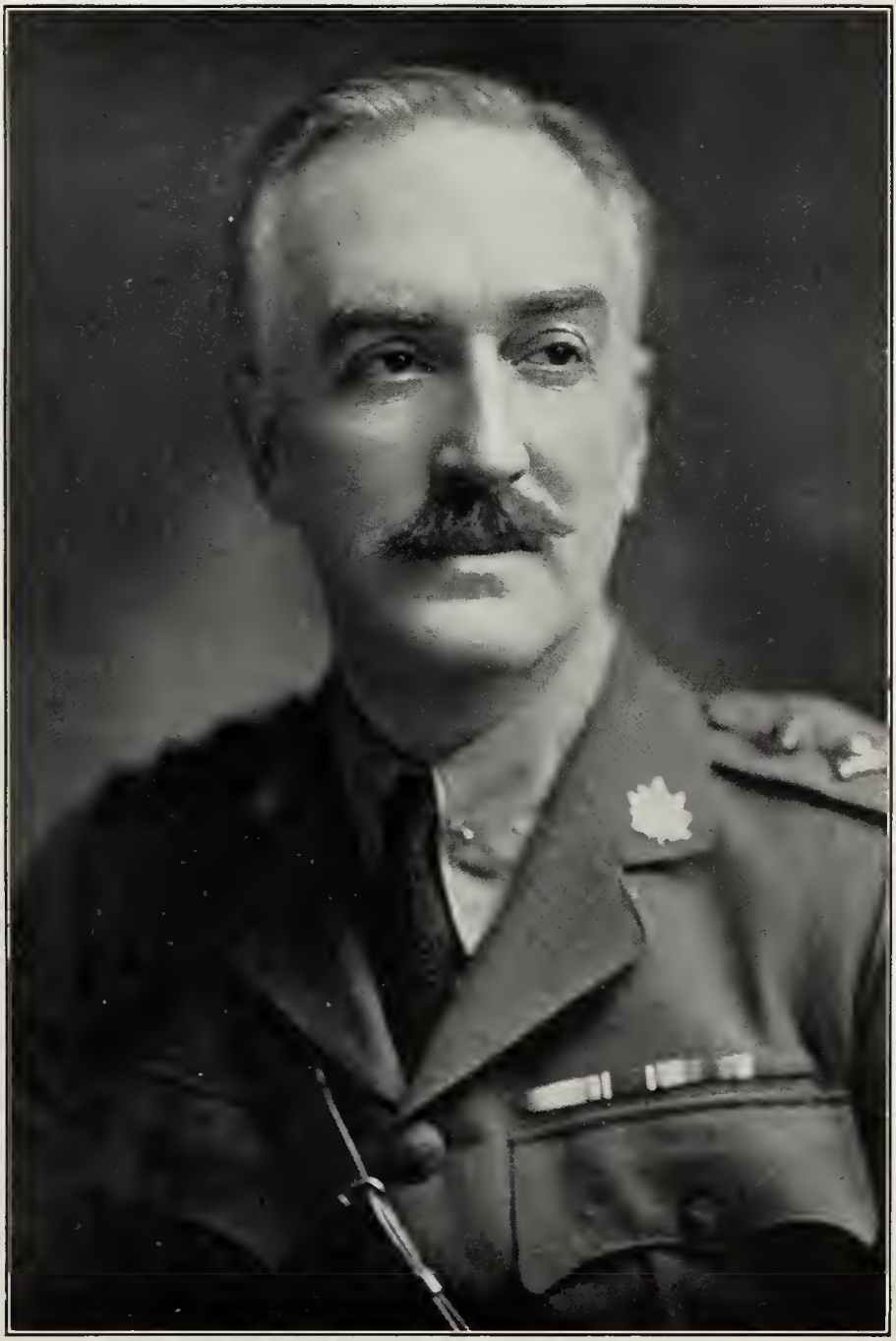
Mineral Resources Division
Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division
Fuels and Fuel Testing Division
Ceramic Division and Road Materials Division
Chemistry Division
Dominion of Canada Assay Office (Vancouver)
Draughting Division
Library.

Explosives Division.—Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie, Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Editorial Division.—William McInnes, Editor-in-Chief.

Accounting Division.—P. R. Marshall, Accountant.

August, 1923.



Colonel A. J. E. Kirkpatrick
Commandant, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, 1922.

THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA

A STORY OF THE YEAR 1922-23

The Queen's Own Association.

There is no Canadian Regiment which can point to a more honourable history than The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada (allied with The Buffs, East Kent Regiment) which became a unit of the Active Militia of Canada by a General Order issued on April 26, 1860. Active service commenced on Christmas Eve, 1864, when two companies were ordered to the Frontier in consequence of the St. Alban's Raid; in 1866, at the Battle of Ridgeway, the Regiment received its baptism of fire; the Red River Rebellion, in 1870, and the Second Northwest Rebellion, in 1885, were both added to the Battle Honours List; on October 25, 1899, the Toronto quota of the first Canadian Contingent to the Boer War was despatched to the Front, and among its members were many of the Queen's Own, with Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter (now General Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.) in command of the Unit, and in later contingents the Regiment invariably had its full representation; last of all, came the Great War to which the Old Regiment, sent, in all, 205 officers and 8,104 other ranks, up to the date of enforcement of the Military Service Act—a record unparallelled in the story of the Canadian Militia. Many other things might be recorded if there was space to do so, but two events perhaps stand out above others: the presence of the Bugle Band at the Coronation of King Edward VII, as a part of the Canadian Contingent commanded by Col. Sir Henry Pellatt (now Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Pellatt), and the visit of the Unit to England, in 1910, where it took its place in the Army Manoeuvres.

So it is, that the history of a Regiment, over a period of many years, becomes replete with incidents of interest and events of importance, yet they are, often, only too easily forgotten as the *personnel* changes and an old *régieme* gives way to another with its new establishment and with the absorption of new ideas and ideals. The record of the past may be preserved in musty diaries and fyles; the honours of yesterday are recorded but lie untold; the glorious heritage of heroes passes by; and thus, a brave tradition may be lost, and with it must depart the soul of the Regiment. With this thought in mind it would appear that, perhaps, in all the history of the Queen's Own Rifles there has been no event of greater importance than the organization of the Queen's Own Association, which came into being at a general meeting held on February 3rd, 1923, at the Toronto Armouries.

The idea of such an organization was first conceived in the minds of some former Q.O.R. officers in Toronto, during the year 1916, when continual reports reached them that a number of men who had served with the Regiment, and who were prisoners of war in Germany ,were badly in need of assistance in the form of food and clothing. Accordingly, on October 10, 1916, a meeting of former

members of the Regiment was held to form the Queen's Own Rifles Ex-Members Association having two main objects in view:—

1. To consolidate and foster a strong sentiment of fraternity and good-will among the ex-members of the Regiment.

2. To undertake, as its first and immediate work, the care of the Queen's Own prisoners of war in Germany, providing them with food, comforts, and all other necessities during their period of imprisonment.

From this date, until the end of the war relieved it of its primary function, the Association was actively engaged in dispensing aid to these prisoners and, in many instances, to their dependants. The close of the war and the later re-organization of the Regiment on a peace footing gradually restricted the activities of the Association to such narrow limits that it seemed, save for an occasional meeting, bound to go out of existence. The Regiment, however, in 1921-22 had reached a thriving condition; a growing interest was shown in its progress by so-called "ex-members" and with it a feeling that some definite step should be taken to cement the old and the new became very strong. As a result, on October 23, 1922, a meeting of the Association was called at the Armouries and the members were unanimous in expressing their desire that such an organization should not be composed of ex-members of the Regiment alone but should include the active strength of the Unit; the name was changed to that of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada Association; an interim board of officers was elected pending a general meeting to complete the details of re-organization; the Constitution was revised to meet new conditions; the use of the term "ex-members" was discontinued for all time and the slogan of "Once in the Queen's Own, always in the Queen's Own" was adopted in its stead.

On February 7, 1923, a general meeting of members of the old Association and the active unit was called, at the Armouries to elect an Executive and Committee of Management, the latter consisting of the following: Capt. J. T. Lindsay, Chairman; Brig.-Gen. J. A. Gunn, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Cols. W. G. McKendrick, D.S.O., G. C. Royce; Lt.-Cols. R. Pellatt, W. C. Michell, M.C., S. W. Band; Majors B. L. Johnston, Jos. Kilgour, J. A. Murray, T. A E.World, Boyce Thompson, W. H. Hedges, Sidney Small, J. O. Thorn; Capts. H. M. George, J. Thompson, Colin Ross, H. M. Tedman; R. S. M. W. MacIntosh; Messrs. W. A. Howard, W. T. H. Boyce, G. S. Pearey, W. J. Darby, W. M. Ashall, E. L. Middleton, R. S. Cassels, Chas. Edmonds, Foster Hire, S. W. Salmon, W. H. Meadows, Geo. Crighton, S. Rumpth, Chas. Fuller, R. B. Beaumont, W. H. Hewitt, H. Jackson, E. W. McNeill.

The primary object of the Association, as re-organized, is to bring together all men who have been, at one time or another, connected with the Regiment; secondly, to erect at some future date, a Regimental Club-House, in memory of Q.O.R. men who have made the supreme sacrifice in the Fenian Raid, the Northwest Rebellion, South Africa, and the Great War.

Decorations Awarded to Members of the Q. O. R. During the Great War.

Victoria Cross	2		
Capt. Chas. S. Rutherford—V.C., M.C., M.M., 5th C.M.R.			
Lieut. Edmund de Wind—V.C., Royal Irish Rifles, Killed in Action, March 21, 1918.			
Companion of the Bath	2	Companion St. Michael and St. George	2
Distinguished Service Order	12	Bar to D.S.O.	4
Military Cross	55	Bar to M.C.	6
Distinguished Flying Cross	1	Commander British Empire	1
Order of British Empire	7	Legion d'Honneur	2
Croix de Guerre (French)	9	Croix de Guerre (Belgian)	9
Medaille Militaire	1	Cross of St. George, 4th Class (Russia)	2
Order of St. Anne, 4th Class	1	Order of St. Anne, 2nd Class	1
Order of St. Anne, 3rd Class	1	Order of St. Stanislaus, 2nd Class	1
Order of St. Stanislaus, 3rd Class	1	Distinguished Conduct Medal	32
Meritorious Service Medal	18	Military Medal	156
Bar to M. M.	10	2 Bars to M. M.	1

To be added to above; decorations won by 81 Q.O.R., N.C.O's. and men who received commissions in the Imperial Army. Commissions granted to Q.O.R. N.C.O's. and men in England and in the Field, 276.

A Year of Progress in the Q. O. R.

The unsettlement of the period of reconstruction following the Great War made its influence felt in no sphere of activity to a greater degree than in that of the Active Militia of Canada; the dominant sentiment of the Canadian people was to obliterate all thought of war and its associations from every day life; few stopped to realize that, in the frenzied seeking after personal gain, the Country was rapidly losing grip of itself internally despite manifestations of National self-sufficiency at the gatherings of the Nations of the world in Conference. The few, however, who still retained that stabilizing spirit of discipline and loyalty endeavoured, against almost insurmountable odds, to re-establish an ideal in the minds of Canadian youth through the agency of a re-organized Militia.

The position of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada was not different from that of other Militia Regiments but was, perhaps, more difficult than most on account of the numerous equally active Regiments in the City of Toronto. However, when the Spring Training Season of 1922 opened, a spirit of keen enthusiasm pervaded the whole Regiment, quite different from the general attitude of the two years previous. Led by a few veterans and experienced militia-men the main body of the Unit—keen, young, picked men—entered into the spirit of the "Queen's Own, First," and as a result the success of the Regiment became an assured fact. The strength of the Regiment at the end of 1922 was 63 officers, 614 other ranks, and 27 cadets, making a total of 704 and showing a net increase of 275 all ranks for the year. Such progress was highly gratifying and was largely accounted for by the assistance given by former members, notably Col. W. G. McKendrick, D.S.O., who donated a prize of $50 for recruiting.

Headquarters of the Q. O. R.

Commandant of the Regiment	Col. A. J. E. Kirkpatrick
Regimental Adjutant	Maj. J. W. Langmuir, O.B.E.
Regimental Orderly Officer	Capt. G. G. E. Raley, M.C.
O .C. 1st Battalion	Lt.-Col. Baptist L. Johnston
O.C. 2nd Battalion	Lt.-Col. Reg. Pellatt
2nd in Command, 1st Battalion	Maj. P. N. Alexander, M.C.
2nd in Command, 2nd Battalion	Maj. H. S. Parsons
Adjutant, 1st Battalion	Capt. Ian M. Macdonell, M.B.E.
Adjutant, 2nd Battalion	Capt. R. H. Sankey
Chaplain, 1st Battalion	Hon. Col. Canon H. J. Cody
Chaplain, 2nd Battalion	Hon. Capt. Rev. C. S. J. Stuart, M.C.
Quarter-Master, 1st Battalion	Capt. Osler Wade
Quarter-Master, 2nd Battalion	Capt. J. T. Lindsay
Regimental Signalling Officer	Capt. F. J. Mallet, M.C.
Director of Music	Capt. R. B. Hayward, R.M.S.M.
M.O., 1st Battalion	Capt. J. A. Linton, M.C.
M.O., 2nd Battalion	Capt. W. E. Sinclair, M.C.
Pay-Master, 1st Battalion	Capt. G. J. Cliff
Pay-Master, 2nd Battalion	Capt. D. C. Ross
Musketry Officer, 1st Battalion	Capt. G. Crighton
Musketry Officer, 2nd Battalion	Capt. J. P. White

The Companies of the Q. O. R.

"A" Co., 1st Bn. "A" First carried out a very successful recruiting campaign during the year by the novel method of offering a prize for each recruit secured. Numerous social functions were held, one of which was a Christmas Tree Party for members of the Company and their families. The Company Lewis Gun team came a close second in the Lewis Gun competition. Officers of the Company are Maj. W. J. Rooney, Commanding; Capt. P. R. Hampton, Lieuts. C. R. W. Johnston, A. S. Houston, W. R. Pearce.

"B" Co., 1st Bn. Remarkable progress in recruiting was shown by this company and the regimental recruiting competition was won by Sergt. Green. The rifle team was successful in winning "I" Company Challenge Shield at the Annual Rifle Match. The officers are, Maj. J. T. Dempster, Commanding; Capt. T. G. Drew-Brooke; Lieuts. H. M. Lash, G. C. Richards and W. D. Bethune.

"C" Co., 1st Bn. This Company is composed of Old Boys of Upper Canada College and, in 1922, 25 recruits were added to its strength from this source. At the final Spring parade an exhibition of drill was given by a picked team under Lieut. Brathwaite. The social events of the year included the Company Theatre Party on December 7, and the Christmas dance held at Upper Canada College. It is interesting in connection with this company to note the following extract from Militia Orders of 1866. "The formation of a volunteer company at Toronto is authorized to be attached to the Queen's Own Rifles and to be called The Upper Canada College Rifle Company." The officers are, Maj. Ralph Gibson, Commanding, Capt. J. Y. W. Braithwaite, Lieuts. J. Reille Thomson, A.D.C., C. M. Grier and J. Tyrrell.

"D" Co., 1st Bn. From a company of "absentees" there developed during the 1922 season a company "on parade" which bound its members together, in a spirit of unanimity and fraternalism. The Lewis gun team composed of Lieut. T. A. Laidlaw, Sergt. J. Copeland, Riflemen T. Coleman, D. R. Powell, N. J. Powell, A. Wilkie won the Regimental Championship and, in December, it

held a theatre-party and supper to which all members of the Company were invited. Its officers are Maj. Ross Walker, Commanding; Capt. C. Heintzman; Lieuts. T. A. Laidlaw, R. B. Crompton and W. Tomenson.

"A" Co., 2nd Bn. "A" Second is composed largely of members and friends of the Harbord Graduates' Association, whose President is second-in-command of the Company. Among the social activities of the year was the Company dance held in conjunction with the Harbord Graduates' Association; a Smoker was held in the Sergeants' Mess; and the Company Banquet held after the Autumn inspection was a "roaring" success. The officers at the beginning of the 1923 season are Maj. V. MacLean Howard, Commanding; Capt. W. A. Stilwell, Lieut. G. M. Dobie, Lieuts. (Bt.-Capts.) A. L. Lewis, and J. S. Beatty.

"B" Co., 2nd Bn. This Company captured the Dufferin Rifles Challenge Cup and the Exhibition Challenge Cup at the Annual Rifle Match. A novel platoon competition was held during the Fall Season, points being given for attendance, recruiting, smartness, etc., and deductions made for absentees without permission. The officers are, Maj. H. E. Rooney, Commanding; Capt. F. H. Bacque, Lieuts. H. H. Creswicke, A. E. Williams and H. M. Swabey, Lieut. (Bt.-Capt.) G. R. Meredith.

"C" Co., 2nd. Bn. This company, recruited mainly from graduates and students of Davenport and other Collegiates in the northern part of Toronto, is the strongest in the regiment, numbering over 100 men—almost all members have been cadets. The officers are, Maj. F. H. Wood, Commanding; Capt. K. L. Carruthers, Lieuts. F. H. C. Burnham, F. W. Fisher.

"D" Co., 2nd Bn. The University of Toronto Schools Company is particularly notable in the department of sports; four officers are on the Officers' Baseball team; the Company team, at time of publication, is leading the Regtl. League; several members of the Regtl. hockey team also are from the Company. The officers are, Maj. H. Pepler, M.C., Commanding; Capt. F. G. Rolph; Lieuts. E. O. King, A. deL. Panet, R. A. Jarvis, J. Henderson, W. Baker.

Signals. This branch of the Service was re-organized under Capt. F. J. Mallet, M.C., and brought up to strength. In November of 1922 a prize of $50.00 was donated by Maj. J. O. Thorne for competition.

Cadet Co. The re-organization of this unit in 1921 was placed under the command of Capt. W. B. Livett, formerly in charge of the 109th Regt. Cadet Corps, and was brought up to a strength of 27 by the end of 1922, when he was forced to resign on account of ill-health, nevertheless continuing his interest in an honorary capacity, and Cadet Commander Geo. Woodstock has since succeeded him. It is an exceedingly active unit and a sound training base for a large number of valuable recruits.

The Q. O. R. Messes.

There is no keener organization in the Regiment than its Officers' Mess; on two occasions dances were held at the Armouries; in September the members of the Mess motored to the estate of Sir Henry Pellatt, at Lake Marie, for the Annual Picnic; a series of luncheons at the Military Institute, in the summer and winter months between drill season, served to keep the officers constantly in touch with each other and conversant with the military movements of the day. The Mess Committee is composed as follows: Lt.-Col. B. L. Johnston, President; Capt. F. H. Bacque, Secretary-Treasurer; and Capts. R. H. Sankey and I. M. Macdonell.

The Sergeants' Mess is an institution of which the Regiment is justly proud and its headquarters is situated in a large building at 48 University Avenue, opposite the Armouries; this clubhouse underwent many improvements in 1922, including complete interior decoration, through the kindness of the Q.O.R. Chapter of the I.O.D.E. Some 78 Active and 50 Honorary Members comprise the Mess but it is the desire of the Commandant that the spirit of the old Supernumary list will be revived on a still greater scale in accordance with the motto of the Association. The Annual Meeting was held on January 8, 1923, and the following officers elected: Hon. Presidents, R.S.M. W. Mackintosh, M.M., B.S.M.F. Atkins and B.S.M. E. A. Butler; Pres. C.Q.M.S. G. Alexander; Vice-Pres. C.S.M. J. Purvis; Secy., C.Q.M.S. F. D. Lorseh; Treas., Sergt. S. B. Herbert; Chairman of Entertainment Committee, Sergt. R. Matthews.

The Q. O. R. Band

If there is any one component part of the Queen's Own Rifles which merits prnise above the others it is the Regimentul Band. There lies behind the present organization a past filled with honourable traditions and a host of successes in Canada and abroad, and the year 1922 was one which added honours to its history. At the opening of 1923 the Band consisted of 43 members under the leadership of Capt. R. B. Hayward, R.M.S.M., Director of Music for the Regiment, and, led by him, it achieved the distinction of winning the Class "A" Band Contest at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1922 carrying with it the "Musical Canada" Shield, emblematic of the National Championship for the year. In addition a cash prize of $1,000, with individual medals for each member of the Unit, was won.

The Bugle Band, under Sgt. A. U. Woolley, who took over the leadership after the death of Capt. Swift, numbered 42 and maintained its high standard of efficiency. This unit is thoroughly organized and has headquarters at its club-rooms on Bathurst Street, where prospective members are introduced and encouraged to join, social hours are spent, and non-active members can keep up their connection with the Regiment.

Lewis Gunnery in the Regiment.

Training in this very important arm of the service has, during the period of Militia re-organization, suffered, perhaps more than it should, on account of the difficulty in obtaining efficient instructors and adequate equipment, however, a school was organized at the opening of the Fall Drill Season, 1922, and carried on through September and October. Five companies, in all, detailed men for the course, which was held under instructors from the R.C.D., and teams consisting of one officer, one sergeant and four riflemen were selected to represent each unit in competition for a prize of $50, donated by Maj. Jos. Kilgour, a former member of the Regiment.

The examination on Nov. 4th was conducted under Capt. John Dymond, late of H.Q. Musketry Staff, M.D. No. 2, the officers being given a written test on duties of officers, range cards, the use of the Lewis Gun in open warfare, tactical employment of the Lewis gun; the N.C.O'S. and men were given practical tests on team work, stripping and assembling, sequences, stoppages, loading and cleaning; five highly efficient teams passed all tests in the following order:

Company	Officer	Marks
D 1st	Lieut. T. A. Laidlaw	290
A 1st	Capt. P. R. Hampton	270
B 2nd	Lieut. H. H. Creswicke	246
D 2nd	Lieut. R. A. Jarvis	239
C 1st	Lieut. T. G. Drew-Brooke	213

Sports in the Regiment.

A phase of development in the life of every regiment that is, perhaps, one of the most essential to its success, and perhaps one of the most neglected, is in the world of sport. "Playing the game," win or lose, must be inculcated in the minds of any who take a part, and this last devolves upon efficient leadership. It is such an ideal that the Q.O.R. has endeavoured to induce and maintain, that its part in the development of National life may not be confined to the discipline of the parade ground but to include self-discipline in the everyday life of its members. The Queen's Own Rifles Athletic Association, therefore, became a reality on December 9th, 1922, and took over the work that had been carried on by Maj. F. H. Wood and his Committee through the difficult period of re-organization. The officers elected were: Hon. Pres., Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick; President, Capt. G. G. Emsley Raley, M.C.; Vice-Pres., Sgt. L. Baker; Sec'y-Treas., Lieut. T. A. Laidlaw; Executive, Lieut. A. E. Williams, Lieut. A. deL. Panet, C.Q.M.S. G. Alexander, Sgt. J. A. Wilson.

Indoor baseball, hockey and basketball were chosen as the sports for the Winter season, and on Jan. 4th, the Regimental Indoor Ball League opened with six Companies entering teams, and was won by "D" 2nd (U.T.S. Co.) which went through the series without a loss.

Throughout the season matches have been played at the Armouries each Wednesday evening from 7.30 to 11.00 p.m., one diamond being reserved from 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. for Cadets and members of companies and details not entered in the League. Hockey and basketball were innovations but the interest shown was encouraging to those on whom the work really fell. About 25 to 30 men turned out for hockey practice and games at Little Vic Rink and a team of league calibre was selected to form the nuclei of the 1923-24 teams; the season closed with a win of 11-3 over the crack B.A. Life aggregation. On Feb. 28 a well attended hockey and recruiting meeting was held at the Armouries and it was decided to enter the Regimental team in a Senior City league during the season of 1923-24. The Officers' Baseball team was an organization apart from the Association but was an invaluable agent in training candidates and coaches for the company teams; the 1922-23 officers were: Capt. J. S. Beatty, Team-Captain, Maj. H. Pepler, M.C., Manager,; Capt. Ross Walker, Secy.-Treas.

Musketry in the Regiment.

The Rifleman must, of necessity, acquire skill in the use of the weapon with which he is armed and, under the careful guidance of Capt. G. Creighton, Regimental Musketry Officer, much was accomplished in 1922. Every Saturday afternoon and on each public holiday from May until October the Regiment had the use of the rifle ranges at Long Branch, the "Queen's Own Hut" being situated nearby for the convenience of the men, and competent instructors were always present; in the winter, the rifle galleries at the Armouries were available so that there was no cessation in training.

OFFICERS OF THE Q.O.R. OF CANADA ASSOCIATION

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AND
OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OF
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1876-1922

Development of the Educational System in Ontario:

	1874	1921
Population of Ontario	1,700,000	2,933,662
Number of Schools:—		
Elementary and Secondary	4,866	7,340
Number of Pupils Enrolled	472,382	676,358
Number of Teachers	3,887	15,992
Total Expenditures	$3,151,926	$35,154,478

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(4) Specialization in Technical and Industrial Schools established under the Ontario Industrial Education Act and maintaining 64 Day and Evening Schools with 31,823 students of whom 10,000 were born in countries other than Canada.

(5) The 5,602 Rural School Libraries and 450 Association and Free Public Libraries available for the use of the Pupils.

(6) Provisions to encourage the Physical Examination of every pupil by School Nurses and Medical Officers, and daily Physical Training under qualified Instructors with a well-organized Cadet System.

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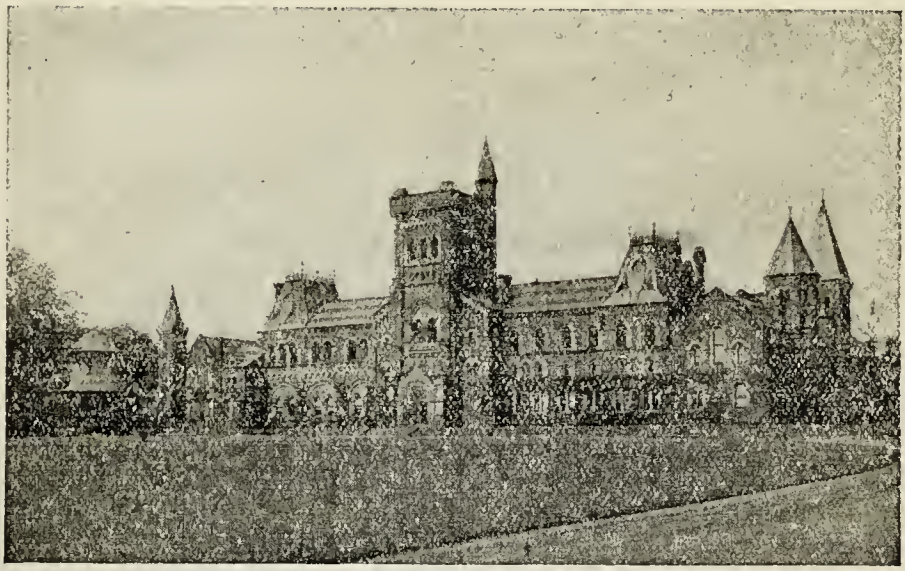
By Act of Parliament a free education in the Provincial Schools is provided for all below the age of 21 years; the compulsory attendance, in whole or for part time, of children up to the age of 18 years; the Educational Department is entrusted with the administration of the School Law. A Standard Matriculation examination is required for entry into the Universities and Professions which continue the courses of study outlined in the curricula of the Elementary and Secondary schools of the Province.

HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON
B.A., LL.B., K.C.
Minister of Education

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN
B.A., LL.D.
Deputy Minister of Education

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.



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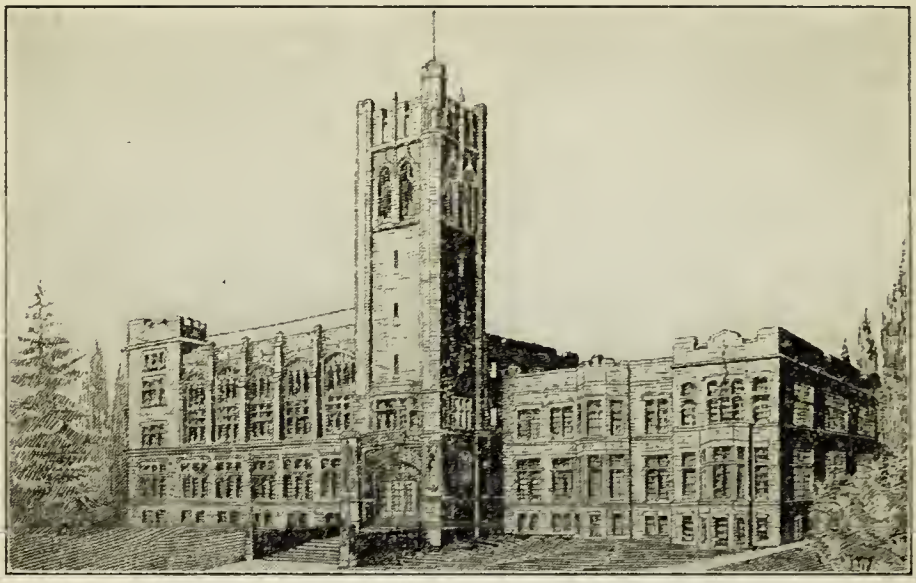
For information regarding Extension Courses (in which 2,152 students were enrolled in 1922-23) write the Director of University Extension, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

For general information and copies of calendars, write the Registrar, University of Toronto, or the Secretaries of Colleges or Faculties.



MAIN BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

The University of Western Ontario

The University was established as an Anglican College in 1878; was reorganized in 1908 under public, municipal and provincial control; is coeducational and undenominational.

The University has three Faculties, namely, Arts, Medicine and Public Health; resident and non-resident courses, regular and special students; three affiliated colleges—two Arts and one Divinity— and one hundred and twenty-five professors and instructors.

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The University Library contains 60,000 volumes, while 40,000 volumes of selected books collected largely for students' use are available for reference in the City Library. Students in all parts of Western Ontario are invited to take advantage of these facilities.

The University gives special attention to the needs of adult education, both rural and urban, through its Extension Department and Services. The University seeks to serve the whole community.

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Staff—Seventeen University Graduates and Specialists in addition to the Headmaster.

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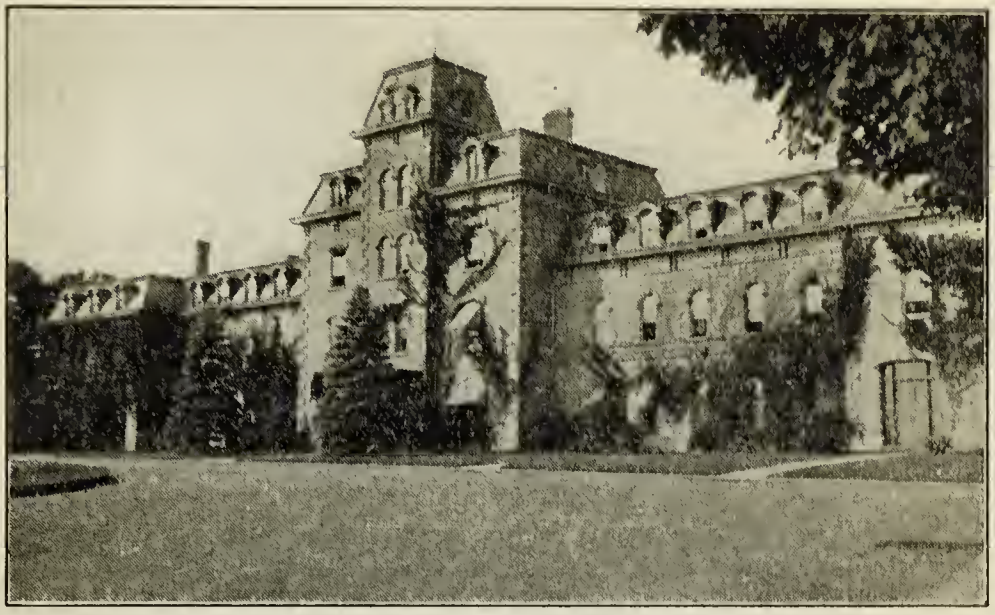

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Two Year Course—leading to the Associate Diploma. This course covers the practical details of the best methods of farm work. At least one year of farming experience is required before admission.

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Arts, Science, Law, Divinity

Established 1788

University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon

President, Walter C. Murray, LL.D.

Arts, Science, Agriculture, Law, Engineering, Pharmacy, Accounting

Established 1912

University of New Brunswick
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Established 1859

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Montreal

President, Rev. W. H. Hingston, S.J.

Degrees in Arts and Science; Lower School, Extension Courses, etc.

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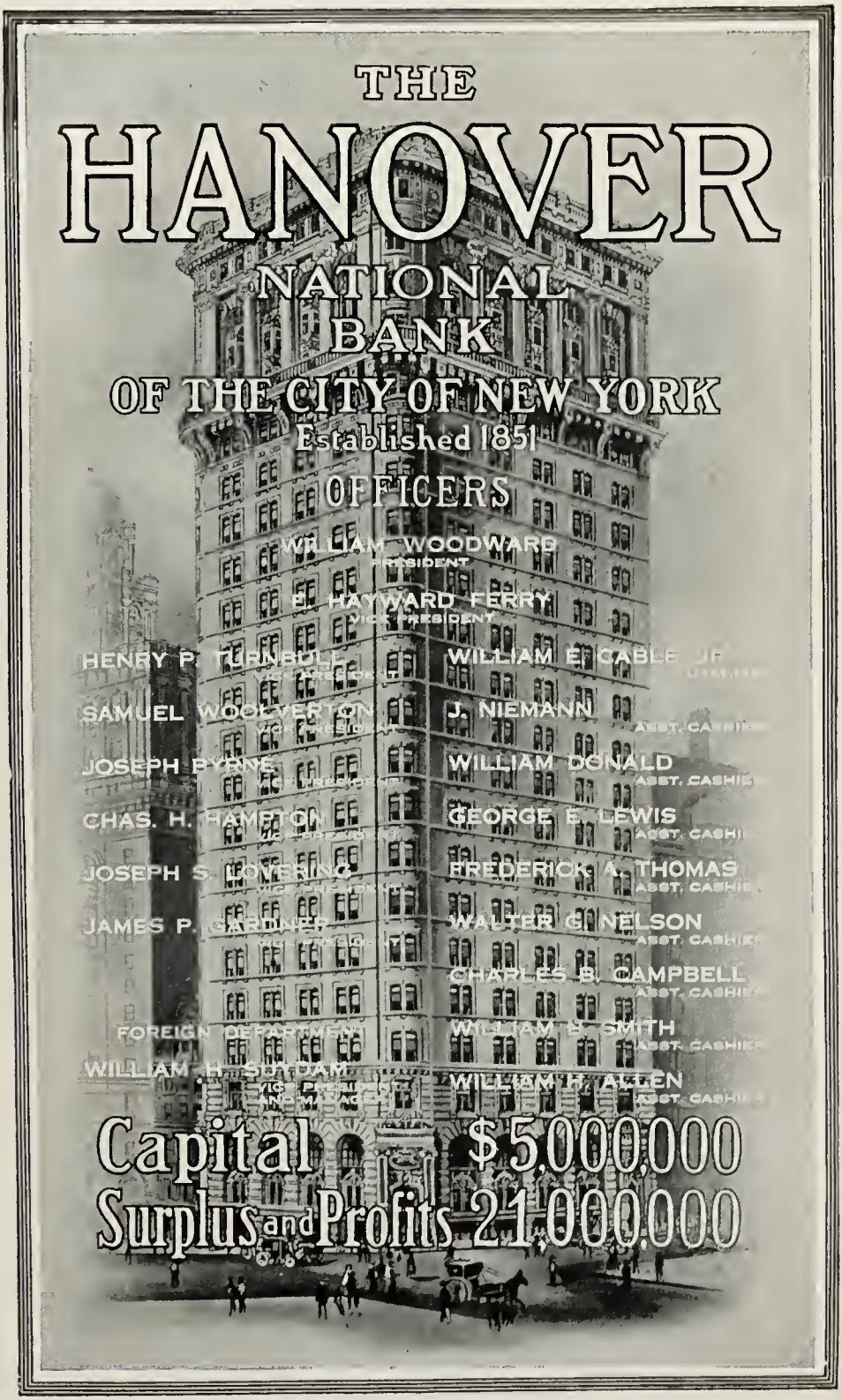
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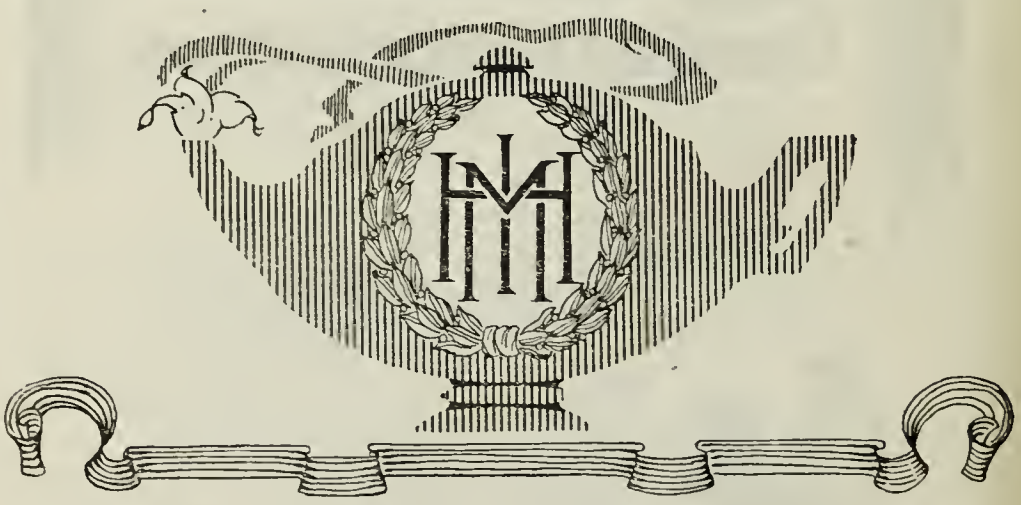

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